

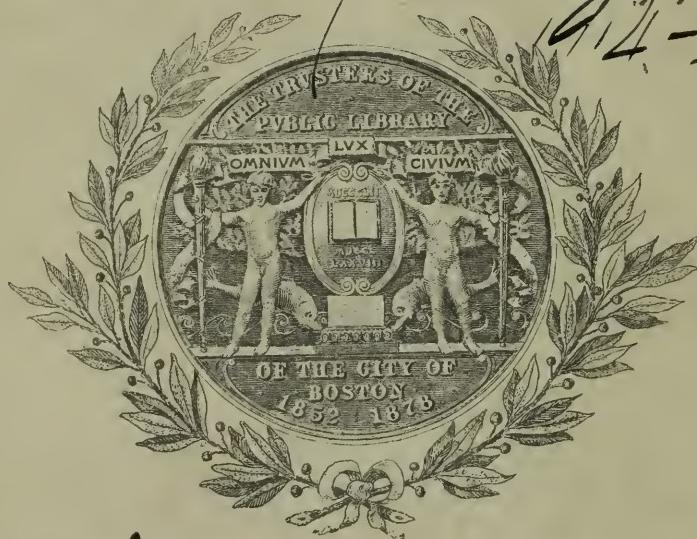
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Thirty-Seventh  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
The New England Watch  
and Ward Society



1914-1915

We ask any person aware of evils that require correction to notify the Secretary, MR. J. FRANK CHASE, 200 Equitable Building, Milk, cor. Federal St., Boston, who will regard all information, when so desired, as strictly confidential. : : :

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The New England  
Watch and Ward Society

*Founded in 1878*

*Incorporated in 1884 in Boston*

FOR THE YEAR 1914-1915

BOSTON:

OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 200 EQUITABLE BLDG.  
67 MILK STREET

1915

2820

## OBJECT

The object of this society is to remove temptations to vice and crime—to stop up sources of corruption. Its work is not remedial but preventive—it must make its appeal through the head to the heart—and it does not therefore enlist the sympathies of the community as does the effort to reform the criminal and provide for the wretched. It must accordingly depend for its support upon those who can wisely judge of its value, and who are moved to give, not by impulse, but by reason.

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## APPEAL

*"Persons who, being liable to WATCH AND WARD, neglect or refuse without reasonable excuse to appear and do duty personally or by sufficient substitute; and constables or officers or members of the watch who refuse to execute and observe proper orders, shall forfeit ten dollars."*

Section 7, Chapter 31, of the Revised  
Laws of Massachusetts, 1902.

It is curious that this old law is on our Statute books to-day. It is of course a "dead letter," but the need of *watch and ward* is still most urgent.

Can you "do duty personally" in the difficult but most necessary *preventive* work which we are doing?

Will you not, therefore, give to us—your "sufficient substitute"—a generous subscription, to enable us to do it for you?

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## FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to The New England Watch and Ward Society, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of .....

## OFFICERS FOR 1915-1916

### *President*

REV. FREDERICK B. ALLEN

(Founder of the Society) 1 Joy St.

### *Vice Presidents*

CLARENCE J. BLAKE, M.D.	ARTHUR McARTHUR
CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL.D.	EDWIN D. MEAD
REV. GEORGE A. GORDON, D.D.	PRES. LEMUEL H. MURLIN, D.D.
RT. REV. WM. LAWRENCE, D.D.	BERNARD J. ROTHWELL
REV. ALEXANDER MANN, D.D.	JOSEPH G. THORPE

### *Treasurer*

GODFREY L. CABOT

### *Secretary*

J. FRANK CHASE, Room 200 Equitable Building, 67 Milk St.,  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

### *Assistant*

JEFFERSON H. PARKER

### *Counsel*

JOHN R. RORKE	HENRY HERRICK BOND
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### *Auditor*

HERBERT B. LORD

### *Directors*

JOHN S. ADAMS	REV. RAYMOND CALKINS
REV. FREDERICK B. ALLEN	EDWARD H. CHANDLER
REV. WM. HARMAN VAN ALLEN	REV. EDWARD CUMMINGS
PROF. J. M. BARKER	JOHN S. LOCKWOOD
CHARLES W. BIRTWELL	JOHN H. STORER
DR. WM. F. BOOS	JAMES F. WISE
GODFREY L. CABOT	PROF. S. H. WOODBRIDGE

## PAST OFFICERS

### *Presidents*

- COL. HOMER B. SPRAGUE, 1878-84.  
CHAS. J. BISHOP, 1884-95.  
REV. WM. J. TUCKER, D.D., 1895-99.  
RT. REV. WM. N. McVICAR, D.D., 1899-02.  
RT. REV. WM. LAWRENCE, D.D., 1902-04.  
HON. SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D., 1904-08.  
PRES. G. STANLEY HALL, LL.D., 1909-10.

### *Vice Presidents*

- RT. REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D.D., 1878-92.  
REV. A. J. GORDON, D.D., 1870-95.  
REV. EDWARD E. HALE, D.D., 1878-09.  
HON. EDWARD S. TOBEY, 1878-86.  
REV. JULIUS H. SEELYE, D.D., 1878-91.  
REV. S. C. BARTLETT, D.D., 1878-91.  
REV. HENRY E. ROBBINS, D.D., 1878-91.  
REV. GEO. D. B. PEPPER, D.D., 1878-91.  
REV. NOAH PORTER, D.D., 1878-91.  
HON. B. G. NORTHRUP, LL.D., 1878-82.  
REV. E. G. ROBINSON, D.D., 1878-89.  
REV. MATT. H. BUCKHAM, LL.D., 1871-91.  
REV. E. B. ANDREWS, LL.D., 1890-91.  
REV. E. W. DONALD, 1893-04.  
GEORGE H. QUINCY, 1894-95.  
ROBERT TREAT PAYNE, 1894-10.  
HERBERT S. CARRUTH, 1894-95.  
PROF. GEO. H. PALMER, 1898-05.  
JEROME JONES, 1907-10.  
PRES. FREDERICK W. HAMILTON, LL.D., 1907-13.  
PRES. W. F. HUNTINGTON, LL.D., 1907-13.  
HON. SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D., 1907-14.  
REV. FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, D.D., 1907-14.

# Thirty-Seventh Annual Report

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200 EQUITABLE BUILDING,  
March 1, 1915.

*To the Members and Friends of the New England  
Watch and Ward Society:—*

The Watch and Ward Society is a "charitable organization." Strangely enough we have had to prove this in court on very many occasions during the past year, and in no case did we fail to do so, even where the tests, from a sociological point of view, were rather narrow.

A "Charity"

The old idea of "charity,"—of giving alms to the poor, healing the sick, providing for the orphan and the aged, has gradually given way to a larger conception of true charity, until now "charities" can be divided into two classes,—first, remedial charities which cover those concerned with the old idea strictly, and, second, preventive charities which cover those working under the new idea.

Old and New  
Idea of—

Preventive charities work under the ideals of preventive medicine. Preventive medicine has as its ideal, prevention of disease on a large scale; not the treatment of individual patients but the protection of multitudes from disease. Preventive charities aim to prevent on a large scale, communities from the moral diseases which lead to misery and crime. We do this by attacking corrupting agencies,—open doors of temptation leading to degradation. We attack the promoters of vice, not the victims of vice; corrupting agencies, not corrupted individuals. We concern ourselves with fighting vice as a business, not vice as a diversion; public immorality, not private immorality. We seek to eliminate from our social system those who for pecuniary profit would pander to the passions of the

Preventive  
Charity

Our Work  
Prevention

vicious, provide temptations for the weak and coin character into tainted money. We suppress vice by restraining its promoters.

A corrupting agency suppressed means prevention on a large scale, for left undisturbed, it would corrupt scores and hundreds of lives. Hence each prosecution multiplies the benefits of the action so as to affect many lives. Again the fact that a society which can win, as we have, all but 29 prosecutions out of 1,598 cases in the last eight years, or all but 2 out of 147 during the last year, is by its very existence preventing many from turning to a business in which its promoters run such great risks.

**Multiplying Benefits**

**We Invite Support**

We are supported wholly by voluntary contributions and secure nothing from any other source, hence we must urge our friends by generous support to help us in our efforts to actualize the ideal "Lead us not into temptation."

Below we record some of the more conspicuous phases of the work done and conditions found in the several departments during the past year.

## I. Offences Against Public Chastity

**Present Policy**

(a) OBSCENE PICTURES AND PRINTS. Our work in this department has greatly changed in the last ten years. Since the wane of the picture postal, aggressive work by frequent inspections is no longer feasible. We have become so well known that exceptional cases are regularly referred to us for special investigation. During the past year many such cases have come to us from various sources. A few of them are here touched upon briefly.

**New Hampshire Cases**

In a New Hampshire city, a photographer had gotten together a very degenerate set of plates and was engaged in manufacturing them and distributing them locally for the purpose, apparently,

of introducing certain vile practices into the community. Local social workers complained of this source of corruption. We gathered the evidence, raided and secured his entire plant with 54 obscene plates and a quantity of completed pictures. A merchant next door was also found to be engaged in selling similar pictures, and a considerable number was found in his possession together with 17 typewritten reproductions of especially degenerate stories. Both the photographer and the merchant were arrested, charged under the statutes of New Hampshire with offences, found guilty and given sentences of four months each on first counts and two months each, with sentences suspended, on second counts. Neither appealed but served their sentences. The authorities of the city were especially cordial in their assistance.

At a summer resort near a large Massachusetts city, a center of perversion was complained of and as experience shows that degenerate pictures are usually the accompaniment of perverted morals, we looked for the cause. After several weeks, a set of obscene plates and a photographic outfit was discovered. After securing the evidence in the form of pictures manufactured contrary to the statute and having seen the plant in operation by the owner of the cottage, we raided the premises and secured 22 negatives and the complete outfit with obscene pictures. The defendant was taken into court, found guilty and given one year in the House of Correction. On his appeal, he was sentenced the same as in the lower court. We had the hearty co-operation of the state authorities in the investigating and trial of this case.

On complaint from social workers in a large manufacturing city of Massachusetts that indecent literature was being disseminated from a local bookstore, we investigated and secured evidence

Raid

Sentences

Obscene  
Pictures

County  
Co-operation

**Large Seizure**

which justified a raid. On the raid we secured about 4,000 pictures of a dangerous character. The proprietor was taken into court charged with having them in possession for the purpose of sale. After a trial he was found guilty and given a sentence of two months in the House of Correction and a fine of \$300. On his appeal, he was let off on a fine of \$100 in spite of our earnest efforts to confirm the sentence of the lower court.

**A Corrupt Circus**

On complaint from Cape Cod of the corruption caused in the past by some wandering circuses visiting small towns on the Cape, we planned to attend the first day's performance of one of these and found that obscene pictures were being sold. Our agents purchased some of these pictures for court evidence. The seller was taken into court, charged with the offence, found guilty and paid a fine of \$100.

**A Source of Obscenity**

Desiring to find out the source of a particularly atrocious set of obscene pictures, secured at an arrest on Washington St., Boston, we traced it back from the elevator boy to a barber across the street, from him to a young man working for a Boston newspaper, from him to a guard in a prison of a neighboring state; from him to a sailor who had taken a trip to a Cuban city, the sailor securing them while on the voyage. Thus it becomes clear as we have before announced that moral quarantines at the port of entry are as necessary as precautions against the introduction of disease.

**Book Dealer's Committee**

The arrangement with the Boston Book Dealers Committee has worked satisfactorily the past year and a number of volumes of an objectionable nature have been quietly withdrawn from circulation without undesirable publicity.

**Theatre Inspection**

(b) INDECENT THEATRICALS. Agents of this Society have visited and made written reports on 96 performances during the year. At a certain class of theatres this inspection has been regular,

at others only occasional. The reports of our agents have been confirmed by the reports of citizens who have visited the same show-houses. A careful resume of these reports leads to the conviction that the standards obtaining in the burlesque theatres of Boston are very low. The horse-play of pleasantry is not only teeming with inventions of coarseness but is frequently indecent, sinning against manners, and often positively lascivious, sinning against morals.

Burlesque  
Theatres

We are convinced that this condition of affairs is not due to a desire on the part of the average man to see licentious matter but to the desire of the management to make all the money it can out of the audience by giving the cheapest stuff in return. The burlesque stage is not bankrupt of real cleverness to offer clean amusement but it is cheaper to hire legs than brains, ribald drollery than genial humor, smut rather than wit.

Money  
vs.  
Morals

The kind of burlesque performances witnessed this year is nothing short of getting money under false pretences and besmirching the character of the average man as a cover for the larcency. If the management cannot hire talent, can only raise a laugh by shocking the sense of decency or modesty, something is wrong with the management and this wrong probably is that it is too avaricious. Good talent exists on the burlesque stage, the audience can be secured for it and clean amusement can be made profitable. If these propositions are not true the reason d'être of the burlesque is gone. If they are true then laziness or greed alone is the cause of the present general situation.

Greed Affects  
Talent

(c) THE IMMORAL CAFE SITUATION. This has given us more concern than any other problem in the life of our city. It is perfectly well known by the average citizen that most of the immoral life of our city centers around the drinking places

Common  
Knowledge

where liquor is sold to women. It is not known to the average citizen why this condition is allowed to continue. We have been trying to find out for almost a decade and the best theory we can formulate runs as follows.

Each year the police are requested by the Licensing Board to report on the character of the place conducted by the licensee. A few years ago a number of these reports were read to our Directors and they seemed stereotyped, reading somewhat as follows:

"This place is no worse than the general run of places of this character in the city." This report seemed to be regarded by the then Licensing Board as a satisfactory bill of health of the place.

But should it have been? Let us see. Suppose that such places had been so described many times by the police to the Licensing Board, and in spite of the description had been granted licenses, would it not be possible that it had appeared useless to describe them further and the line of least resistance became fixed so that when the report said "no worse than the general type of cafe" it meant that such places were nevertheless very bad.

We do not say this is so but we query if it is not so? We believe that our Boston police under the splendid leadership of Hon. Stephen O'Meara do not sanction what they must see and know to be the facts, but if they were to become convinced that the Licensing Board wishes the facts they could and would furnish them and this shame of our city would be banished.

We look forward with hope to the newly organized board to undertake in earnest the great task of divorcing the alliance which has grown up between liquor and prostitution in the cafes of this city. After a decade of earnest opposition to this situation, we have become convinced that only

#### A Theory

#### Police and Excise Board

#### Lack of Co-operation

#### Hopeful Prospects

through a special staff of excise inspectors directly responsible to the Board or through the Boston police can this problem be solved. The police is the preferable agency. We believe that the police if called upon, can furnish the facts on which to proceed justly. The situation is one in which both police and licensing board are jointly responsible and both are now so splendidly manned that we can hopefully look for effectual action.

Joint Responsibility

## II. Crimes Against Public Health

The Federal Anti-narcotic Drug law went into effect March 1st. The aim of this law is to provide uniform law throughout the United States and all its dependencies to regulate as far as Congress has the power, the distribution of cocaine and opium and their salts and derivatives. Its regulation is expected through an internal revenue tax, the rules and regulations of which Congress can provide for and enforce through the Federal Courts.

Of course, Congress cannot provide police regulations for the several states, but under the form of rules and regulations in internal revenue collection can provide a scheme for the sale, possession and handling of drugs which is tantamount to the police regulations of the States.

A New Regime

It is of interest to note that at the time of the passage of the Federal Act, Massachusetts had reached a point in its law on habit forming drugs as drastic in every particular as the Federal law on this subject. Indeed the State act passed this year, which is a combination of the Federal Act and the State law, necessitated few changes in our State law to make it uniform with the Federal law. In other words we practically re-enacted the Federal law on our State statute books and soon will be able practically to enforce the Federal law in our municipal courts.

Federal Law

High State Standards

**History of  
State Legisla-  
tion**

It may be of interest to review briefly the activity of this Society in this important reform. Our work commenced on August 18, 1908, by bringing 5 cocaine cases and 15 opium cases as the first cases prosecuted. At that time there was some law on cocaine on our statute books but absolutely no law regarding opium or its products, morphine, heroin, codeine, or "hasheesh." In 1910 the Secretary of this Society introduced a law against opium and its products which was as thoroughgoing and drastic as the present Federal law, but those who knew the then existing conditions urged that the ideal could be reached only by slow steps. A compromise bill was passed and approved March 22, 1910. The same year a drastic law against the sale of cocaine without a physician's prescription and with provisions with respect to the possession of cocaine secured without a physician's prescription was passed and approved April 13, 1910. In 1911, the principle of arresting those present where cocaine was found in possession illegally was introduced into the law and in 1912, this same principle was extended to all of the other habit-forming drugs. In 1914, the principle of the non-refilling of physician's prescriptions was extended from cocaine to the other habit-forming drugs.

**State and  
National  
Law Uniform**

Hence in 1914, all law was brought up to the highest stringency on all habit-forming drugs. This was the point at which our law was found when Congress passed the Harrison bill and made the Federal Anti-narcotic Drug law of 1915. This year our law was made uniform with the Federal law with scarcely a change in our state law, and the few points at which our state law is superior to the Federal law were left unchanged, as these points of superiority concern evidence-gathering and out-of-store handling of the drug. We can now confidently say for the first time, the law is all right

and its enforcement possible and practical. Now the problem for Massachusetts is solved, as far as the law is concerned, and it is only a question of time when the evil will be wiped out.

In the roll of honor of the men who have labored faithfully to bring about this ideal ought to be mentioned the names of Dr. Charles F. Harrington, Dr. Mark W. Richardson, J. F. Finneran, Fred A. Hubbard, Prof. C. F. Nixon, A. M. Dows, Charles H. Innis, James F. Cavanaugh, M. Sumner Coggan, Charles H. Hickey, Dr. Wm. F. Boos, Senator Ezra W. Clark, F. L. H. Nason and Dr. C. F. Withington.

**Roll of Honor**

There is one point in which Massachusetts law is superior to that of any other state and superior even to the Federal law and that is the provision made for the gathering of evidence by the police. This consists of the provision for a search warrant to enter and seize drugs illegally in possession in certain places and for the arrest of those found therein. By means of this, police can readily gather the necessary evidence and effectually fight the vice.

**Mass. Law  
Superior**

Our chief concern, now that the legal situation has been solved, is to provide machinery in our social life so that as the generation advances the wreackages of the past shall be given a second chance to succeed in life's struggle. Hence we have earnestly striven to have their need for help supplied. We do not expect drug-crazed minds to plan their futures wisely, but we do expect clear-minded men and women to show a conscience in helping them. We are only acquitting ourselves of a humane task in fighting for merciful methods of treatment for the prisoner who is a drug addict. This matter is dealt with more fully in the public report of the Secretary found at the end of this volume. Later information shows improvement at Deer Island under Commissioner Shaw and there is hope that he will so change the system as to guarantee permanent betterment.

**Institutional  
Deficiencies**

**Police Credit**

The Boston Police in the list of 314 prosecutions have done splendid work in suppressing this evil. Superintendent Michael H. Crowley has given us prompt and earnest co-operation. Sergeant Wm. Irwin has been helpful in the service of our warrants. Sergeant Jeremiah J. Riordan has done conspicuously fine work in gathering evidence in some very difficult cases.

**Decision of  
Attorney-  
General**

The most notable event in this field in the past year was the pronouncement of the office of the Attorney-General in the matter of a new form of lottery introduced from the West during the summer. Fifteen business firms joined with this Society in securing a decision as to the legality of this form of business enterprise, and the decision, unfavorable to its advocates, settled the question as to whether or not the State was to be flooded with a form of lottery which should serve as a primary school for gambling. The unfavorable decision banished it from the state.

**Analysis Law  
Amended****IV. Legislation**

(a) DRUG LEGISLATION. In addition to the partial codification of our drug laws for uniformity with the Federal law, we introduced an amendment to the drug analysis law for the purpose of strengthening our prosecutions in such ways as will render impossible the technical objections of lawyers for the defence who have at times, sought to profit by the chance that the state analyst who makes the analyses might not be accessible. While none have ever won thereby yet some have succeeded in forcing the government to bring into court the State analyst to testify in person. The bringing of high-priced experts

into court to testify has meant at times the loss of considerable money to the state. The waste of expensive expert services through the delay of court trials is an economic loss to the community and is unnecessary if the certificate is sufficiently guarded to preserve the rights of the defendant. This the law just passed aims to do.

(b) WHITE SLAVERY. The White Slave Commission recommended a number of laws designed to suppress modern forms of "commercialized vice." One of these laws, passed last year, was the Injunction and Abatement Law. We have had to resort to it on a number of occasions this year and found an appeal to it has been effective. No one so far has cared to try conclusions with it, but have capitulated and remedied the cause of the complaint. This year we have worked for the passage of others, some of which were successful.

Injunction  
Law

## V. Miscellaneous

(a) OUR AGENTS. Few can realize the difficulties that have to be met in bringing prominent offenders into court and securing their final and adequate punishment. The agent who has secured the evidence must meet all kinds of harrassing persecution. He must be acquainted with the particular line of vice he is combatting, but not sufficiently familiar with it to be involved. If he cannot be mistaken for a devotee of that vice, he cannot get close enough to get the court evidence. We must have men who can play their part yet be only actors and clean actors as well. It is unreasonable to expect our witnesses to be paragons of culture and social standing.

Qualifications

They must be honest and dispassionate in bearing witness to what they have seen, otherwise injustice would be done. They must have mentality to cope

Difficulties

**Harassments**

under the disadvantages of cross-examination with the most astute lawyers. A well-prepared case may be lost through a witness who is not mentally alert, far-sighted, cool and yet firm. Again after the defence knows the evidence, it has sometimes a month, sometimes three months, in which to pester, threaten, influence or intimidate a witness. Money is offered, friends are induced to approach and try to "soften the witness." The agent's life is made miserable by being followed, and even the members of his family are taunted. The blackmailer appears with threats to "frame" him when he is doing work which leaves him open to false charges which by the addition of a few false details to the true facts seem plausible. Witnesses are sometimes assaulted. The amount of devilish cunning which can be employed to harrass a witness can hardly be realized. All this can go on without any practical redress. In our modern court system, one can be sure of winning not when they are able to present the truth, but when they have so prepared the case that no amount of perjury, no twisting and turning, no slander or insinuation, can possibly provide a reasonable defence or awaken even a reasonable doubt. What a defendant, however abandoned he may be, falsely asserts in court without likelihood of prosecution for perjury some newspaper will publish under cover of "privilege" and thus besmirch an agent's reputation and discredit the Society's work. Most of the newspapers are fair but some refuse to recognize the injustice with the sneer, "We don't play favorites. We don't care whether it was true or not. He said it in court."

**Unfair  
"Privilege"****Credit Due**

It is little short of a miracle that our agents have been so skillful, truthful, patient, intelligent and unbribable that we have been able to win 98% of our cases in the lower court. We can only present to the District Attorney the evidence which convinced

the lower court judge. Then our duty ends and that of the public prosecutor begins.

(b) PREVENTIVE WORK THAT DOES NOT RESULT IN PROSECUTION. The cases prosecuted form really but a small part of our work. Many complaints are received by telephone, letter and personal visit which after investigation are found well founded but best remedied without prosecution. Here is a typical example. A young man complained that a young woman from the country had grown dis-  
A "White  
Slave" Casecouraged at her work as a nurse and was about to take the plunge into an immoral life. He gave us the information that she was to leave on a certain train with a man who was to introduce her into the life by a debauch with him in a city outside of the state and had represented to her the enticements of the "good times," clothes and ease that awaited her at the place where she was to go with him and lead the life of shame in a commercial way. We had agents meet the couple, hear the conversation and the perfection of arrangements. We made sure that we could prove if the plans were carried out that the girl would be a victim under the Federal white slave act. Should we allow the crime to be consummated or interfere to save the girl? There were reasons pro and contra, but we decided that though a good white slave case might be secured, a poor foolish girl would be ruined, disgraced and perhaps lost forever, so we deliberately alarmed them by having our agents talk in their hearing of the possibility of the severe punishment which such an act as they were planning would be likely to receive, and when they separated we managed to warn the girl that her plans were known. She was abashed at the discovery of her plans and resolved not to take the step but go back and lead an honest life. A good court case was spoiled, but an unhappy girl was saved. The original com-

plainant wrote us sometime later that the girl had secured a good position and was grateful that she had been made to see her error of judgment.

Under the injunction and abatement law against houses of illfame, we have secured evidence in a number of cases which has resulted in breaking up the immoral resorts without the necessity of a criminal prosecution.

Agents of this Society visited 18 different Fairs throughout the State and on their warning, backed up by police sanction, many illegal gambling schemes and questionable side shows were closed up. The best illustration of the influence of the attendance at Fairs of our agents is that of the Rockingham Park Fair. In 1913, this Fair had 27 money gambling games openly conducted on the "Looney Lane" of the Fair. By constant protest and some prosecution, a complete change was observable there in 1914. Of course the greatest reason for the change was the fact that the peerless promoter of clean shows, Hon. Chester I. Campbell, had assumed the management of the Fair this year. He changed conditions there from what had been, the year before, the worst Fair in New England, to one of the cleanest Fairs in New England this year, and proved that cleanliness pays. In 1913, the Fair was a financial failure; in 1914, it was a financial success.

### Summary

Our agents have visited 52 cities and towns in inspecting conditions in our several fields of work and among other results, there have been brought 147 prosecutions, 145 of which have resulted in convictions, i. e., all but 2 cases have been pronounced justifiable. A statistical report of these follows.

Prevention at  
Fairs

I.	CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC CHASTITY.						
(a)	Obscene pictures, sale . . . . .					12	
(b)	Obscene pictures, possession . . . . .					1	
(c)	White Slave offences . . . . .					3	
(d)	Lewd and lascivious . . . . .					4	20
II.	CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH.						
(a)	Morphine . . . . .					5	
(b)	Cocaine . . . . .					12	
(c)	Possession of hypnotic drugs . . . . .					2	19
III.	CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.						
(a)	Baseball pools . . . . .					1	
(b)	Lotteries . . . . .					1	
(c)	Gaming nuisances . . . . .					5	
(d)	Slot machines . . . . .					70	
(e)	Punchboards . . . . .					11	
(f)	Present where gaming implements found					19	107

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Stubborn child . . . . .		1
		147

Sentences in various departments aggregate as follows:—

I.	Time 60 months	money fines	\$700.00
II.	Time 74 months	money fines	300.00
III.	Time —	money fines	893.30
	134 months		\$1,893.30

Prosecutions in Boston . . . . .		31
Prosecutions outside of Boston . . . . .		116
		147

FRANK CHASE,  
*Secretary.*

**Thirty-Seventh Annual Meeting  
OF  
The New England Watch and Ward Society**

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This was held at the Arlington Street Church, Boston, at 7.30 P.M. on Sunday, March 28, 1915. There were about 400 persons in attendance. President Rev. Frederick B. Allen presided, opening the meeting with devotional services. After his annual address and the report of the Secretary, the address of the evening was made by Ernest K. Coulter of the New York Bar, attorney for Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt in the New York Movement for Adequate Drug Legislation for the State and the Nation. There follows a full report of the addresses:—

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**Address of President Rev. Frederick B. Allen**

*Dear Friends:*

We complete, at this meeting, thirty-seven years of work by our Society for the good of Boston.

The question sometimes arises, what is the necessity of the Watch and Ward Society? Are there not police and courts to attend to these matters?

We reply, that there would be no need of a society like ours were it not for commercialized vice. The great body of our citizens are on the side of righteousness. If the only problem were the natural appetite for evil of the wayward and the weak, we might be sure that the ordinary moral forces of the community,—I mean the family, the church and the school,—would be sufficient to gain the victory.

But we are a commercial people and it has been found extremely profitable to foster the appetite for criminal indulgence.

There are various groups of men organized for the protection of evil. Against them the general community is weak. If we are to combat systematized evil there must be an equal organization of the forces of good. That is our work. We undertake to represent the high standards of conduct held by the community as a whole, and in their behalf to help the enforcement of laws against immorality, gambling and the drug habit.

In these three directions we have been able to secure valuable legislation. We have helped educate public opinion. We have more and more enjoyed the co-operation of the police and the courts, and yet, our most signal service is that our very existence and watchfulness have been a great preventive power.

Our most conspicuous success perhaps has been against open and organized gambling. In this direction the vigorous work of the police has been manifest and creditable.

In the matter of the fight against the drug habit, a fine beginning has been made. Important legislation has been secured, and we have the co-operation of the police force.

It is manifest, however, that some new methods are necessary to prevent the baneful drug habit from spreading in some of our penal institutions.

In the matter of immorality it is true that through the fine work of the police we have no open and professional houses of evil resort in Boston. At the same time, through the lack of vigorous and unanimous action by our Licensing Board, we have a disgraceful condition of prostitution in connection with cafes and low hotels which are granted liquor licenses. Though it is not our direct work to fight

the liquor traffic, we find the greatest menace to public morality in the partnership of drink and immorality.

This is chiefly due to the ineffectiveness of our Licensing Board. We have a right to demand of them a stronger fight against prevailing immoral conditions in the places to which they grant licenses. It is their business, *themselves*, to make a thorough investigation of facts. They ought not to wait for our Society or other outsiders to bring charges and prove them true, while the Board sits back as umpire. If they showed themselves in downright earnest, in fighting prostitution, we believe that they could get from the police all the evidence of facts which they need.

Another great evil is the frequent existence of indecency in our burlesque theatre performances. It is impossible to right this evil under our present law as the authorities choose to interpret it. That law provides that in case anything immoral occurs in performances, the Mayor and the Police Commissioner must agree that the feature is immoral before the Mayor of Boston can ask that the objectionable part be removed. If this order is disobeyed, then the license of the theatre can be taken away, but if the offensive feature is removed, something as bad may be put in its place the next night, and both Mayor and Police Commissioner must begin all over again. The removal order does not carry with it, as the authorities have chosen to interpret it, any penalty, and unless a penalty is incurred, beyond the elimination of the bad feature, the manager is tempted to take his chances and suffers no penalty in case he is discovered. Thus the enforcement of the law, as at present interpreted, can never be a corrective. We believe that under the present law a system of graded penalties could be imposed on a manager who

persistently violates the law. For a second offence the theatre could be closed for a single performance; for a third offence the license could be suspended for the particular representation, and for a fourth offence the license could be revoked for the rest of the theatrical season.

A most earnest attempt, however, to have this law changed was made several years ago, when both Mayor Fitzgerald and Police Commissioner O'Meara appeared at the State House before the Committee on Legal Affairs. They told the Committee it was entirely impossible to secure results under the law, saying that the law was apparently intentionally framed to make results impossible. Although they and other witnesses pleaded for an effective law, and though not a single person appeared against the proposed legislation, the Committee on Legal Affairs simply gave us leave to withdraw. There is a natural curiosity to know what influences were brought to bear upon the Committee to secure this result, in the face of the evidence.

During the last year there was formed a committee composed of representatives from neighborhood settlements, of clergymen and business men, who were willing to make the sacrifice of attending themselves some of the objectionable performances and who made written reports upon what they regarded as indecent features. A mass of evidence covering scores of instances of a vile character were recorded and presented to the Committee on Social Welfare, but in spite of the overwhelming evidence of the need of better law upon the subject the Committee on Social Welfare of the present Legislature delayed the remedy proposed by referring the matter to the next general court. His Honor the Mayor is conspicuously effective in remedying the evils found to exist in amateur performances

and in dramas of social experiment. He manages to find plenty of law to bring about this result, but when it comes to correcting old-time abuses of the most flagrant character affecting each day thousands of our average citizens, he has not thought that he could use his extraordinary privileges in such a way as could satisfy responsible and earnest workers for public welfare.

One word more. It is sometimes said that the Watch and Ward Society does a fine work, but it is a pity that they so often employ unworthy men as agents. We have been fighting vice for a third of a century. It would be a miracle if we had never made any mistakes, or if every one of our hundreds of agents during this time had been absolutely above reproach. But we have a right to ask you to believe that the men employed by us, at peril of their lives and with constant efforts to bribe them to dishonesty, are brave, faithful and trustworthy men.

Please remember, moreover, that the directors who, for thirty-seven years have been in charge of this work have been men of conspicuously high character. We have ten or fifteen gentlemen who always meet once a month to plan our campaign. They are to an unusual degree, sensible, earnest, disinterested men. We ask you to trust us. We believe that in forty-nine cases out of fifty, the abuse of our detectives is an ingenious device to help exculpate law-breakers.

In our fight to protect the young from temptation, and to make Boston as clean, decent and pure as possible, please support and co-operate with us and we will do our very utmost to deserve your confidence.

## Address of Secretary J. Frank Chase

In reading my report to-night, we desire that you should keep in mind the fact that the chief aim of our work is prevention and not prosecution. We prosecute only when it seems the best method of prevention. Our prosecutions are not aimed at the victims of vice but at the promoters of vice, not at corrupted individuals primarily but at corrupting agencies.

(Here the Secretary read the summary of convictions as found elsewhere.)

But prosecution is only one phase of our work. By far the larger part of our work has consisted of investigations into matters which never reach court trials. During the past year for example, we have had agents visit and make written reports on 96 theatrical performances and have used the results of this in an effort to elevate the moral standards in the theatres of the city. We have had our agents carefully investigate the vice conditions in 52 Massachusetts cities and towns and in many of these have brought prosecutions to dislodge entrenched corrupting agencies.

Probably the most important single piece of investigation performed by agents of the Society in the past year concerned the conditions at Deer Island with respect to the use of habit-forming drugs there in the House of Correction. The object of our investigation was not to secure evidence against a few criminals or to secure the removal of a few officers who might be responsible for the mismanagement of the institution but first, to gather sworn evidence from credible witnesses which should picture the exact conditions obtaining there with respect to the vice use of drugs, and second, discover some merciful method of handling the drug victims so as to reform them—to cure them of their habit, to build up their emaciated bodies,

to steady their shattered nerves, to quiet their drug-crazed minds, to revive their deadened souls and give them a fair chance on coming out to become useful citizens freed from the awful cravings that invariably lead them to commit crimes for which they are again imprisoned.

Let me say a few words as to the method of our investigation. We did not attempt to gather court evidence of specific instances, day and date, person by whom, and to whom definite quantities of drugs were delivered or sold, and portions of them secured for analysis, with witnesses and corroboration. We know what court evidence of this offence is by prosecution of hundreds of cases and we know how futile it would be to seek it under the difficulties of a Deer Island term of imprisonment even if we had felt that it was proper to let anyone for money assume a criminal record.

We sought to secure convincing evidence of conditions, not court evidence of the crimes responsible for those conditions. It consequently seems disingenuous of anyone to cast aspersions on our work in this matter, because we did not put ourselves to the technical requirements of a court trial and name the criminals. If a man should go into a police station and declare "I've been robbed" it would be disingenuous for an officer to say "Unless you can bring witnesses who can name the thief and give us information as to when, where and how it occurred, we cannot believe you are telling the truth."

The failure of the Grand Jury to find any indictments in this matter was due to the fact that we did not attempt to gather the kind of evidence a grand jury must have on which to base an indictment. We never laid claim to possessing that kind of evidence. The evidence certainly justified the drastic action which his Honor applied when he summarily removed six of the leading officials who

had been in charge when the conditions which we described obtained there.

But as a permanent remedy for the drug vice at Deer Island, removal of officials is motion without progress. Without a change of system in handling the drug victims, no permanent remedy is possible. Our real purpose was to bring about a new system, not to secure the discharge of anyone however much they may have deserved it. To comprehend the remedy we proposed, one must study the whole problem of keeping drugs out of a penal institution. In the vice there are two sets of factors. There is the supply factor and the demand factor. In the past all attention has been given to restricting the supply of drugs. Our remedy concerns itself mainly with restricting the demand, or more fully stated, we would restrict both the supply and the demand.

What do we mean by the demand. The demand is a kind of drug hunger which strikes the vitals of a drug victim, a gnawing pain in the stomach which shoots up and down the legs like a tooth ache. Only one word can describe it and that word is borrowed from the Chinese. The drug craving is called a "yen-yen." When it strikes the victim he will sell his soul to get the drug. He will commit any crime, from robbery to murder, to appease his appetite for it. So long as the yearning is in the system, the demand is there. The only way to remove the demand is to cure the victim. If the victim can be kept away from the drug for a short time the acuteness of the craving ceases and gradually wears away.

Now at Deer Island there is one spot we found where drugs could not be secured, and that was in the place known as the "light solitary plant." It was in charge of Officer Russell. When prisoners were placed in there, after the first agonies of abstinence had worn away, they began at once to gain

flesh. This furnished us our clue. Why not establish a large compound on the Island and put it in charge of a drug expert and then segregate and medically treat the habitual users of drugs.

The advantages of this system would be, first, to free the criminal by the most scientific methods from the chains that are binding him hopelessly to a criminal career. No reform for him is possible unless he can get free from his habit. With the habit and its criminal consequences, as soon as he leaves the institution, he will commit another crime and be sent back over and over again and thus he will be a burden on society and must be supported in our public institutions for the rest of his life.

Why not use the time of his incarceration there to cure him, if such a cure is possible; and those best informed state that the enforced cure is as likely to be as successful as the voluntary one. Hence, the policy of segregation and medical treatment would be wise as well as merciful and humane.

Second, such a system would prevent the habit from being spread from users to non-users. This is going on under the present system. In our investigations, we have found many cases in which the habit had been acquired at the Island from association with persons using the drug. This is not exceptional. Probably the most prolific source of the spread of the habit in our cities to-day is due to the contagion of example. The drug habit spreads by a kind of social contagion. At the Island, friendships are formed, acquaintances are made and companionships are begun which in themselves lead to enticement to the habit. Add to this the fact that the users at the Island are driven by the craving for the drugs to hunt up and lead into the habit men who have money or who can get money from their friends. This is the only means that the user has of securing money for his own supply, and is one great cause of the traffic.

Third, the system of segregation and medical treatment is necessary as a prevention of the spread of the awful social disease of syphilis at the Island. The use of drugs and drug instruments in common results in infection from this virulent disease. Syphilitics and non-syphilitics use drug instruments there in common.

Fourth, the system of segregation and medical treatment is the only means under the present economic conditions of handling such an institution successfully. We can hardly hope to secure at Deer Island for the wages offered the highest types of mentality in the officers. The advantages of the system advocated here would be that with a few honest men in charge of the "compound" for drug users, even if all the others were dishonest, they could do little or no damage so far as the drugs were concerned. By this I mean that if there is no demand, there would be no incentive to bring in the drugs. As fast as dishonest men should secure victims, these victims could be discovered and taken away as a source of profit. I do not believe however, that any man not being himself crazed with drugs, would deliberately induce another into the habit for profit. Even under the bad conditions which we discovered, probably it was at first pity for a sufferer that led to the first crime of bringing a supply to him.

So I say that with the better system we could make the Island free from drugs in spite of occasional dishonest officials if any were inclined to be dishonest.

With all the advantages which can thus be pointed out, why should there be any hesitation about trying this better system. Our Mayor has talked about adopting it ever since he came into office, but it has never yet been seriously tried. Perhaps this is due to motives of economy on his part. We respectfully urge that a vast amount of money would be saved to the city, through a very small

initial expenditure of this system. But why should we consider the question of money when human souls are at stake. Here is an opportunity to accomplish a conspicuously fine benefaction for a poor benighted, wretched class of our fellow-men. Here is a feasible, hopeful, blessed solution of a problem which confronts society. How good it would be if all considerations except those of humanity could be set aside and this splendid service be accomplished right now. No one could ask for a greater opportunity than is now confronting Mayor Curley in this matter.

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## The Drug Bondage

Ernest K. Coulter, Esq.

That the drug evil has come to-day to be a menace to our civilization, an insidious, vicious canker that is gnawing at the vitals of society, is not sensationalism but a proposition of straightforward, horrible truth.

This is not the vaporings of a "reformer"—the word "reformer" is hateful to me. It conveys a notion of cant, theory, yes, and sometimes hypocrisy. This presentation is the result of actual experience, of face-to-face battle with the drug evil, and a familiarity with all of its insinuating, vicious, destructive forces.

The New England Watch and Ward Society is to be congratulated on being one of the first organizations to bring public attention to this serious problem. The community will perhaps never appreciate the debt which it owes this Society, and its Secretary, Mr. J. Frank Chase, for its part in the campaign of education, legislation and prosecution which it began long before most of the other states had realized that there was such a dangerous menace.

The question I am asking to-night is, how long will it be until the community generally really arouses to the havoc and the cost its past apathy

permitted? Do you know that in twenty years of practically unrestricted traffic we have become a drug afflicted, a drug weakened Nation? An estimate has been made that more than 4.45 per cent. of our entire population to-day are drug-addicts. Personally, I feel that this estimate is too high, but that estimate has been arrived at by men who have given the matter considerable study. It probably *is* high. But at any rate it gives some notion of the alarming extent to which this evil has grown.

According to the American Pharmaceutical Association, the cocaine importations from 1898 to 1902, inclusive, were valued at \$83,214. From 1903 to 1907 these importations were valued at \$1,616,690. In other words, it increased in these four years more than twelve times more than the previous four years. Someone was learning the profits of the business and scores of thousands of human lives were being wrecked as a result of their greed. An ounce of cocaine at wholesale cost but \$4. It retailed from \$20 to \$25—yes, I have known it to bring \$40 an ounce, since there has been an attempt at regulation.

The present annual consumption of cocaine in the country is 200,000 ounces. 92% of this is used illegitimately,—this according to Government reports. 500,000 pounds of medicinal opium is imported each year; 80% of this is used illegitimately. These figures are also taken from Government reports.

If the community will not awaken to the cost in human lives, will it stir when it learns something of the cost in dollars and cents? Unfortunately in the slow process of our social evolution we have too long put property rights ahead of human rights. It has been the immediate property rights, the selfishness, the greed for the dollar at hand, that has led drug manufacturers to fight bitterly every

bit of legislation aimed to check the constantly increasing army of paupers, physical and mental wrecks and criminals that their supply of drugs has created. In some states they have at last been shamed into at least an apparent desire to end the murder, the devastation that their wretched products have caused.

Nations in the same way as individuals have in times past thought more of the revenue arising from it than the deaths, the wretchedness, the ultimate poverty which the opium trade has produced. The Federal Government legalized the importation of smoking opium by the tariff act of 1860, and from that year until the Opium Exclusion Act became effective in April, 1909, there were legally imported into the United States more than four million pounds of this debasing form of drug on which the Government collected a customs tax of nearly twenty-seven million dollars. In addition to the legal importation, from 1860 onward, almost half as much again of this form of opium is supposed to have been smuggled into the United States, according to Government report.

This country is to-day paying the penalty for its past "commercialized vice." Now the Government is busy trying to undo much of the awful results of its false economic policy. After several years of vigorous fighting a National Drug Law has finally been enacted, and while it is far from all that might be wished for, it is a step in the right direction. But of what good are state or national laws if not enforced? The public must be aroused *now* to the point of seeing that these laws are enforced, and that they are strengthened year by year, in the effort to cope with this frightful traffic. I am provoked always when anyone speaks of the liquor traffic and drugs in the same connection. My own feeling is that such a comparison is foolish

and futile. These two problems are not in the same class.

The President of China said, not long ago: "China has been dying from the curse of the opium habit for more than fifty years. Her people, overcome by this vile drug, have been as half asleep and have not known that they and their country were dying. Years ago the Nation appealed for outside aid in its suppression, and the world knows what aid was rendered. The drug was forced upon us more than before. But we will stop it and free the land of the devouring scourge."

Our own country, while not half asleep with drugs, has been lulled into a condition of apathy by the powerful influences which have profited by the drug traffic. We have heard so much about the sacred rights of all of the drug manufacturers. It was the lobby of the drug manufacturers, of various societies of physicians and pharmacists that made the National Bill so difficult of passage. It was these same interests which obstructed the way in New York and other states when anything like adequate drug legislation was asked for. Various lobbying organizations, known under high-sounding titles which would indicate that they were public welfare societies or corporations, have been active with our legislators and have only relaxed somewhat of their activity under the lashings of the press and an aroused public sentiment. But not nearly enough of this sentiment has yet been created, and my purpose here to-night is to put facts and figures before you which will show something of the enormity of this horrible traffic; facts which will stir you to ever-increasing warfare on those who profit by it.

It was estimated at a recent conference of the Anti-Narcotic Drug Committee of New York that between forty and sixty per cent. of all the prisoners in the City prisons were drug addicts. Between

July 1, 1914, when the Boylan Law went into effect in New York, to January 26th last, there were 3,590 men and women committed to the various institutions of the Department of Corrections of New York City for violations of that law. The New York Prison Association estimated that a third of the prisoners in Sing Sing are drug addicts. These victims and their friends stop at nothing in their attempts at smuggling cocaine, morphine, heroin and other drugs into the prisons. At Sing Sing, for instance, the legs of chairs which had been ordered from outside the prison had been hollowed out and filled with drugs. Oranges have frequently been sent to inmates into which a solution of cocaine had been injected. I have seen a mince pie opened by the warden there in which there was concealed a fingerstall filled with heroin. Another method of smuggling in the drug has been to allow a new washrag to soak in a solution of cocaine, and then after it had been dried and neatly ironed, send it to the prisoner, who in turn placed the rag in a cup or pan of water, and thus got a strong solution. It comes into the prisons concealed in book-covers, under postage stamps. Women visitors have frequently been found carrying it in ornamental pins on their hats. Indeed, the smuggling had become so serious that recently the Commissioner of Corrections in New York was obliged to issue an order that no food could be brought into the prisons from outside.

And yet, when we favored the passage of the Boylan Law a year ago, the drug lobby insisted that the number of drug addicts was so small that it would be unfair to put the manufacturers, physicians, dentists, pharmacists and others to the inconvenience of accounting for such narcotic drugs as they sold, administered or "dispensed."

It has been found, too, that the drug evil has by no means been confined to the great cities. It

is spreading to the rural districts. Reports have come to us even of children addicted to the snuffing of heroin in some of the country schools. As you probably know, the cocaine habit has made fearful havoc in certain districts in the South,—especially among the negroes. Our Committee has received reports of contractors' camps where a certain amount of the drug was handed out daily to the negro employes to get the utmost work from them. And yet, the people of those same districts were fearfully aroused when atrocious assaults were committed by these same unfortunate black victims of this vicious practice.

But do not think for one moment that the drug evil has made inroads only on the lower classes. If you will look about you to-day, and look carefully, you will find families of your own acquaintance who have lost some of their best members in the grip of this monster. It is true that most of these victims, no matter how high their station in life may have been, wind up as criminals or incompetents.

How did they start? That is always an interesting question. Few of them deliberately; and this applies to the victims of both the higher and lower strata of society. With those who came from the better surroundings, it has usually been the unscrupulous doctor, or the vicious patent medicine which, under an innocent name, has been used as a cure for hay-fever, asthma or nervous troubles. There are all sorts of remedies whose most potent ingredient is one of these drugs and they are sold for all sorts of purposes.

A woman who was in one of the prisons told me not long ago that she first acquired the heroin habit when she asked a professional woman with whom she was accidentally thrown into contact what she could do to reduce her weight. "Take these tablets," replied the new friend. She took the

tablets and continued to take them. She reduced her weight thirty pounds; she also reduced her mentality, morals, health, until she was a wreck, and when found by the police she—a white woman—was the consort of negroes.

As to the doctors, I want to say a word here in behalf of the vast majority of practitioners. There has been a growing tendency during the past few years toward higher ethics which discourage the promiscuous use of narcotic drugs. Physicians who only a few years ago thought nothing of giving a hypodermic injection of morphine when the patient was in pain, do so now only in extreme cases. It is true, too, that the great majority of physicians and dentists are thoroughly in favor of strict laws regulating the handling of these drugs, and do not complain about the keeping of records.

But, as in every other profession and business, there are those who are unscrupulous, and the unscrupulous practitioner has it within his power to be a giant force for evil. There are few more dangerous members of Society than the physician, trained nurse, or druggist who is addicted to drugs.

Pictures are much more potent than platitudes. A few concrete cases will convey the lesson much more effectively than generalities.

I remember so well the case of the broken-down actress, a prisoner in the Tombs, who sent for me one day. She had been a great beauty. But on that thin, parchment colored face when I visited her were only the marks of suffering and degradation. She was anxious to complain against a regularly licensed physician, one Van Horn, who was "prescribing" to between 100 and 150 drug victims daily. He was conducting three offices. She had turned against Van Horn only because he refused to give her drugs when she had no money. Van Horn was watched and arrested. It was found he was growing rich from the fees of these poor

wretches,—his slaves. He was a drug victim himself and without any sense of moral responsibility.

One physician, famous as an expert in the treatment of drug cases, has declared that more than thirty per cent. of all those to whom he gave treatment were physicians. Certainly a physician who is a drug addict could scarcely be expected to care much about the ethics of his profession.

In the procession of drug victims that found its way to our law-offices when the crusade was at its height, was a young woman of remarkable intelligence and some lurking traces of beauty. She told how her husband, a physician, had prescribed for her when she had throat trouble. This was shortly after their marriage. When it was too late she discovered that he had been giving her morphine, and that he was a drug addict. He degenerated to a point where he was making most of his fees from drug fiends. When his wife left him he gave her five hundred prescriptions, blank except for his signature. That was his last gift,—these *five hundred tickets to hell*. She came begging for a cure. I am glad to say she got it and that she occupies a responsible position now.

Another visitor only a few weeks ago was a man who less than five years ago was one of the legal lights of New York. He came ragged and disheveled, begging a quarter. He had taken the cure, so-called, in Bellevue Hospital. The great trouble with our cures in New York City is,—at least those that are provided by the City in an attempted compliance with the Boylan Law,—that they are too short. This is owing to the demand for space in the wards. At the end of ten days these drug-victims are turned out; they have been shattered by the radical treatment they have received, and physically are no more capable of going into employment, than would be an infant of tender years.

I have seen the drug victims in their cells, in station houses, tear the pockets from their clothing and chew on them in the hope of extracting a particle of the drug they craved. One who has not seen these sufferings cannot realize the tortures which these poor creatures endure.

Heroin, until comparatively a few years ago, was known to few people, but, as you probably know, it is to-day working great havoc. It is a preparation of morphine, being an "artificial alkaloid in which two hydroxyl groups of morphine are replaced by two acetyl groups." In some ways it is more powerful than morphine. The ordinary dose is from  $1/16$  to  $1/10$  of a grain, and yet a young man came to see me only a day or two ago who is taking nine grains daily. He had acquired the habit about eighteen months ago when he had complained of a cold and some of his companions, chauffeurs, had persuaded him to snuff a white powder which they gave him. Later he found out it was "happy-dust."

An attempt was made recently to amend the Boylan Law of New York by providing that the prescriptions of physicians would not have to be registered. Such a clamor has been raised over this proposition, however, that it seems altogether unlikely that it will be passed. There has been considerable objection in our State by physicians to making returns on both State and Federal blanks. To cover this objection the following amendment has been proposed by Assemblyman Maurice Bloch:—

"In lieu of preparing and furnishing order blanks, the State Commissioner of Health may approve order blanks provided for in any act of Congress regulating the purchase by and sale of such drugs to physicians, pharmacists, druggists, veterinarians and dentists, and may provide by rule or regulation that the use of such approved order blanks in the

manner and for the purposes set forth in this Section, shall be a sufficient compliance with the provisions hereof. Such approval, rule or regulation may be suspended or revoked by the Commissioner at any time, thereby restoring all the requirements of this Section."

There is another important provision in the amendment to the Boylan Law, which reads as follows:—

"Whenever a complaint shall be made to any Magistrate that any person is addicted to the use of any habit-forming drug without the consent or direction of a duly licensed physician, such magistrate after due notice and hearing, if satisfied that the complaint is founded and that the person is addicted to the use of a habit-forming drug, shall commit such person to a state, county or a city hospital, or institutions licensed under the State Lunacy Commission: or, *any correctional or charitable institution maintained by the state or any municipality thereof for the treatment of any disease or inebriety.* Any court having jurisdiction of a defendant in a criminal proceeding may commit such user for treatment as herein provided at any stage of such proceeding against such defendant and may stay proceedings, withhold conviction or suspend sentence pending the period of such commitment."

A serious problem in New York has been the lack of provision for "after-care" of drug victims, following their treatment in public hospitals. As has already been stated, the period for which they are kept there, because of the crowding, has been limited to ten days. It is believed that this new amendment to the law will make it possible to send these patients to the country where, under proper supervision, they can have plenty of exercise in the open, wholesome food, medical care and an opportunity to build up under proper conditions. As I stated recently before a meeting of our Board of

Estimate and Apportionment in New York City, the system of sending these addicts to the hospitals and discharging them as cured after a ten-day treatment, is a hideous farce. The State must provide some such place for the after-care of these victims if it hopes to restore them as useful members of Society.

I congratulate the New England Watch and Ward Society on the splendid campaign which it has conducted in the past five years, and on the fact that it has placed upon the statute books of Massachusetts stronger laws each year for the suppression of the drug traffic, until this year you find that you can practically enact a National Law, put it upon the State books and enforce it in your own municipal courts without being forced to make many changes in your present State Law. That is, Massachusetts had reached the legal position even before the passage of the National Law which was in almost every respect as high as the National ideal. But the practical benefit that the National Law will be to you in this state is in helping to control the out-of-state commerce which was interfering with the effectiveness of your State Law. The National Law will be of great benefit to every State in this way.

You have made a good beginning in this State as we have in our own State of New York, and with more and more of our states aroused to the necessity of dealing radically with this menace, and the National Drug Law at last on our books, we see the dawn of a new day and a prospect of the wiping out of this devastating evil.

*But the end is not yet. There is much for us to do.* Do not let anyone think that the battle is won. You who are here, even though you are not members of this organization, can have your part in the fight by keeping determinedly after your representatives in your State and National bodies, and

making them understand that the community is aroused to the situation, and that it will insist on ridding the country of the pernicious influences which have enslaved more souls than it cost the bloodshed of a civil war to free.

PREAMBLE AND BY-LAWS  
OF THE  
**New England Watch and Ward Society**

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THIS Society shall be known as The New England Watch and Ward Society, its object being the promotion of public morality and the removal of corrupting agencies.

1. The entire control of its affairs shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of not less than seven members.

2. The annual business meeting of the Society shall take place in the month of March, the time and place being designated by the Board of Directors, and there shall be elected by ballot a President, two or more Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. The President and the Treasurer shall be, *ex officio*, members of the Board of Directors. All vacancies in the list of officers shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board of Directors.

3. The President shall preside at all public meetings of the Society, and in his absence one of the Vice Presidents shall take his place.

4. The Treasurer shall receive and have custody of all moneys, funds and securities of the Society, and shall make payment upon order of the Board of Directors; shall keep an account of all receipts and disbursements, and submit a statement thereof at the annual business meeting of the Society, and to the Board of Directors whenever called upon.

No disbursement shall be made except on bills duly approved by authority of the Board of Directors, and the Treasurer's account shall be annually audited by a public auditor.

5. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Secretary. The Secretary shall be the chief executive officer of the Society and shall be responsible to the Board of Directors.

6. The Board of Directors shall meet regularly at 1 p. m. on the second Monday of the month, from October to June, inclusive. The Chairman of the Board of Directors may call a special meeting of the Board at any time upon written notice given at least one day previous to said meeting; and it shall be his duty to call a meeting of the Board at any

time upon request of two members thereof. Five of said Board shall constitute a quorum for business.

7. The Order of Business at meetings of the Board of Directors shall be:—

1. Reading of the Minutes.
2. Report of the Treasurer.
3. Report of the Secretary.
4. Reports of Committees.
5. Reading of Communications.
6. Miscellaneous Business.

8. The Board of Directors may appoint Advisory Committees in each of the New England States, which shall co-operate with the Society in extending the influence, and carrying on the work of the Society in their respective states, and especially by giving the Society the local information and local support that will enable it to accomplish the best results.

9. The payment of an annual subscription of five dollars by any person approved by the Board of Directors shall constitute the donor a Member of the Society. The payment of any sum not less than fifty dollars by any person so approved shall render the donor a Life Member. Persons may be elected as Honorary Members at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

10. These By-Laws may be amended at any time by an affirmative vote of not less than five of the Board of Directors, notice of the proposed change having been given at the next preceding regular meeting and in the Secretary's call.  
*(These By-Laws were adopted July 7, 1884, and amended February 6, 1907, December 7, 1910, and January 11, 1915.)*

## The New England Watch and Ward Society

MARCH 1, 1914—MARCH 1, 1915

RECEIPTS

Balance March 1, 1914 . . . . .	\$177.63
Donations . . . . .	9,503.50
Dividends from Stocks and Bonds . . . . .	5,855.00
Interest from Bank and Mortgage . . . . .	313.68
Witness Fees . . . . .	101.90
Miscellaneous . . . . .	2.65
	<u>\$15,954.36</u>

EXPENDITURES

Secretary's salary and expenses . . . . .	\$2,786.58
Assistant Secretary's salary and expenses . . . . .	1,458.54
Agents wages and expenses . . . . .	5,026.39
Office assistants (2) . . . . .	1,607.65
Special expenses . . . . .	865.20
Attorneys and experts . . . . .	840.65
Rent . . . . .	825.00
Printing: Annual Reports, Circulars, etc. . . . .	813.15
Postage . . . . .	502.70
General Office expense . . . . .	544.86
Telephone . . . . .	156.99
Public multigraphing and typewriting . . . . .	194.11
Interest . . . . .	96.96
Advertising . . . . .	164.82
Current expenditures . . . . .	<u>\$15,883.60</u>
Balance, March 1, 1915 . . . . .	70.76
	<u>\$15,954.36</u>

FUNDS FOR SPECIAL WORK

March 1, 1914, Balance, White Slave Fund . . . . .	\$409.27
Interest on deposit . . . . .	5.96
Agents wages and expenses . . . . .	<u>415.23</u>
Other Funds . . . . .	\$1,000.00
Interest on deposit . . . . .	7.53
Agents wages and expenses . . . . .	<u>\$1,007.53</u>
Balance, March 1, 1915 . . . . .	494.27
	<u>1,007.53</u>

## Assets and Liabilities

ASSETS

Endowment Bonds . . . . .	\$104,231.59
Endowment Mortgage . . . . .	3,400.00
Endowment Stocks . . . . .	14,284.00
Endowment Uninvested . . . . .	2,568.50
Office Inventory . . . . .	523.00
Cash, General Account . . . . .	70.76
Cash, Special Funds . . . . .	494.27
	<u>\$125,572.12</u>

LIABILITIES

Endowment Fund . . . . .	\$124,484.09
Special Funds . . . . .	494.27
Surplus . . . . .	593.76
Bills payable . . . . .	00.00
	<u>\$125,572.12</u>

## Endowment Fund

The J. W. and B. L. Randall Fund . . . . .	\$10,000.00
The Martha R. Hunt Fund . . . . .	101,849.09
The Oliver I. Kimball Fund . . . . .	1,000.00
Dr. G. C. Shattuck . . . . .	25.00
The James Seel Gill Fund . . . . .	5,000.00
The Eliza Frances Blacker Fund . . . . .	100.00
Alfred Bunker . . . . .	10.00
The Katharine C. Pierce Fund, part payment . . . . .	4,000.00
The Albert Edgar Angier Fund . . . . .	2,500.00
	<b>\$124,484.09</b>

Invested as follows: —

American Tel. & Tel. Co. Coll. Trust 4% Bonds, due 1929 . . . . .	\$6,000.00
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Capital Stock . . . . .	9,000.00
Bangor & Aroostook Rd., 1st Mtg. St. John R Ext., 5% Bonds, due 1939 . . . . .	5,000.00
Boston Elevated Ry., 4% reg. gold bond, 1935 . . . . .	5,000.00
Chicago Junction Ry., Refd., 4% Bonds, 1940 . . . . .	5,000.00
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co., 1st. Mort., 5% Bonds, due 1937 . . . . .	7,000.00
Detroit Edison Co., 5% Bonds, due 1953 . . . . .	5,000.00
Galveston Houston Electric Ry., 1st Mtg., 5% Bonds, due 1954 . . . . .	5,000.00
Georgia Ry. & Electric Co., Refund., 5% Bonds, due 1949 . . . . .	5,000.00
Illinois Steel Co., Deb., 4½% Bonds, due 1940 . . . . .	5,000.00
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Rd., Re- fund., 4% Bonds, due 1936 . . . . .	5,000.00
Mortgage, 1st, 5% . . . . .	3,400.00
Pacific Light & Power Co., 1st and Refund. Mtg., 5% Bonds, due 1951 . . . . .	5,000.00
Portland Gen. Elec. Co., 5% Bonds, due 1935 . . . . .	5,000.00
Ry. & Light Securities Co., 5% Bonds, due 1942 . . . . .	5,000.00
Seattle Electric Co., Seattle Everett, 1st Mtg., 5% Bonds, due 1939 . . . . .	5,000.00
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., 1st Mtg., 5% Bonds, due 1941 . . . . .	5,000.00
Southern California Edison Co., Gen. Mtg., 5% Bonds, due 1939 . . . . .	5,000.00
Southern Pacific Rd., Central Pacific Stock Coll., 4% Bonds, due 1949 . . . . .	1,000.00
Union Pacific Preferred Stock, 4% . . . . .	2,500.00
United Electric Securities Co. Coll., 5% Bonds, due 1942 . . . . .	7,000.00
United Fruit Co., Sinking Fund Debenture, 4½% Bonds, due 1923 and 1925 . . . . .	6,000.00
Western Elec. Co., 1st Mtg., 5% Bonds, due 1922 . . . . .	5,000.00
Western Tel. & Tel. Co., Coll., 5% Bonds, 1932 . . . . .	5,000.00
	<b>\$121,900.00</b>
Endowment uninvested . . . . .	<b>\$2,568.50</b>
Surplus at par, plus to balance . . . . .	<b>15.59</b>
	<b>2,584.09</b>
	<b>\$124,484.09</b>

## Bequests and Special Gifts

1892	R. W. Wood . . . . .	General	\$500.00
1896	Miss Mary D. Moody . . . . .	General	2,000.00
1897	The J. W. and B. L. Randall Fund . . . . .	Endowment	10,000.00
1903	Jacob H. Hecht . . . . .	General	100.00
1903	Edward B. Earle . . . . .	General	100.00
1907	Anonymous . . . . .	Special Work	250.00
1910	A Friend (through F. B. A.) . . . . .	Special Work	500.00
1910	"X. Y. Z." . . . . .	Special Work	500.00
1911	A Friend . . . . .	Special Work	100.00
1911-1912	The Martha R. Hunt Fund . . . . .	Endowment	101,849.09
1912	The Oliver I. Kimball Fund . . . . .	Endowment	1,000.00
1912	The Estate of Edward Whitney . . . . .	General	200.00
1913	Dr. G. C. Shattuck . . . . .	Endowment	25.00
1913	The Estate of Caroline A. R. Whitney . . . . .	General	200.00
1913	Phillips Brooks Memorial Fund of Trinity Church . . . . .	General	300.00
1914	A Friend (through F. B. A.) . . . . .	Special Work	500.00
1914	The James Seel Gill Fund . . . . .	Endowment	5,000.00
1914	Eliza Frances Blacker Fund . . . . .	Endowment	100.00
1914	Anonymous . . . . .	Special Work	1,000.00
1914	Alfred Bunker . . . . .	Endowment	10.00
1914	Katharine C. Pierce Fund, part payment . . . . .	Endowment	4,000.00
1915	Albert Edgar Angier Fund . . . . .	Endowment	2,500.00
	Endowment Fund . . . . .		<u>\$124,484.09</u>
	General and Special Funds . . . . .		<u>6,250.00</u>
			<u>130,734.09</u>
			<u>130,734.09</u>

### NOTES ON BEQUESTS.

Of the Bequest of \$5,000 from the Estate of Katharine C. Pierce, Boston, we have received \$4,000. Miss Pierce was a regular contributor for a number of years. (Since March 1st, we have received the balance of \$1,000 and the accrued interest \$255.93.)

From the Albert Edgar Angier Estate, Allston, we have received \$2,500. Mr. Angier was a generous contributor for a number of years.

We received from the Eliza Frances Blacker Estate, Allston, \$100. (Our last Report contained notice of these Bequests.)

We have received notice of a Bequest of \$100 under the will of Samuel Brenton Whitney, formerly of Woodstock, Vermont.

*DELCEVARE KING, Treasurer.*

I have examined the books and accounts and receipts of The New England Watch and Ward Society, from March 1, 1914, to March 1, 1915, and verified the cash and the securities, and find the same correct and properly vouched.

*HERBERT B. LORD, Public Auditor.*

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Year ending	Donations	Income from Endowment	Other income	Expenditures
Feb. 28, 1900	\$2,989	\$360	\$1,390	\$5,450
" 1901	2,875	390	614	4,438
" 1902	2,948	450	269	3,613
" 1903	2,934	610	72	3,615
" 1904	2,865	600	510	4,080
" 1905	3,242	600	153	3,967
" 1906	3,113	600	56	3,802
" 1907	3,500	600	36	4,011
" 1908	6,223	572	121	7,004
" 1909	5,523	159	51	5,659
" 1910	7,855	465	15	8,330
" 1911	8,174	550	27	8,836
" 1912	8,080	2,696	8	11,326
" 1913	10,077	4,408	143	13,550
" 1914	10,544	5,854	149	16,588
" 1915	9,503	6,168	103	15,883

NOTE.—For each of the last three years, we have closed our year with every bill paid.

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The following resolutions were passed at the Thirty-Seventh Annual Business Meeting, March 8th, 1915.

WHEREAS: Delcevare King has served 13 years most efficiently as a Director of The New England Watch and Ward Society, 2 years of which were as Chairman of the Board of Directors, 3 years as Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors and 5 years as Treasurer, and

WHEREAS: He gave notice at the December meeting of the Board of Directors that at the close of the financial year, March 1, 1915, the demands of business would compel him to retire from active responsibility as Director and Treasurer of the Society, and therefore he must decline re-election:

RESOLVED: That we, the members of The New England Watch and Ward Society, at the Annual Meeting on March 8th, 1915, extend to him our congratulation for the sterling integrity of his character, the excellent judgment he has manifested, the rare devotion to the work he has given and the financial ability he has shown in our behalf in securing a large increase in the income of the Society and in successfully closing each of the last 3 years with all bills paid; and

RESOLVED: That he leaves his offices with our best wishes for his future and our deep gratitude for his past.

A true copy—Attest  
J. FRANK CHASE,  
*Secretary.*

## Gifts and Subscriptions

**From March 1, 1914 to March 1, 1915**

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The annual payment of five dollars constitutes any person a Member of the Society.

The payment of fifty dollars in one year constitutes any person a Life Member.

If contributors notice any errors in names or amounts or any omissions, please advise the Treasurer.

We have no financial solicitors—our money is raised by mail or by the personal work of our Directors and Secretary—this means that it is raised with the very minimum of expense.

"A. A.".....	\$1.00	Forward,	\$377.00
Abbott, Mrs. Edward.....	5.00	Arlington Street Church..	10.00
Abbott, Mrs. Edwin H.....	5.00	Arnold, E. Everett.....	2.00
Abbott, Mrs. Paul W.....	5.00	Austin, Walter.....	5.00
Adams, John S.....	10.00	Ayer, C. F.....	5.00
Aiken, Mrs. Walter.....	2.00	Babson, F. M.....	2.00
Allen, Rev. Frederick B....	10.00	Backup, Miss E. E.....	2.00
Allen, Lloyd E.....	1.00	Bacon, Mrs. F. E.....	10.00
Allen, Miss M. Josephine..	10.00	Badger, Erastus B.....	25.00
Allen, Rollin H.....	100.00	Bailey, H. B.....	5.00
Allston, Phillip J.....	1.00	Baker, Jr., L. D.....	1.00
Ames, Mrs. James Barr....	10.00	Balch, Franklin G., M.D..	5.00
Ames, Miss Mary S.....	50.00	Bancroft, C. F.....	10.00
Amory, Mrs. Charles W....	10.00	Barber, A. G.....	5.00
Amory, F. I.....	5.00	Barbour, E. D.....	5.00
Amory, Harcourt.....	10.00	Barker, Prof. John M....	5.00
Amory, Miss Susan C.....	10.00	Barnard, Simon.....	1.00
Amory, Mrs. William.....	20.00	Barnes, Henry K.....	5.00
Andrews, C. W.....	2.00	Barnes, Mrs. Thomas H...	2.00
Annable, Irving K.....	2.00	Bartlett, Mrs. A. H.....	1.00
Anonymous.....	10.00	Bartlett, Miss Fannie....	10.00
" .....	10.00	Bartlett, Miss Mary F....	10.00
" .....	25.00	Bartol, Miss Elizabeth H..	35.00
" .....	50.00	Batchelder, Francis.....	10.00
" .....	2.00	Batelle, Eugene.....	5.00
" .....	5.00	Bater, Henry R.....	2.00
Anthony, Mrs. S. Reed....	5.00	Bater, W. H.....	10.00
Arakelyan, J. J. (See Second Cong. Ch., Dorchester).....		Bates, Jacob P.....	10.00
Archibald, E. H.....	1.00	Bayley, Edward B.....	5.00
Forward,	\$377.00	Beal, Mrs. James H.....	5.00
		Beebe, E. Pierson.....	50.00
		Forward,	\$635.00

Forward,	\$635.00	Forward,	\$1,067.00
Beech, Mrs. Herbert.....	15.00	Brown, Durrell Co.....	5.00
Bernheimer, Miss Marjorie S.....	1.00	Brown, Edwin.....	1.00
Bigelow, Mrs. Joseph S....	10.00	Brown, Miss Elizabeth B..	10.00
Billings, Rev. Sherrard....	5.00	Brown, George H.....	2.00
Bird, Mr. and Mrs. R. W..	25.00	Brown, Mrs. Hannah D....	5.00
Birtwell, Charles W.....	5.00	Brown, Mrs. Leroy S.....	5.00
Bishop, Miss M. J.....	25.00	Brown's Sons, Jonathan..	25.00
Blacker, Mrs. J. E.....	10.00	Bryant, Mrs. Henry.....	30.00
Blackwell, Mrs. George W.,	5.00	Bullard, Alfred M.....	2.00
Blake, Mrs. Arthur W.....	10.00	Bullard, Mrs. W. N.....	25.00
Blake, Mrs. S. Parkman...	10.00	Bullard, Dr. William N..	25.00
Blake, William P.....	5.00	Bullard, Mrs. W. S.....	10.00
Blodget, William.....	10.00	Bunker, Alfred.....	2.00
Blodgett, Mrs. Charles W.,	10.00	Burnham, Mrs. J. A.....	10.00
"B., E. H.".....	5.00	Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Allston	10.00
Blood, Co., J. B.....	25.00	Butler, Mrs. C. S.....	5.00
Boggs, Mrs. Edwin P.....	2.00	Butler, Mrs. Della Chace..	3.00
Boland, Mrs. Esther F.....	1.00	Byerly, W. E.....	5.00
Bond, Mrs. C. H.....	5.00	"B. F.".....	10.00
Bonney, Edwin T.....	2.00	Cabot, Godfrey L.....	300.00
Boos, Dr. William F.....	5.00	Cabot, Henry B.....	5.00
Boorman, Miss Laura.....	15.00	Cabot, Mrs. Samuel.....	10.00
Borden, Miss Carrie L....	15.00	Caldwell, Miss CharlotteE.,	5.00
Bowditch, Charles P.....	20.00	Calef, Mrs. Louise J.....	4.00
Brackett, Dr. Jeffrey R..	10.00	Calkins, Rev. Raymond...	5.00
Brainard, George W.....	5.00	Calkins, Mrs. Wolcott....	3.00
Brandegee, Mrs. M. B.....	10.00	Campbell, Edmund C.....	1.00
Bremer, Mrs. J. L.....	25.00	Campbell, Rev. W. R.....	2.00
Bremer, Miss Sarah F.....	25.00	Carey, Arthur A.....	5.00
Brewer, E. M.....	15.00	Carpenter Morton Co.....	10.00
Brewer, Joseph.....	1.00	Carter, A. D.....	25.00
Bridge, Edmund.....	5.00	Carter, Fred L., Jr.....	5.00
Briggs, Dr. Edward C....	5.00	Carter, Mrs. John W.....	5.00
Brigham, W. D.....	2.00	Carter, Rice & Co.....	30.00
Britton, Miss Lena A.....	2.00	Carter, Richard B.....	5.00
Brooks, Miss Martha N... .	1.00	Cary, Mrs. Edward M....	200.00
Brooks, N. B. K.....	5.00	Cary, Miss Emma F.....	5.00
Brooks, Mrs. Peter C.....	5.00	Cary, Miss Georgina S....	10.00
Brooks, Reuben.....	10.00	Casey, James J.....	2.00
Brooks, Mrs. Reuben.....	20.00	"Cash".....	5.00
Brooks, Shepherd.....	5.00	Catlin, Rev. H. D.....	.50
Brown & Adams.....	25.00	Chandler, Edw. H.....	5.00
Brown, Albert C.....	5.00	Channing, Miss Eva.....	1.00
Brown, C. H. C.....	5.00	Charles H. Molton Class, First Baptist Church, Waltham.....	10.00
Brown, Davenport.....	5.00	Forward,	\$1,915.50
Forward,	\$1,067.00		

Forward,	\$1,915.50	Forward,	\$2,334.00
Chase, Miss Alice P.....	50.00	Conant and Bigelow, Misses	10.00
Chase, D. L. F.....	5.00	Cooke, Dr. W. P.....	5.00
Chase, Dr. H. Lincoln.....	1.00	Coolidge, Archibald C.....	10.00
Chase, J. Frank.....	5.00	Coolidge, Julian L.....	25.00
Chase, Mrs. Philip P.....	50.00	Coolidge, T. Jefferson.....	5.00
Chase, Richard D.....	10.00	Coolidge, Mrs. T. Jefferson,	
Chase & Sanborn.....	25.00	Jr. ....	25.00
Cheever, Dr. D. W.....	5.00	Cordner, Miss E. P.....	2.00
Cheney, Mrs. Arthur.....	20.00	Cotting, Charles E.....	25.00
"C., E. S." .....	25.00	Crafts, Miss Elizabeth S....	10.00
Chesterton, Co., A. W.....	5.00	Crafts, James M.....	10.00
Chickering, Mrs. George H.,	10.00	Craig, Mrs. D. R.....	5.00
Childs, Mrs. Charles E....	5.00	Crane, Hon. W. Murray...	25.00
Church, Mrs. George.....	1.00	Crane, Mrs. Zenas.....	25.00
Chute, Mrs. Arthur L.....	5.00	Crompton, Miss Cora E...	10.00
Clapp, Mrs. Channing.....	3.00	Cronkhite, Mr. and Mrs.	
Clapp, Mrs. Edwin.....	5.00	L. W.....	2.00
Clark, Mrs. Henry Paston..	1.00	Cruft, Mrs. F. L.....	10.00
Clark, James E.....	25.00	Crowley, Arthur L.....	10.00
Clark, J. Payson.....	5.00	Cummings, Mrs. C. A.....	10.00
Clark, Mrs. B. Preston....	10.00	Cummings, Mrs. Charles K.,	10.00
Clark, Mrs. Frederic S....	10.00	Cummings, Rev. Edward..	5.00
Clark, M. O.....	2.00	Cunningham, Mrs. Frederic,	15.00
Clark, Miss Marion W....	5.00	Currier, Bert S.....	1.00
Clark, Mrs. R. F.....	5.00	Curtis, Mrs. Charles P....	10.00
Clark, Miss Susie C.....	1.00	Curtis, Miss F. G.....	10.00
Clifford, Miss Ellen.....	1.00	Curtis, Mrs. Greeley S....	20.00
Clum, Mrs. Eliza J.....	5.00	Curtis, Miss I. P.....	3.00
Cobb, Mrs. John Storer....	3.00	Curtis, Louis.....	15.00
Cobb, W. H.....	2.00	Cutler, F. F.....	5.00
Cochrane, Alexander.....	5.00	Cutler, Miss Jane R.....	2.00
Cochrane, Mrs. A.....	10.00	Dabney, Herbert.....	2.00
Codman, Miss Catherine A.,	5.00	Dana, Miss Elizabeth E...	25.00
Codman, C. R.....	15.00	Dana, Miss Mary Hurd...	5.00
Codman, Mrs. James M... .	5.00	Dana, Mrs. Richard H....	5.00
Cogswell, Edward R.....	7.50	Dane, Mr. and Mrs. E. B.,	10.00
Colburn, Mrs. Catherine E.,	25.00	Daniels, Mrs. Edwin A....	1.00
Colby, Alfred H.....	5.00	Davis, A. McF.....	10.00
Colby, Mrs. Alfred H.....	5.00	Davis, Mr. & Mrs. B. C..	10.00
Cole, Dr. Anna B. Taylor..	1.00	Davis, E. B.....	10.00
Cole, Leland H.....	1.00	Davis, Harold S.....	5.00
Cole, William I.....	5.00	Dawson, Elmer E.....	3.00
Collamore, Miss Helen....	10.00	Day, H. B.....	25.00
Collar, William C.....	2.00	Dean, Charles A.....	25.00
Collins, C. Burleigh.....	2.00	Dennen, Rev. Ernest J....	5.00
Collins, Mrs. Charles H... .	10.00	Denny, Arthur B.....	5.00

Forward, \$2,334.00

Forward, \$2,800.00

Forward,	\$2,800.00	Forward,	\$3,398.00
DeNormandie, Rev. James (See First Baptist Church, Roxbury) . . . . .		Fales, Herbert E. . . . .	25.00
Derby, Mrs. Hasket . . . . .	6.00	Fales, Mrs. H. E. . . . .	4.00
Dexter, Mrs. Frederic . . . . .	10.00	Farmer, L. W. . . . .	5.00
Dewson, George B. . . . .	5.00	Farnsworth, Miss Alice. . . . .	10.00
Dixon, Harry G. . . . .	1.00	Farwell, John W. . . . .	25.00
Dobson, Miss C. B. . . . .	5.00	Faunce, C. P. . . . .	2.00
Dodge, George A. . . . .	50.00	Faxon, John Lyman. . . . .	2.00
Doe, Charles C. . . . .	10.00	"F., D. B." . . . . .	10.00
Dole, Rev. and Mrs. Charles F. . . . .	10.00	Fay, W. B. . . . .	5.00
Dorchester Woman's Club. . . . .	10.00	Fearing, Mrs. Mary P. . . . .	10.00
Draper, W. S. . . . .	10.00	Fenno, E. N. . . . .	5.00
Drew, Miss Sarah A. . . . .	5.00	Ferrin, Mrs. F. M. . . . .	5.00
Drinkwater, Horace R. . . . .	5.00	Field, Mrs. D. W. . . . .	5.00
Drown, Miss Mary F. . . . .	5.00	Field, Edward B. . . . .	5.00
Drury, Rev. and Mrs. S. S.,	30.00	Field, J. W. . . . .	10.00
Duncan, Mrs. Samuel W. . . . .	10.00	Fields, Mrs. James T. . . . .	5.00
Duffy, Mrs. W. F. . . . .	1.00	First Baptist Church in Roxbury (Rev. James De- Normandie) . . . . .	10.00
Dunbar, Hon. James R. . . . .	5.00	First Unitarian Socy. in Newton . . . . .	25.00
"E, Cash" . . . . .	25.00	Fisher, Rev. T. L. . . . .	2.00
Eager, Mrs. George R. . . . .	10.00	Fiske, Miss Cornelia B. . . . .	5.00
Eastman, E. Frank . . . . .	5.00	Fiske, Mrs. J. N. . . . .	30.00
Eaton, James F. . . . .	2.00	Fiske, Rev. George S. . . . .	10.00
Edes, Dr. Robert V. . . . .	5.00	Fitch, Miss C. T. . . . .	15.00
Edgerton, C. A. . . . .	3.00	Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott. . . . .	100.00
Edmands, Mrs. Frank. . . . .	3.00	FitzGerald, Desmond. . . . .	5.00
Edmands, M. Grant . . . . .	10.00	Fitzpatrick, T. B. . . . .	5.00
Edmands, Mr. and Mrs. John S. . . . .	15.00	Fobes, Edwin F. . . . .	10.00
Edwards, Miss Phoebe P. . . . .	30.00	Foote, Arthur. . . . .	2.00
Eliot, Dr. Charles W. . . . .	10.00	Forbes, Edward W. . . . .	2.00
Eliot, Rev. C. R. . . . .	5.00	Forbes, Mrs. J. Malcolm. . . . .	20.00
Elliott, Howard . . . . .	5.00	Forbes, J. Murray. . . . .	5.00
Ellison, E. H. . . . .	5.00	Forbes, Rev. and Mrs. Roger S. . . . .	5.00
Ely, J. B. . . . .	5.00	Foster, Francis C. . . . .	10.00
Emerson, Elliot S. . . . .	5.00	Fountain, Miss Flora C. . . . .	2.00
Emmons, Mrs. R. W., 2d. . . . .	5.00	Fowle, Seth A. . . . .	5.00
Emery, The Misses . . . . .	20.00	"F., J. M." . . . . .	50.00
Ernst, Dr. & Mrs. Harold. . . . .	5.00	Fox, Miss Alice M. . . . .	10.00
Esseen, G. J. . . . .	2.00	Freeman, Miss Harriet E. . . . .	5.00
Estabrook, A. F. . . . .	10.00	French, Miss Cornelia A. . . . .	25.00
Eustis, Mrs. Herbert H. . . . .	25.00	"Friend" . . . . .	3.00
Evans, John . . . . .	10.00	"Friend" . . . . .	5.00
"F" . . . . .	150.00	"Friend" . . . . .	5.00
"F" . . . . .	50.00	"Friend" . . . . .	10.00
Forward,	\$3,398.00	Forward,	\$3,912.00

Forward,	\$3,912.00	Forward,	\$4,320.00
"Friend" .....	35.00	Harrington, Mrs. Francis B.,	3.00
"Friend" .....	5.00	Harris, Edwin A.....	15.00
"Friend" .....	5.00	Harris, Mrs. J. N.....	50.00
"Friend" .....	15.00	Hartness, Mrs. James.....	25.00
"Friend" .....	10.00	Hartwell, H. W.....	10.00
"Friend" .....	50.00	Harwood, Mrs. G. S.....	10.00
"Friend" .....	2.00	Haskell, Col. Edward H..	10.00
Fries, Miss Louisa H.....	1.00	Hawkins, Walter A.....	10.00
Frothingham, Miss Eugenia B.....	10.00	Hay, Rev. H. Clinton.....	2.00
Frothingham, Dr. Langdon,	5.00	Hayward, Mrs. Sarah J... .	10.00
Frothingham, Dr. Paul R. (See Arlington St.Ch'rch.)		Hearsey, Miss Sarah E....	50.00
Gallaudet, Rev. Herbert D.,	2.00	Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus	10.00
Gardiner, Robert H.....	25.00	Hemenway, Miss Clara....	25.00
Gardner, George A.....	20.00	Hemenway, Mrs. C. P....	10.00
Gay, Edward.....	1.00	Herrick, Frank C.....	1.00
Gibbs, Lyman.....	10.00	Herrick, Mrs. S. E.....	5.00
Gibson, H. W.....	2.00	Higgins, John J.....	25.00
Gillette, A. P.....	3.00	Higginson, F. L., Jr.....	25.00
Gilmour, William.....	5.00	Hockley, Mrs. Thomas.....	5.00
Ginn & Co.....	25.00	Hodgkins, Mrs. W. H.....	2.00
Goddard, Miss Julia.....	5.00	Hoehle, Miss M. Louise...	1.00
Goodman, H. A.....	1.00	Holbrook, E. Everett.....	10.00
Gordon, Rev. George A. (See Old South Church).....		Holbrook, Ridgeway.....	1.00
Gray, Miss Emily.....	5.00	Holt, W. R.....	5.00
Gray, Miss Harriet.....	5.00	Homans, Mrs. John.....	5.00
Gray, Miss Isa E.....	25.00	Hooker, Miss Sarah H....	25.00
Gray, Miss Mary C.....	10.00	Hooper, Mrs. J. R.....	10.00
Gray, Roland.....	5.00	Hopkinson, Mrs. Charles..	5.00
Greenough, Mrs. D. S.....	5.00	Horsford, Miss Katharine.	10.00
Grew, Mrs. Edward L.....	25.00	Horton, Mrs. W. L.....	4.00
Grew, Mrs. E. W.....	5.00	Houghton, C. S.....	50.00
Grew, Mrs. Henry S.....	20.00	Houghton, Miss Elizabeth G.....	5.00
Grinnell, Miss Mary R.....	20.00	Houghton, The Misses....	10.00
Guild, Courtenay.....	5.00	Houston, Mrs. Georgette R.,	1.00
"H".....	1.00	Howe, Henry S.....	20.00
Hale, Miss E. F. P.....	2.00	Howe, Dr. O. H.....	2.00
Hall, Mrs. F. S.....	10.00	Hubbard, Charles W.....	10.00
Hall, Mrs. Helen P.....	1.00	Hubbard, Mrs. C. W.....	10.00
Hammond, E. A.....	5.00	Hubbard, James M.....	5.00
Hapgood, Everett E.....	5.00	Hudson Mrs. J. E.....	10.00
Hardy, Alpheus H.....	5.00	Humphreys, James H.....	2.00
Harlow, Miss Margaret....	2.00	Hunneman, Miss Frances H.	1.00
Harmon, Rollin E.....	10.00	Hunneman, Misses.....	5.00
Forward,	\$4,320.00	Hunnewell, Mrs. Arthur...	25.00
		Hunnewell, F. W.....	100.00
		Hunt, G. E.....	1.00
Forward,	\$4,956.00		

Forward,	\$4,956.00
Huntington, Mrs. H. M....	5.00
Huntington, Mrs. W. E....	2.00
Hurlburt, Mr. and Mrs.	
B. S. ....	5.00
Hutchinson, Miss Bertha M.	25.00

**In Memoriam.**

In Memory of A. K.....	3.00
In Memory of Miss Julia A. Ireson.....	50.00
In Memory of Miss Isabel Ireson.....	50.00

Iasigi, Mrs. Oscar.....	10.00
Jackson, Mrs. C. C.....	10.00
James, George Abbot.....	5.00
Jelly, Arthur C.....	5.00
Johnson, Arthur S.....	10.00
Johnson, Edward C.....	10.00
Johnson, Rev. Herbert S..	2.00
Johnson, W. O.....	2.00
Jolliffe, Mrs. T. H.....	5.00
Jones, B. M.....	5.00
Jones, Miss Helen L.....	1.00
Jones, Jerome.....	25.00
Joselyn, A. S.....	5.00
Judd, Mrs. C. P.....	5.00
Judd, Mrs. S. A.....	5.00
Kaufman, Lewis P.....	1.00
Kay, James Murray.....	5.00
Keith, H. J. Co.....	7.50
Keith, Mr. and Mrs. H. J..	10.00
Kelsey, Mrs. E. E.....	1.00
Kettle, Mr. and Mrs. Claude L.....	5.00
Kidder, Mrs. A. M.....	10.00
Kidner, Rev. Reuben.....	2.00
Kimball, Mrs. David P....	25.00
Kimball, The Misses.....	25.00
Kincaid, Mrs. Seth.....	1.00
King, Delcevare.....	25.00
King, Mrs. Samuel G.....	3.00
King, D. Webster.....	15.00
Knight, J. M.....	1.00
LaCroix, Edward W.....	2.00

Forward,	\$5,339.50
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Forward,	\$5,339.50
Lamb, H. A.....	10.00
Lamb, Mrs. H. A.....	10.00
Lane, Mrs. John C.....	5.00
Lane, Mrs. Jonathan A..	10.00
Lang, Mrs. B. J.....	2.00
Lang, Miss Margaret R..	3.00
Lang, Thomas.....	10.00
Lantz, Christian.....	2.00
Latimer, Mr. and Mrs. G. D.....	5.00
Lawrence, Mrs. Amory A..	5.00
Lawrence, Mrs. Charlotte.	5.00
Lawrence, Miss Sarah.....	5.00
Lawrence, Rt. Rev. Wm..	25.00
Lawrence, W. Appleton....	25.00
Lawrence, Mrs. W. A.....	10.00
Lee, Miss Ellen M.....	2.00
Lee, Joseph.....	25.00
Lee, Mrs. Joseph.....	50.00
Lefavour, Henry.....	5.00
Legg, John.....	1.00
Leighton, Mr. and Mrs. L. F.....	2.00
Leverett, George V.....	25.00
Leviseur, Mrs. Louis.....	2.00
Lincoln, William H.....	10.00
Livermore, George B.....	10.00
Lockwood, J. S.....	5.00
Lombard, Mrs. P. H.....	5.00
Longfellow, Miss Alice M..	5.00
Longfellow, Mrs. W. P. P..	5.00
Longyear, Mr. and Mrs. J. M.	25.00
Loring, Augustus P.....	5.00
Loring, Miss Katharine P..	5.00
Loring, Miss Louisa P.....	10.00
Loring, Mrs. W. C.....	10.00
Lovett, A. S.....	5.00
Lowell, Mrs. Francis C....	20.00
Lowell, Miss Georgina.....	15.00
Lowell, Mrs. G. G.....	10.00
Lowell, Miss Lucy.....	10.00
Luchs, Alfred N.....	1.00
Luquer, Lynch.....	5.00
Lyman, A. T.....	50.00
Lyman, Mrs. Henry.....	10.00
Lyman, Miss Julia.....	20.00
Lyman, Theodore.....	25.00

Forward,	\$5,849.50
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Forward,	\$5,849.50	Forward,	\$6,402.50
Lyon, David G.....	2.00	Morse, James F.....	10.00
Lyon, Mrs. William H....	5.00	Morse, Miss J. Gwendolen.....	5.00
MacInnis, William J.....	2.00	Morss, John Wells.....	5.00
Mann, Rev. Alexander (See Trinity Church).....		Morville, R. W., Jr.....	10.00
Manson, Mrs. Alice D....	25.00	Moseley, Miss Ellen F.....	10.00
Maplewood New Century Club.....	5.00	Moses, H. A.....	10.00
Marquis, N.....	1.00	Mulligan, Mrs. Henry C....	1.00
Marshall, Mrs. John K....	2.00	Munto, Miss M. H.....	25.00
Martin, Miss Sarah E.....	1.00	Murdock, Miss Maria N....	3.00
Mason, Miss E. F.....	50.00	Murdock, W. E.....	10.00
Mason, Miss Fanny P....	50.00	Myrick, Miss A. T.....	5.00
Mason, Frank S.....	2.00	"Nahant".....	10.00
Mason, Miss Ida M.....	100.00	Nason, Miss Mary L.....	2.00
Matlack, Mr. and Mrs. Charles.....	2.00	Navison, Joseph.....	2.00
Matthews, Mrs. G. A.....	1.00	Nazro, Mrs. F. H.....	2.00
May, Miss Eleanor G.....	5.00	Neal, Mrs. J. A.....	5.00
May, Dr. G. E.....	5.00	Nelson, Miss M. H.....	10.00
Mayo, Miss Amy L.....	5.00	Newcomb, Miss Harriet.....	5.00
Mayo, Mrs. Lawrence.....	5.00	Newell, Mrs. M. A. M....	10.00
McArthur, Arthur.....	50.00	Newton, Mrs. Walter W....	2.00
McCreary, Mrs. Lewis S...	5.00	Nickerson, Miss F. S.....	1.00
McLellan, Edward.....	1.00	Norcross, Grenville H.....	10.00
Mead, Edwin D.....	5.00	Norton, Miss Sara.....	2.00
Mead, Mrs. Kate Abbott..	5.00	Noyes, Carleton.....	10.00
Means, Miss Ann M.....	10.00	Noyes, Mrs. E. I.....	5.00
Means, Mrs. James.....	5.00	O'Brion, Miss Mary E....	5.00
Merriam, F.....	5.00	O'Brion, T. L.....	10.00
Merriam, H. H.....	10.00	Old South Church.....	50.00
Merrill, Miss Ida A.....	2.00	Olmsted, Mrs. J. C.....	2.00
Merrill, Mrs. Jennie E....	1.00	Osborne, Alfred S.....	2.00
Merrill, Mrs. S. M.....	25.00	Osborn, Mrs. John B.....	5.00
Merriman, Mrs. Daniel....	10.00	Osgood, Robert.....	10.00
Merritt, Mrs. Percival....	20.00	Otis, Mrs. C. E.....	1.00
Miller, E. L.....	10.00	Page, Dr. Calvin G.....	10.00
Mills, Frank P.....	5.00	Palmer, Mrs. Benjamin S....	5.00
Monks, Mrs. G. H.....	10.00	Paine, Miss Ethel L.....	25.00
Moore, Mrs. E. C.....	1.00	Paine, Rev. George L.....	10.00
Moore, Stephen.....	25.00	Paine, Miss Helen.....	20.00
Moors, Arthur W.....	5.00	Paine, James L.....	5.00
Morison, Mrs. Frank.....	25.00	Paine, Robert T.....	10.00
Morison, Mrs. J. H.....	5.00	Paine, Misses Sarah C. & Marianne.....	25.00
Morrill, Miss Amelia.....	10.00	Parker, Charles W.....	5.00
Morrill, Miss Annie W....	5.00	Parker, Miss Eleanor S....	10.00
Morrill, Miss F. E.....	30.00	Parker, Jefferson H.....	5.00
Forward,	\$6,402.50	Parker, The Misses.....	10.00
		Payne, Miss Ellen.....	3.00
		Forward,	\$6,800.50

Forward,	\$6,800.50	Forward,	\$7,216.50
Peabody, Rev. E.....	50.00	Ripley, Ebed L.....	5.00
Peabody, Miss L. M.....	5.00	Ripley, Mrs. George.....	25.00
Peavy, George I.....	5.00	Roberts, Mrs. Coolidge S..	10.00
Peckerman, Edward R....	2.00	Roberts, Rev. W. D. (See St. John's Church).....	
Peirce, Mrs. I. Newton....	15.00	Robey, Mrs. William H., Jr. ....	5.00
Perham, Mrs. M. E.....	1.00	Robinson, Roswell R.....	10.00
Perin, George L.....	1.00	Rogers, Miss Annett P....	50.00
Perrin, Rev. W. T.....	1.00	Rogers, Mrs. J. C.....	50.00
Perry, Eugene A.....	5.00	Rogers, S. S.....	5.00
Perry, Mrs. Thomas D....	1.00	Ross, Mrs. M. Denman....	10.00
Pickering, Miss Annie M..	1.00	Ross, Mrs. W. O.....	5.00
Pickering, Miss M. M....	1.00	Rotch, Mrs. William J....	10.00
Pickman, Mrs. D. L....	25.00	Rothwell, Bernard J.....	5.00
Pierce, Mrs. Edward L....	10.00	Rousmaniere, Rev. E. S....	5.00
Pierce, Otis N.....	10.00	Rubenovitz, Rabbi Herman H.....	2.00
Pingree, David.....	50.00	Russell, Mrs. H. S.....	5.00
Pitman, Mrs. B. F.....	10.00	Russells, Henry.....	10.00
Plimpton, Theodore M....	1.00	Russell, Mrs. W. A.....	10.00
Pope, Mrs. Albert A.....	10.00	Rust, Mrs. W. A.....	10.00
Porter, Miss Emma E....	4.00	"S." .....	25.00
Porter, Harry G.....	10.00	"S," a Friend.....	100.00
Porter, Herbert G.....	25.00	Saltonstall, Robert.....	10.00
Potter, Henry Staples....	10.00	Sampson, Miss Lucy S....	3.00
Pratt, Laban.....	10.00	Sampson, Mrs. Robert de W.....	5.00
Pratt, W. E.....	25.00	Sanborn, Miss Helen J....	5.00
Prescott, Miss Clara F....	2.00	Sanborn, James A.....	5.00
Priest, Mrs. John T.....	3.00	Sanderson, G. A.....	20.00
Putnam, Mrs. George.....	5.00	Saville, Rev. H. M.....	1.00
Putnam, James L.....	10.00	Saville, Mrs. William.....	10.00
Quincy, Mrs. George H....	2.00	Schellenberg, Mrs. Benja- min.....	2.00
Raymonds, Mrs. H. E....	2.00	Scott, Charles S.....	1.00
Raymond, Mrs. Robert....	3.00	Sears, Mrs. George G....	10.00
Reed, Arthur.....	5.00	Sears, Herbert M.....	15.00
Reed, Miss Emily S.....	5.00	Sears, Mrs. K. W.....	25.00
Reed, Miss Ida B.....	10.00	Selfridge, Mrs. G. S.....	5.00
Reed, James.....	5.00	Shattuck, Dr. G. C.....	5.00
Reed, Mrs. Sarah A.....	5.00	Shaw, Mrs. G. H.....	15.00
Reynolds, Miss Anna T....	10.00	Second Congl. Chur ch, Dorchester, paid by J. J. Arakelyan.....	5.00
Rhodes, L. H.....	2.00	Shaw, Henry S.....	5.00
Rhodes, Rev. Winfred C....	1.00	Shaw, Mrs. Mary E.....	5.00
Richards, Miss Grace....	5.00		
Richardson, Mrs. E. C....	5.00		
Richardson, Spencer W....	3.00		
Richmond, J. B.....	10.00		
Ripley, Alfred L.....	5.00		
Riley, Charles E.....	25.00		
Ripley, Mrs. Clara May... Forward,	5.00		
	\$7,216.50	Forward,	\$7,725.50

Forward,	\$7,725.50	Forward,	\$8,116.50
Shepard, Mrs. Otis.....	10.00	St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.....	10.00
Shillaber, W. G.....	5.00	Stone, Miss Caroline.....	5.00
Shuman, A.....	5.00	Stone, Mrs. E. P.....	5.00
Shute, Miss Katharine H.,	2.00	Stone, Mrs. Frederic.....	12.00
Sias, Mrs. Charles D.....	50.00	Stone, Joseph H.....	5.00
Sidelinger, George A.....	10.00	Stone, Mrs. Richard.....	25.00
Simes, Mr. and Mrs. Wm..	20.00	Storer, John H.....	10.00
Simpkins, Miss M. W.....	5.00	Stratton, Solomon P.....	3.00
Slater, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	5.00	Sturgis, Mrs. R. S.....	5.00
Smith, Edward E.....	5.00	Sylvester, Miss R. M.....	10.00
Smith, Elizabeth L.....	1.00	Swain, Mrs. A. G.....	1.00
Smith, Miss Ellen V.....	10.00	Swasey, Miss H. M.....	7.00
Smith, Rev. E. W.....	5.00	Taintor, Mrs. Charles W..	5.00
Smith, F. E.....	5.00	Talbot Company.....	5.00
Smith, Mrs. J. N.....	5.00	Tapley, Miss Alice P.....	50.00
Smith, Mrs. N. Fay.....	1.00	Tapley, Miss E. W.....	2.00
Smith, Patterson & Co....	10.00	Tappan, Mrs. Frederick H.,	2.00
Smith, Timothy.....	10.00	Temple, Arthur W.....	10.00
Smyth, Herbert W.....	5.00	Temple, J. S.....	5.00
Snow, Walter B.....	5.00	Thacher, Miss Elizabeth B.	10.00
Southworth, Gordon A....	5.00	Thacher, Mrs. H. C.....	5.00
Spalding, Miss Dora N....	5.00	Thacher, Louis B.....	5.00
Spaulding, J. L., Jr.....	15.00	Thayer, B. T.....	2.00
Spaulding, Walter M.....	5.00	Thayer, Mrs. Edward D...	5.00
Spear, The Misses.....	5.00	Thayer, Mrs. E. R.....	10.00
Speare, Mrs. Alden.....	10.00	Thompson, William G....	5.00
Speare, E. Ray.....	5.00	Thorndike, Mrs. Alden A..	5.00
Sprague, Isaac.....	25.00	Thorndike, Sturgis H.....	10.00
Sprague, Mrs. Isaac, to make Friend Life Member.....	50.00	Thorpe, Joseph G.....	10.00
Sprague, Dr. Francis P....	15.00	Tilden, Mrs. George T....	3.00
Sprague, Mrs. S. E.....	10.00	Todd, Thomas.....	5.00
Stackpole, M. W.....	10.00	Tolman, James P.....	5.00
Stackpole, Miss R.....	5.00	Topliff, Miss Anna E.....	5.00
Stanley, Mrs. B. F.....	1.00	Toppan, Mrs. Robert N...	20.00
Stanwood, Mr. and Mrs. Edward.....	10.00	Torrey, Mrs. Elbridge.....	30.00
Starrett, L. S.....	10.00	Torrey, J. R.....	5.00
Stebbins, Rev. Roderick (through).....	5.00	Tower, Miss Ellen M.....	10.00
Steese, Mrs. Edward.....	3.00	Tower, Miss Florence E...	2.00
Stetson, Mrs. Frederick D..	5.00	Towne, William E.....	2.00
Stetson, James H.....	10.00	Townsend, Mrs. Robert...	10.00
St. John's Church by Rev. W. D. Roberts.....	3.00	Trowbridge, George E.....	10.00
St. Paul's Church, Holyoke	5.00	Trinity Church, by Rev. Alexander Mann.....	25.00
Forward,	<u>\$8,116.50</u>	Forward,	<u>\$8,502.50</u>

Forward,	\$8,502.50	Forward,	\$8,930.50
Turner, Mrs. William H....	4.00	White, Mrs. Henry H.....	10.00
Ufford, Mrs. H. G.....	1.00	White, Miss Lizzie D.....	5.00
Unknown.....	10.00	White, Mrs. M. P.....	30.00
Unknown.....	2.00	Whiting, Mrs. S. B.....	5.00
Unknown (8 at \$1.00)....	8.00	Whitman, James H.....	5.00
Unknown.....	2.00	Whittemore, Charles.....	50.00
Unknown.....	2.00	Whittemore, Mrs. F. W....	5.00
Upham, Miss E. Annie....	15.00	Whittemore, J. Q. A.....	25.00
Upham, Miss Susan.....	5.00	Whittemore, Mrs. S. D....	5.00
Van Allen, Rev. W. H....	5.00	Whitten, Mr. and Mrs.	
Van Brunt, Mrs. Charles..	50.00	G. R.....	5.00
Van Noorden, E.....	5.00	Wigglesworth, George....	50.00
Van Wagener, Mrs. A.....	1.00	Wilcox, Miss E. Josephine.	5.00
Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs.		Wilder, H. A.....	10.00
Samuel.....	2.00	Willcox, The Misses.....	50.00
Veasey, Miss Helen F....	2.00	Williams, David W.....	5.00
Vialle, Charles A.....	10.00	Williams, Edward E.....	10.00
Von Blomberg, Miss Eva..	5.00	Williams, John D.....	10.00
Wales, William Q.....	2.00	Williams, Mrs. Robert B..	5.00
Walker, Grant.....	30.00	Willis, Henry A.....	10.00
Walker, Mrs. John G....	10.00	Willson, Miss Lucy B....	5.00
Walker, Miss Sarah C....	10.00	Wilson, Miss L. M.....	15.00
Walworth, Miss Harriet E.,	5.00	Winship, Boit & Co.....	5.00
Walworth, John P.....	5.00	Winslow, Arthur.....	10.00
Ward, Miss Anita S.....	10.00	Winsor, Miss Mary P.....	5.00
Ward, Miss Caroline E....	10.00	Wise, James F.....	10.00
Ward, Miss M. DeC.....	25.00	Wolcott, Mrs. Roger.....	5.00
Ward, Mrs. Francis J....	5.00	Wonson, Col. Charles F...	2.00
Warren, Bentley W.....	5.00	Wood, Mrs. A. B.....	5.00
Warren, Mrs. Bayard.....	10.00	Wood, Miss Nellie.....	5.00
Warren, Miss Cornelia....	10.00	Wood, Mrs. William M....	35.00
Watkins, Miss E. C.....	10.00	Woodbridge, Prof. S. H....	5.00
Webster, Mrs. Arthur G..	5.00	Woodbury, H. O.....	1.00
Webster, Arthur S.....	10.00	Woodman, Mr. and Mrs.	
Webster, Mrs. E. S.....	10.00	George H.....	25.00
Weeks, Mrs. John W.....	15.00	Woodman, Miss Mary.....	15.00
Weld, S. M.....	25.00	Woods, Henry D.....	50.00
Weis, Miss A. Lora.....	5.00	Woodward, F. H.....	5.00
Wendell, Mrs. Barrett....	5.00	Woodward, Dr. S. B....	25.00
Wentworth, Mrs. Charles		Woolson, Mrs. James A...	10.00
F.....	5.00	Wright, George G.....	10.00
Westbrook, John B.....	10.00	Wrightington, Mrs. C. W..	3.00
Wheatland, Mrs. Stephen G.	50.00	Wyman, Frank W.....	10.00
Wheeler, Mrs. A. D.....	1.00	Young, Miss Fanny.....	10.00
Wheeler, Mrs. A. S.....	10.00	Young, Mrs. Frances J....	2.00
White, Mrs. Edwin A.....	1.00		<u>\$9,503.50</u>
Forward,	<u>\$8,930.50</u>		

## Life Members

The payment of fifty dollars in one year constitutes any person a Life Member.

A Friend	Cunningham, Mrs. Frederick
A Friend	Curtis, Mrs. George S.
A Friend (through F. B. Allen)	Curtis, Greeley S.
*Appleton, Mrs. William	Cutter, Abram E.
Adie, Andrew	Cutter, Mrs. Abram E.
Allen, Rollin H.	Dalton, Mrs. Charles H.
Ames, Miss Mary S.	Davis, A. McFee
Amory, Mrs. C. W.	*Denison, John N.
Barbour, E. D.	Dodge, George A.
Batchelder, Francis	*Eaton, William S.
Beebe, J. Arthur	*Eddy, Mrs. Mary B. G.
Beebe, E. Pierson	Eliot Club, Jamaica Plain
Beech, Mrs. Herbert	Endicott, William, Jr.
Blake, Dr. Clarence J.	"F."
Blake, Francis	"F."
Bliss, William	Fabyan, Dr. Marshall
Bowditch, Charles P.	Fiske, Mrs. Charlotte M.
Barrell, William L.	Fiske, Mrs. J. N.
Bremer, Mr. and Mrs. J. L.	Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott
Bremer, Miss Sarah F.	Forbes, Mrs. J. M.
*Brimmer, Martin	Forbes, Mrs. W. H.
Brooks, Gorham	*French, Jonathan
Bryant, Mrs. Henry	*French, J. D. W.
Burnham, Mrs. J. A.	*French, Miss Caroline L. W.
C. E. S.	French, Miss Cornelia Ann
Cabot, Godfrey L.	"Friday, the 13th"
Cabot, Mrs. W. C.	Ginn & Co.
Cary, Mrs. Edward M.	Gray, Miss Isa E.
Chase, Miss Alice P.	Grover, William O.
Chase, Mrs. Philip P.	Haines, Mrs. J. H.
Clark, A. B.	Hanks, Mrs. Charles S.
Clark, Jas. E.	Harris, Mrs. J. N.
Cole, Mrs. Arthur H.	Haskell, Miss Mary E.
*Converse, E. S.	Hearsey, Miss Sarah E.
Converse, Edward W.	Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus
Coolidge, Mrs. J. Randolph	Higginson, Henry L.
Coy, Dr. Lydia N.	Holmes, Mrs. Edward
Crane, Hon. W. Murray	Houghton, C. S.

\* Deceased.

- Houghton, H. O.  
 Looker, Miss Sarah H.  
 Hunt, Arthur K.  
 Hunt, Miss Martha R.  
 Hutchinson, Geo.  
 Lunnewell, F. W.  
 Lunnewell, Miss Jane B.  
 reson, Miss Katherine C.  
 Ireson, Miss Julia A.  
 Ireson, Miss Isabel  
 . M. F.  
 Jones, Jerome  
 "K," A Friend  
 Lellen, William V.  
 Liddier, Peabody & Co.  
 Kimball, Mrs. David P.  
 Kimball, Mrs. M. Day  
 King, Delcevare  
 King, Theophilus  
 Lawrence, W. Appleton  
 Lawrence, Rt. Rev. Wm., D.D.  
 Lawrence, Amos A.  
 Lawson, Rev. A. G., D.D.  
 Lee, Joseph  
 Lee, Mrs. Joseph  
 Loring, Miss L. P.  
 Lowell, Miss Lucy  
 Lyman, Arthur T.  
 Mason, Miss Fannie P.  
 Mason, Miss Ida M.  
 Mason, Miss Ellen F.  
 McArthur, Arthur  
 Merriman, Mrs. Daniel  
 Meyer, Mrs. George A.  
 Morrill, Chas. J.  
 Moore, Stephen  
 Nash, Mrs. F. K.  
 Old South Church  
 Paine, Miss Ethel L.  
 Paine, Robert Treat  
 Paine, Robert Treat, Association  
 Paine, W. A.  
 Peabody, Rev. E.  
 Peabody, Harold  
 Phillips, Mrs. John C.  
 Pickering, Mrs. Henry
- Pickman, Mrs. D. L.  
 Pierce, Mrs. E. L.  
 \*Pierce, Hon. Henry L.  
 Pingree, David  
 Pratt, W. E.  
 Robinson, Roswell R.  
 Rogers, Miss A. P.  
 Rogers, Mrs. Jacob C.  
 Russell, Robert S.  
 "S," A Friend  
 Sears, Mrs. George G.  
 Sears, Mrs. J. M.  
 Shaw, Mrs. G. H.  
 Sias, Mrs. Charles D.  
 Sprague, Mrs. Isaac  
 Sprague, Isaac, Jr.  
 Sturgis, Mrs. Robert Shaw  
 \*Tapley, Mrs. A. P.  
 Tapley, Miss Alice P.  
 Travelli, Charles  
 Taunton Law and Order League  
 \*Tufts, James W.  
 Upton, George A.  
 Van Brunt, Mrs. Charles  
 Vorse, Mrs. A. B.  
 Wadsworth, Mrs. A. F.  
 Wales, Miss M. A.  
 Walker, Grant  
 Walker, Mrs. John G.  
 Ward, Mrs. Francis J.  
 Ward, Miss M. DeC.  
 Webb, Mrs. Annie B.  
 Weld, S. M.  
 Wheatland, Mrs. Stephen G.  
 White, Mrs. M. P.  
 Whittimore, Charles  
 Wigglesworth, Geo.  
 Willcox, Miss E. G.  
 Winsor, Miss M. P.  
 \*Wolcott, Mrs. J. Huntington  
 Wood, Dr. R. W.  
 Wood, Mrs. Wm. M.  
 Woods, Mrs. Henry  
 Woods, Henry D.  
 Woodward, Dr. S. B.  
 \*Woolson, J. A.

\* Deceased.

† Miss Martha R. Hunt had been a life member since 1887 and on her decease left the Society as Residuary Legatee a very generous share in her large estate.



THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The New England  
Watch and Ward Society

*Founded in 1878*

*Incorporated in 1884 in Boston*

FOR THE YEAR 1915-1916

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BOSTON :

OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 200 EQUITABLE BLDG.

67 MILK STREET

1916

## OBJECT

The object of this society is to remove temptations to vice and crime—to stop up sources of corruption. Its work is not remedial but preventive—it must make its appeal through the head to the heart—and it does not therefore enlist the sympathies of the community as does the effort to reform the criminal and provide for the wretched. It must accordingly depend for its support upon those who can wisely judge of its value, and who are moved to give, not by impulse, but by reason.

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## APPEAL

*“Persons who, being liable to WATCH AND WARD, neglect or refuse without reasonable excuse to appear and do duty personally or by sufficient substitute; and constables or officers or members of the watch who refuse to execute and observe proper orders, shall forfeit ten dollars.”*

Section 7, Chapter 31, of the Revised  
Laws of Massachusetts, 1902.

It is curious that this old law is on our Statute books to-day. It is of course a “dead letter,” but the need of *watch and ward* is still most urgent.

Can you “do duty personally” in the difficult but most necessary *preventive* work which we are doing?

Will you not, therefore, give to us—your “sufficient substitute”—a generous subscription, to enable us to do it for you?

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## FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to The New England Watch and Ward Society, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of . . . . .

## OFFICERS FOR 1916-1917

### *President*

REV. FREDERICK B. ALLEN

(Founder of the Society) 1 Joy St.

### *Vice Presidents*

CLARENCE J. BLAKE, M.D.

ARTHUR McARTHUR

CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL.D.

EDWIN D. MEAD

REV. GEORGE A. GORDON, D.D.

PRES. LEMUEL H. MURLIN, D.D.

R.T. REV. WM. LAWRENCE, D.D.

BERNARD J. ROTHWELL

REV. ALEXANDER MANN, D.D.

JOSEPH G. THORPE

### *Treasurer*

GODFREY L. CABOT

### *Secretary*

J. FRANK CHASE, Room 200 Equitable Building, 67 Milk St.,  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

### *Assistant*

JEFFERSON H. PARKER

### *Counsel*

JOHN R. RORKE

HENRY HERRICK BOND

### *Auditor*

HERBERT B. LORD

### *Directors*

REV. FREDERICK B. ALLEN

REV. EDWARD CUMMINGS

REV. WM. HARMAN VAN ALLEN

JOHN S. LOCKWOOD

CHARLES W. BIRTWELL

REV. ENDICOTT PEABODY

DR. WM. F. BOOS

JOHN H. STORER

GODFREY L. CABOT

JAMES F. WISE

REV. RAYMOND CALKINS

PROF. S. H. WOODBRIDGE

EDWARD H. CHANDLER

## PAST OFFICERS

### *Presidents*

COL. HOMER B. SPRAGUE, 1878-84.  
CHAS. J. BISHOP, 1884-95.  
REV. WM. J. TUCKER, D.D., 1895-99.  
RT. REV. WM. N. McVICAR, D.D., 1899-02.  
RT. REV. WM. LAWRENCE, D.D., 1902-04.  
HON. SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D., 1904-08.  
PRES. G. STANLEY HALL, LL.D., 1909-10.

### *Vice Presidents*

RT. REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D.D., 1878-92.  
REV. A. J. GORDON, D.D., 1870-95.  
REV. EDWARD E. HALE, D.D., 1878-09.  
HON. EDWARD S. TOBEY, 1878-86.  
REV. JULIUS H. SEELYE, D.D., 1878-91.  
REV. S. C. BARTLETT, D.D., 1878-91.  
REV. HENRY E. ROBBINS, D.D., 1878-91.  
REV. GEO. D. B. PEPPER, D.D., 1878-91.  
REV. NOAH PORTER, D.D., 1878-91.  
HON. B. G. NORTHRUP, LL.D., 1878-82.  
REV. E. G. ROBINSON, D.D., 1878-89.  
REV. MATT. H. BUCKHAM, LL.D., 1871-91.  
REV. E. B. ANDREWS, LL.D., 1890-91.  
REV. E. W. DONALD, 1893-04.  
GEORGE H. QUINCY, 1894-95.  
ROBERT TREAT PAINE, 1894-10.  
HERBERT S. CARRUTH, 1894-95.  
PROF. GEO. H. PALMER, 1898-05.  
JEROME JONES, 1907-10.  
PRES. FREDERICK W. HAMILTON, LL.D., 1907-13.  
PRES. W. F. HUNTINGTON, LL.D., 1907-13.  
HON. SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D., 1907-14.  
REV. FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, D.D., 1907-14.

# Thirty-Eighth Annual Report

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200 EQUITABLE BUILDING,  
March 1, 1916.

*To the Members and Friends of the New England  
Watch and Ward Society:—*

Successful warfare depends as much on good strategy as good tactics. Our Board of Directors is the board of strategy and the Executive Officers of the Society have to evolve the tactics. "What shall be our chief concern during this year?" the Secretary asked of the Executive Committee at the beginning of the year. "The Drug Traffic," was the answer, and it has been in that department that the most telling work this year has been accomplished. The tactics of the campaign were as efficient as the strategy was wise.

Two fundamental principles seem to guide the Directors in their plans. The first is that *they never fight anything unless it is unmistakably bad*. Secondly, *they do not touch any evil unless there is a fair chance of securing beneficial results*. The executive officers remember this in their work. We are glad to report that we have adhered in our court cases to these principles. We were the better enabled to wage an earnest fight against the drug evil this year through a very generous donation given for that special purpose.

We urgently invite our members and friends not only to continue their support but to secure for us the financial help of others. Those who have remembered this Society in their wills have by that fact had a share in our present work.

The following comment will serve to keep our friends *en rapport* with the present status of our activity and our ideas in relation to the several departments of work.

Strategy and  
Tactics

Financial  
Appeal

## I. Crimes Against Public Health

Drug Vice

Probably no vice in the whole category of vices is so deadly as the abuse of habit-forming drugs.

When our year opened on March 1, 1915, the Harrison law had just gone into effect and there was great hope that at last an effective stop had been put to the increase of the habit. The headway that the vice had obtained by being unhindered up to 1908 had been in part impeded by the passage of increasingly drastic state laws and their enforcement from 1908 to 1915.

General Sketch of Year

At the beginning of this year, therefore, it seemed that the wisest step would be to make a final earnest campaign to discover all the vice-drugs that had been obtained in anticipation of the new federal law and have the entire new supply, if there was to be any, covered by the federal regulation under which a record must be kept. In April we accordingly secured evidence and caused the arrest of about 40 persistent vendors and secured an effective disposition of their cases in the lower court. A second follow-up campaign revealed that the drug was so scarce for vice purposes that it was selling at about \$1.00 a grain and could only be secured intermittently. Days at a time there were famines when no drug could be secured for vice purposes.

The appealed cases from the first campaign came up following the second campaign. In the Superior Court a failure to impress the judiciary with our knowledge of the situation and its needs led to the practical failure of two important prosecutions and these failures renewed the hope of the vendors, and the traffic began again to increase, so that from June to October it had gained headway.

This headway was due also in part to the discovery of a way of securing a drug supply through a weakness in the Harrison Law in its regulation of physicians. In October morphine had become so plentiful as to command only 25 cents per grain for vice purposes. Our task was to stop the leak possible under the Harrison Law, and this we attempted in October. We found that certain physicians were passing out prescriptions for unusually large quantities to peddlers, who could in turn get them filled at some drug store, and would sell the drug secured at a large profit. We brought into court some 50 peddlers and soon gathered evidence sufficient to secure the indictment of two out of the three largest prescribers.

Harrison  
Law Evasion

This we were able to do under the state law punishing physicians who prescribe for persons "known to them as habitual users." The indictment of the physicians and their subsequent conviction, followed by a petition for a revocation of their certificates and a cancellation of their registrations, has helped substantially to decrease the supply. That is the present condition. The supply now is far less than the demand, and victims are at present gradually abandoning their habits. The Board of Registration in Medicine now has before it an opportunity to apply a remedy more effective than a court sentence, viz., revocation of the certificates of registration in medicine of convicted physicians.

State  
Physicians'  
Law

The present task is to keep the vice supply below the demand and to do everything possible to decrease the demand. We have only pity for the user, but we cannot allow our pity to permit him to lead others into his wretched state. This is the situation that inevitably results from letting him have ready access to the drugs.

Supply and  
Demand

Our one purpose in this field has been to prevent the supply from reaching victims and to discourage

**Pity and  
Duty**

the promotion of the traffic in these drugs. We have never failed to view the victim with compassion, and when we have recommended a jail sentence for a person who was both a victim and a drug vendor, our action has been dictated by a conviction that a jail sentence was the only and best chance the person had to rid himself of this habit. At present there is only one place where a victim who is also a vendor can be kept in custody, and that is jail. Until society shall provide a custodial institution, this will be true. To send a vendor, who is also an addict, to jail is not a heartless procedure on our part, as some persons mistakenly maintain. It is the most merciful and Christian course to pursue. Let me instance the fact that two men have come directly to me from jail this present year and one has proven for seven months since, that he has been cured from a fifteen year habit; and the other expressed his gratitude recently in this language: "Mr. Chase, during the six months at the Island, after the first month I never failed to kneel down and thank God for the opportunity you had given me by having me sent to the Island where I couldn't get the drug."

**A Personal  
Word**

It was a great comfort to your Secretary, when the public was being led to believe that he was hard-hearted, to hear these words from men who by experience knew his real disposition and purposes. If he has accomplished anything in this field it has been due in a great measure to his patiently and sympathetically studying the drug victims and by curing them and setting them to the task of helping some one else to get cured. Of course, when he has utilized their services, he has put with them a trustworthy set of men who could corroborate all that the reformed victims did or said. He hopes he will be forgiven if he adds that it is not easy to suffer from a public misunderstanding of one's real purposes and temper.

This sketch of the general movements of the year suggests various specific problems:—

1. The question of the enforcement of the Harrison law.
2. The problem of the corrupt physician.

(1) **THE HARRISON LAW AND ITS ENFORCEMENT.** We are glad to acknowledge that the Harrison law, with its checks and balances and its demand for accountings and its so-called "red-tape," has on the whole tended to beget a more careful handling of the habit-forming drugs, and through fear of the penalties of the law helped to control the vice. We regret to state, however, that as an aggressive force for prosecution of the violators of the law, it has not met expectations. The possible good effects of the law have not been accomplished by those who have locally had its enforcement in charge. We think those entrusted with its enforcement will gradually learn how to get the maximum of good out of the law.

Ineffective  
Enforcement

(2) **THE PROBLEM OF THE CORRUPT PHYSICIAN.** Our state law in Sections 2 and 3 of Chapter 180 of Acts of 1915 makes it a crime for a physician to prescribe, dispense or give away any habit-forming drug to a person known to said physician to be an habitual user, except it be obviously needed for therapeutic purposes.

Massachusetts  
Law

We are glad to acknowledge that what it is necessary to say under this head is due to a very few physicians only who pretend to believe that the Massachusetts law means to permit them to do whatever they please in prescribing habit-forming drugs. Of course the law is the final and only source of authority.

We contend that the main object of this law is to prevent unscrupulous physicians from getting a hold on victims of the drug habit and under the pretense of treating them to cure them of their

Pretense no  
Protection

habit, in reality perpetuating that habit and profiting by their misfortune. This is exactly the result of prescribing, under the guise of a medical treatment, a large quantity of morphine sulphate for a person who has no other illness save his malaise which comes from deprivation from drugs. The law plainly says "it shall be unlawful to prescribe, etc., for a person known to the physician as an habitual user" of narcotic drugs or cocaine. This is the principal clause of the law that contains its leading provision. All that goes after this must be interpreted in the light of the principal purpose, the major provision of the law.

"Therapeutic  
Purposes"

That this provision might not produce unreasonable harm and unnecessary suffering, it was modified, but all modifications must be interpreted in the light of the main purpose of the law. This purpose is modified first by the words "except it be obviously needed for therapeutic purposes." This provision was added at the request of the Chairman at that time of the Legislative Committee of the Massachusetts Medical Society and done with the expressed statement: "There are cancer patients who must perhaps soon die who have become drug addicts because the easing of their pain made such addiction inevitable. Medical men want to prescribe morphine to continue to make their last days bearable. There might be arthritis patients and a few others to whom morphine for their pain would be a blessing. We want this provision for these persons." He was asked, "Do you think, Doctor, a person should have morphine simply because he craves it and has no other reason for it?" He said, "No, that is not our desire. It would not be obviously needed for that alone. Some other reason besides the habit is the only thing that would justify it."

The first phrase of Section 3 explains what the last phrase of Section 2 means. "Therapeutic pur-

poses" is defined in the word "indicated." "Indicated" is a technical expression of medicine. It means "what is scientifically and obviously demanded." For example, quinine is indicated by malaria. It is the medicine that poisons or kills the dread germ. Another important phrase defining "therapeutic" is "under his care." He must not be a chance caller at a doctor's office who rushes in and says, "Doctor, I want a drachm of morphine sulphate and I want it right off," but must be one whom the doctor has examined and whose case he diagnosed, finding him to be in a condition which makes the use of morphine scientifically needful as a medicine. The law further explains itself by the provision that such prescribing, administering and dispensing shall not be "for the purpose of evading the provisions of the act." Of course if it were prescribed for the purpose of supplying a user with sufficient drugs to vend to others and with the knowledge that it was to be so peddled, that would be to prescribe for the purpose of evading the provisions of the Act, for the Act is mainly concerned with preventing such unlawful sales. If a large amount were prescribed, so that others might share in the supply of such drugs, that would violate the provisions of the Act.

Does the law recognize the so-called reduction method of cure as legitimate? It does not. No reduction cure has the slightest promise of success unless it is accompanied with internment or custodial care. To give a person who is an habitual user 60 grains of morphine and expect him by his own will power to take constantly decreasing doses is absurd. Hence to prescribe morphine to cure the morphine habit is like pouring gasolene on a fire to put the fire out.

We contend that the law makes the prescribing of morphine legal only in case it is for some other condition or disease than the habit itself, and

Evasions

"Reduction  
Method"

that the physician must ascertain that the patient actually has such disease and not be content merely to state so on the prescription because of the notion that he thus will evade prosecution.

## II. Offences Against Public Chastity

(a) OBSCENE BOOKS AND PICTURES. The leading problem in this field is how to prevent the distribution and sale of indecent monthly periodicals published in other states and sold by persons who cannot read samples of all they sell. To meet this we have pursued a plan of notifying certain large distributors of the character of a certain class of publications with the understanding that their sale shall immediately cease throughout New England. Then by a League with law-enforcing bodies in other states we aim to have prosecutions brought against the publishers. In this way some very real suppressive work has been accomplished with little publicity during the past year. Forty thousand copies of a publication were in one instance returned to the publishers unsold. Nine very important prosecutions were instituted in New York City in pursuance of this plan. "The Eastern Conference of Societies for the Prevention of Vice," including the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, the Pennsylvania Anti-Vice Society and the New England Watch and Ward Society, was organized for the purpose of doing preventive work over a larger territory.

We are sorry to report that the war has prevented the completion of the international remedy contemplated when at Paris in 1911, by treaty of the nations, "Central authorities were appointed to gather information and the official facts" concerning immoral publications upon which action could be based.

The need of such a remedy is evident from such facts as the following: The mother of a boy in Boston sent us a complaint of a paper which had been sent to her son with a badge which he had ordered and which contained his name. The securing of the boy's name in an apparently innocent fashion was a trick to tempt him to secure poisonous literature. Suspecting this the mother consented to let us use her son's name and an address to which the matter might come to our control. The name of this boy once secured was passed on from one firm to another and offers of worse and worse matter were received. The last passage of this name was to a firm in a foreign country who, when answered, sent a catalogue of the most vile and degenerate pictures and books ever written. The country from which this matter came is notorious for its failure to enforce its laws against "obscenity."

Corrupting  
Boys

Until the international remedy is brought about, the only way to safeguard a boy now is to examine the mail of the minor. Great harm may result if the boy is not thus protected from assaults upon his imagination. If suspicious facts come to your attention, please send us the original information that we may follow up the clue and transmit the facts to the Central authority where they will count toward securing the proposed remedy.

How  
Safeguarded

(b) INDECENT THEATRICALS. The tone of the "legitimate" theatrical productions has been comparatively clean this year. The chief offenders against decency have been the burlesque theatres. A committee on Public Amusements by having high-minded reporters at each of the burlesque houses during the year and by securing from them reports of any indecency in language, costume, dance or situation, was able to present to the theatrical licensing authorities a mass of evidence which led to commendable action. After several

Public  
Amusement  
Committee

conferences with the local managers and booking agencies, it was finally decided to draw up a "moral code" which should be a beginning of a definite body of regulations that should express present standards. This code was promulgated on August 2, 1915, and read as follows:—

**Moral Code      REGULATIONS FOR THEATRES, MOVING PICTURE HALLS AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT**

Your attention is called to the following regulations applying to features of public amusements which will not be permitted in the City of Boston, and are issued by me under authority of Chapter 348 of the Acts of 1915.

Holders of licenses will instruct stage managers or others in charge of performances to strictly enforce all these regulations:

1. All performances shall be confined entirely to the stage of the theatre, or place of amusement, and no female artist will be permitted to leave the stage and mingle with the audience either in aisles, seats or boxes. Exceptions to this rule only permitted by order of the Mayor to legerdemain acts.
2. Wearing of one-piece union suits by females, where the same is worn simply to display the female figure, as in living pictures.
3. Portrayal of a moral pervert or sex degenerate.
4. Muscle dances, known as "hoochy" and "apache" dances.
5. No performer of either sex shall portray a "dope fiend" wherein the act of taking a hypodermic injection, the inhaling of or the eating of dope; or the use in any manner of dope intended to show the effect of the drug on a human being.
6. It should be the aim of the management of places of amusement to see that indecent suggestions and vulgarity are eliminated from the performances, and bear in mind that the substantial element of the community want *clean* performances.

JAMES M. CURLEY,  
*Mayor.*

Since the code has been in force there has been an improvement in all the burlesque houses. Further

improvement is possible in some, however, and it is being brought about. We are deeply grateful to Mayor Curley for his sincere and earnest efforts in improving the tone of these theatres.

(c) **IMMORALITY IN CAFES.** On May 1, 1915, on its own initiative the Licensing Board of the City of Boston issued the following request:—

"The Licensing Board has year after year taken action of different sorts in many individual cases looking to the improvement of conditions with regard to the serving of liquor to women.

A Wise

"Request"

It has at different times indicated through its circulars and reports the vital importance of effort in this direction on the part of all licensees concerned.

After such considerable period of experiment the Board has reached a double conclusion; on the one hand the results fall short of conserving public interests; on the other, they do not embody a policy of the square deal as among licensees.

It is now clear to the Board that the establishment through its authority of a proper standard which shall be uniform and comprehensive, without interfering with the legitimate functions of any licensee, has become imperative.

The Board therefore makes the following request, to be in effect on and after July 1st of the present year:—

Wherever, in a room that is in use by any inn-holder or first-class victualler *chiefly for the sale of liquor, women patrons are allowed*, no men patrons unaccompanied by women shall be permitted to enter or remain."

During the year this request has not been fully observed in at least 41 places in the city, with the result that the conditions it was intended to remedy have not improved. At the first a kind of half-hearted compliance was adopted in some places. This consisted of putting up curtains about six feet in height dividing off a part of the café, but even this was soon abandoned and no better attempt made to comply.

Non-  
Compliance

A reasonable compliance with this rule would obviate most of the immorality traceable to the cafés of Boston. In place of a curtain six feet high, a solid partition ten feet high would insure the one desirable result.

**Court Cases**

At this moment it seems that effective evidence has been presented to the Licensing Board for the City of Boston, and action of a nature to change the character of these cafés will result. We have just concluded one stage in an effort to improve the moral condition of these cafés by gathering evidence of the immoral solicitation which is frequent in some of them, against which a law was passed in 1915. We secured 41 warrants charging this crime against persons found upon the premises of 14 places. Of this number 17 have so far been arrested and all who have been tried have been found guilty in the lower court. Only two remain to be tried. With but two exceptions, all have appealed their cases and in due time they will come before the Superior Court, where the success or failure of our efforts to prevent the outrageous conditions will rest largely in the hands of the District Attorney. We intend to keep the public informed of each step in the movement of these cases, as we regard success in this matter as of vital importance to the moral progress of the community.

**Opposing Interest**

We suspect that there are large interests opposing the final successful outcome of these cases, but with ample and exceptional evidence in each case, as shown by the verdict of the many different Judges passing on them in the lower court, we cannot believe that an able and conscientious handling of them by the Superior Court can result otherwise than in complete success.

If these cases finally prevail, a practical remedy for an intolerable situation will at last have been discovered. If not, it will be well for the public to ascertain what forces are responsible for the failure.

We believe that no more important line of activity could be pursued by us during this present year than to continue to secure evidence of the

violation of the law against immoral solicitation, if it shall continue, in spite of the earnest warnings and drastic action of the Licensing Board, as just announced on May 1, 1916. The segregated business in prostitution which has grown up in our cafés since the segregated district of 20 years ago was broken up, must likewise be eliminated. If the social evil shall at last reduce itself to a private venture of individuals who, like the drug peddler, spread poison and misery in the community for pecuniary profit, this too must be suppressed. It will be a more difficult task but imperative.

Café  
Segregation  
of Social Evil

### III. Crimes Against Public Policy

Less gambling has been found this year than usual. A few unlawful games apparently strongly entrenched behind local protection of some sort are believed to be existing. Repeated attempts to secure evidence have failed in some cases and in other cases, after evidence was secured, difficulties in securing honest raids *brought failure*. There has not been a single situation coming to our attention which has not been earnestly attended to. In Boston gambling conditions still remain on the whole satisfactory and the high police standard of former years is maintained.

One form of gambling has, however, gained ground year after year until at present it has become an intolerable nuisance. It is the gambling that centers around baseball and which is carried on both at and away from the baseball grounds. Day after day young men resort to our baseball parks and stake money on the results of the games or parts and phases of the game. There are laws that can effectively reach these, but require patient

Baseball  
Gambling

effort to enforce them. During the last year we had reason to be grateful to Superintendent Michael J. Crowley for his prompt co-operation in this matter.

#### IV. Legislation

One of the most important pieces of legislation, from the standpoint of good public morals, proposed to the Legislature this year was called the "True Name Bill" (Senate No. 398). This bill aimed to regulate the business of innholders in such a way as to prevent the practice of using and renting rooms in hotels for immoral purposes. Of this evil the "Commission for the Investigation of the White Slave Traffic So-called" said on page 63 of its report, after reporting on its prevalence in the Commonwealth, "No other form of criminal offense or violation of law so flagrant and so harmful to the community would be tolerated for a day in this state." The Commission recommended a law which was the "True Name Bill" in substance. This aimed to penalize a person who should register under a false and fictitious name or who should knowingly permit the recording of a false name on the hotel register. It is a pleasure to state that the bill this year was petitioned for by the Massachusetts Hotel Association, William W. Davis, Secretary. It passed through the Senate, but went down to defeat in the House on a roll-call. We believe that the names of those who voted for this important moral legislation ("yeas") and against ("nays") ought to be published. They are here printed as given in the Journal of the House for April 12, 1916.

True Name  
Bill

The vote was 98 yeas to 119 nays, as follows:—

## YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, J. Weston  
 Annis, Charles H.  
 Armstrong, William M.  
 Babb, George W. P.  
 Bagshaw, James T.  
 Baker, Edmund  
 Baldwin, William B.  
 Barry, William J.  
 Beardsley, Addison P.  
 Belcher, Joseph  
 Bentley, James D.  
 Bitzer, Jacob  
 Bliss, Alvin E.  
 Boothman, Cornelius  
 Bowser, Eden K.  
 Brennan, Thomas H.  
 Brown, Frederic J.  
 Buckley, Daniel J.  
 Bunting, George  
 Butler, Frederick  
 Casey, Daniel W.  
 Catheron, Allison G.  
 Chamberlain, George D.  
 Chandler, Albert M.  
 Chapman, Edward E.  
 Churchill, John W.  
 Colburn, Arthur W.  
 Collins, Benjamin G.  
 Collins, Samuel I.  
 Cooley, Thomas J.  
 Crosby, Burton H.  
 Cross, Fred W.  
 Dahlborg, Edward N.  
 Davis, Samuel  
 Drury, George P.  
 Emery, Carl C.  
 Faxon, John G.  
 Foley, William J.  
 French, William P.  
 Frost, Harvey E.  
 Frothingham, Charles B.  
 Furbish, Mauran I.  
 Gates, Harry C.  
 Gillis, John J.  
 Greenwood, Fred P.  
 Hall, Edgar H.  
 Harrington, Edward F.  
 Hartshorn, Charles H.  
 Hirsch, John A.

Messrs. Hull, John C.  
 Jarvis, Henry W.  
 Jewett, Victor Francis  
 Knox, Joseph O.  
 Lamb, Arthur F.  
 Lindberg, George A.  
 Lyman, Luther B.  
 MacPherson, James E.  
 Makepeace, Lloyd  
 McNulty, Charles J.  
 Monk, Wesley E.  
 Moore, Alfred J.  
 Morrill, Charles H.  
 Nash, Kenneth L.  
 Newhall, Arthur N.  
 Nickerson, John P.  
 Norwood, Francis  
 Odlin, James E.  
 Osborne, John N.  
 Perrin, Harold L.  
 Perry, Joseph C.  
 Perry, Joseph H.  
 Prescott, Francis  
 Raymond, Frank E.  
 Renne, William C.  
 Richards, George Louis  
 Ruggles, Louis H.  
 Russell, G. Oscar  
 Ryan, John D.  
 Sandberg, Edward J.  
 Saunders, Joseph A.  
 Searing, C. Edgar  
 Sherry, Michael J.  
 Silverman, Samuel  
 Sinnott, Allston M.  
 Smith, Fitz-Henry, Jr.  
 Smith, Jerome S.  
 Sullivan, William H.  
 Warner, Joseph E.  
 Weston, Thomas, Jr.  
 White, Hartley L.  
 Whitman, Albert L.  
 Williams, Waterman L.  
 Wilson, Alvin R.  
 Wilson, Herbert A.  
 Woodhead, William H.  
 Woodill, Harry C.  
 Worrall, George M.  
 Young, Benjamin Loring

## NAYS.

Abbott, Essex S.  
 Allen, George C. F.  
 Ammidon, Philip R.  
 Anderson, Algoda N.  
 Ball, Philip H.  
 Barker, Arthur W.  
 Baxter, Thomas W.  
 Benson, Joseph J.  
 Bradley, Manassah E.  
 Brennan, James J.

Briggs, Clarence A.  
 Brogna, Vincent  
 Brown, Charles H.  
 Burr, Arthur E.  
 Cady, Fred E.  
 Carman, Julius F.  
 Chapman, Charles  
 Coffey, James  
 Cook, D. Herbert  
 Courtney, John J.

## NAYS (continued)

Messrs. Craig, John W.	Messrs. Marcella, Felix A.
Cummings, John J.	Marsh, Arthur E.
Curran, George E.	Martin, Robert B.
Day, Theodore H.	Maybury, J. Edwin
Dennis, George F.	McAllister, John H.
Donovan, John L.	McCarty, Peter F.
Donovan, Thomas F.	McGrath, Joseph
Dowd, Thomas E.	McInerney, James H.
Eames, Edward B.	McKenzie, Frederick W.
Englert, John P.	McNamee, Michael J.
Field, Horace F.	Mildram, Samuel H.
Fisher, Charles D.	Mitchell, John
Fitzgerald, John I.	Monahan, John L.
Fitz Gerald, Michael J.	Morrill, Daniel T.
Frail, Arthur W.	Morris, Edward G.
Freeling, Joseph E.	Morrison, James
French, William F.	Mulveny, Frank
Garrity, Charles F.	Murphy, Dennis A.
Giblin, Thomas J.	Murphy, John J.
Gleason, Nesbit G.	Murray, Patrick E., Jr.
Halliwell, John	Murray, William A.
Hardy, Walter A.	Nutting, Edward H.
Harrop, James L.	Oakhem, Joseph A.
Hart, George F.	O'Brien, John J.
Hayes, James W.	O'Connell, John J.
Higgins, Matthew A.	O'Dowd, James T.
Hill, Kenneth P.	Ogden, Ambrose F.
Holland, William J.	Osgood, George E.
Holt, Peter	Paradis, Peter C.
James, Charles N.	Parker, John H.
Johnson, John G.	Parker, Ward M.
Jordan, Michael H.	Pepin, Chauncey
Kearney, John J.	Perry, Edward H.
Kelley, David L.	Phelan, James E.
Kelley, Edward I.	Pierce, Frederick E.
Kennard, William W.	Potter, James T.
Kent, Robert T.	Quiry, Albert T.
Larocque, Ernest A.	Rowley, Charles F.
Lawler, Charles S.	Schlapp, Frederick W.
Levenson, Joseph M.	Sherburne, John H.
Levins, John N.	Souther, William O., Jr.
Lilley, George E.	Stone, Joseph F.
Lincoln, Daniel W.	Streeter, Merrill E.
Lyle, James M.	Sullivan, Denis J.
Lyman, Frank E.	Swig, Simon
Lynch, John H.	Tolman, James E.
Mahoney, John P.	Wall, George J.
Malone, Michael F.	Ware, Robert J.
Mancovitz, David	Wolfe, Walter E.
Manning, Frank A.	

98 yeas; 119 nays.

**V. Miscellaneous**

**ASSAULTS.** This year more than usual our agents have been the victims of assaults, and in some cases have been badly beaten up. Three times this has occurred in Boston, once at Hayes Square, Charlestown, once at Winter Street Subway, and once on Shawmut Avenue, Boston. In

some of these cases, the assailants were convicted in the lower courts and appealed, but for some reason or other in no instance has a case of this kind come to trial in the Superior Court. It would seem that our agents have the same right to protection as other citizens.

### Summary

In the conduct of our work, our agents have visited 46 different Massachusetts cities and towns and brought cases in 16 different jurisdictions. Convictions have been obtained in all but two prosecutions brought during the year in the lower court. A statistical report of these follows:

#### I. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a) Cocaine . . . . .	21
(b) Morphine . . . . .	40
(c) Opium . . . . .	2
(d) Criminal drug conspiracy . . . . .	6
(e) Cannabis indica . . . . .	6
	— 75

#### II. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC CHASTITY.

(a) Obscene pictures, sale . . . . .	6
(b) Keeping lewdness nuisance . . . . .	2
(c) Idle and disorderly . . . . .	3
(d) Indecent assault . . . . .	1
	— 12

#### III. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

(a) Gaming nuisance . . . . .	1
(b) Promoting lottery . . . . .	2
(c) Printing lottery tickets . . . . .	2
(d) Promoting slot machine gambling . . . . .	31
(e) Punchboard gambling . . . . .	11
(f) Present where gambling found . . . . .	21
(g) Baseball pool selling . . . . .	3
	— 71

#### IV. ASSAULTS.

2
— 160

Sentences in various departments aggregate as follows:

I. Time 364 months	money fines	\$125.00
II. Time 6 months	money fines	400.00
III. Time —	money fines	918.53
		—

370 months	\$1,443.53
Prosecutions for offences in Boston . . . . .	94
Prosecutions for offences outside of Boston . . . . .	66

J. FRANK CHASE,  
*Secretary.*

Boston, Mass.  
Corrected to May 1, 1916.

## Thirty-Eighth Annual Meeting OF The New England Watch and Ward Society

This was held at the Twentieth Century Club, Boston, at 8.00 p. m., Wednesday, March 29, 1916. There were about 200 persons in attendance. President Rev. Frederick B. Allen presided. After his annual address and the report of the Secretary, speeches were made by John S. Sumner, Secretary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, Prof. William T. Sedgwick, of the Institute of Technology and Rev. Father Michael J. Scanlan, Director of the Catholic Charitable Bureau of Boston.

### Address of President Rev. Frederick B. Allen

*My dear Friends:*

This is the 38th Anniversary of the New England Watch and Ward Society. I think I am the only survivor of the little group of charter members, of whom Edward Everett Hale was the most helpful. From that day to this, however, we have always had a Board of earnest and wise men who have directed our important work, and we have never had a finer group of directors than we have to-day.

The three special evils which our Society attacks are immorality, gambling and the drug habit. All three of these topics will be treated by some one of our speakers this evening, and we are especially fortunate in having those who are conspicuous for their knowledge and zeal.

For a number of years one of the chief evils mentioned at our annual meetings has been the character of some of our cafés. A few years ago an investigation of the moral conditions in Boston, by the National Hygiene Association (an impartial scrutiny from the outside) reported that the openest licentiousness in the city was in our cafés.

The New England Watch and Ward Society does not directly concern itself with intemperance or liquor legislation. It is only when liquor interests are allied with immorality that we act. So intimate, however, has been the connection between the two that we have been driven to appeal to the Licensing Board for necessary reform, as the special conditions upon which licenses are granted have been habitually violated in many places.

We would not for a moment imply that the Board is indifferent to the immorality hitherto prevalent in these cafés. They have acted vigorously in a few conspicuous cases of defiance of law. They have also made some wise rules, one of the most important of which was issued last May and is as follows:

"Wherever in a room that is in use by any inn-holder or first-class victualer chiefly for the sale of liquor women patrons are allowed, no men patrons unaccompanied by women shall be permitted to enter and remain."

That is an admirable order. If it were enforced it would prevent three quarters of the prostitution which these places promote. The rule is almost always entirely unobserved. Instead of the occasional temporary placing of slight screens or portieres across a portion of the room, there should be the requirement of a board partition, making an absolute separation of the two portions of the room. That is the only way of enforcing these requirements.

We have a right to protest at the fact that somehow this flagrant vice has not been stopped. There may be difficulties of which the public cannot know. We are, however, bound to see that this disgraceful violation of law be abolished.

We would far rather stop it in co-operation with the Licensing Board than in antagonism to it. We want to help the Board in its declared condemnation of these evils, but whether we help or oppose them, we are bound to fight the organized promotion of prostitution in our Boston cafés.

We have made a thorough investigation of the conditions. We know that there are scores of places where there is daily connivance with, if not instigation of, assignation and indecency. We have always urged upon the Board that they are responsible for direct and adequate investigation of places to which they grant licenses. If, however, there are greater difficulties in the scrutiny of cafés by the Board than the public knows, then it is our determined purpose to investigate and disclose and stop this habitual prostitution, by every practicable means.

There must not be places where men and women are openly and defiantly induced to lead lives of shame. It is a disgrace to Boston that it should be so. It is a menace to the decent morals of young men and women to have these easy incitements to immorality.

We invite the sympathy and support of the community in this important campaign upon which we have entered.

### **Address of Secretary J. Frank Chase**

In presenting my report this evening, let me make a few explanatory remarks which will help to make the report more easily understood.

We are concerned in fighting public, not private, immorality; vice as a business, not vice as a diversion; corrupting agencies, and not corrupted individuals; the promoters of vice enterprises, not the victims of vice.

We do our work in three general ways: (1) By publicity, or informing ourselves of the conditions in certain vices and keeping those informed who might help to remedy those conditions. The result of our knowledge of vice conditions enables us to keep the law adequate to fulfill its purposes, to meet the developments in old vices, and to invent remedies for new vices.

(2) We act by prevention or by dissuading those inclined to profit by vice, by argument, influence, warning and organization. This work must be carried on quietly and indefatigably. Some of our best results are obtained by this method. A large part of our effort is in this line, but it does not admit of formal report.

(3) And lastly, we work by prosecution or enforcing statute law, by gathering evidence and by presenting it to the courts in the form of criminal complaints, or to boards of control in the form of petitions, and by following up prosecutions by other penalties provided in the law, such as forfeiture of licenses, revocation of certificates of registration, forfeiture of charters, etc.

The court prosecutions are classified under three heads, according to the subject-matter of the offense.

First, crimes against public health, or the suppression of the sale and illegal distribution of morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin and hasheesh. In this prosecution prevention and publicity are about equally resorted to.

Second, crimes against public chastity or violation of the law respecting indecent theatricals, pictures and publications. In this field the pre-

ventive method is most often resorted to and prosecution is only used as a last resort.

Third, crimes against public policy, or the suppression of various forms of gambling enterprises. In this, prosecution seems to be the most feasible line of action.

The following is a summary of prosecutions for the year, March 1, 1915, to March 1, 1916.

(See summary of convictions elsewhere.)

### Address of John S. Sumner

#### One Social Safeguard

On account of our immense resources and geographical isolation in relation to the other great nations of the world, we have enjoyed an extraordinary period of peace and prosperity. Many have grown enormously rich and modern conveniences have removed the necessity for their doing a stroke of work. Lacking occupation they seek and find a life of pleasure. Having exhausted those pleasures which are clean and wholesome, many have turned to those so-called pleasures of life which are harmful and insidiously destructive. The press describes in great detail the doings of the idle rich, their recreations, their manner, their dress, their scandals, their divorces, their suicides, and their murders.

These people are advertised as leaders of society. The man of moderate means reads of them, the clerk reads of them, the shop girl, the factory girl, the servant girl read of them, and each in his or her poor way try to imitate. Hence an increase in defalcations, breaches of trust, matrimonial troubles, fast women, and slow but sure deterioration of the social fabric. Children are unborn, or if brought into the world are neglected and fall easy victims to the vicious examples of their elders. The tend-

ency of society is apparent to the playwright and the play producer, the author and publisher, the artist and the near artist, and the plays, the books, the magazines, the newspapers and the pictures reflect a period of lax morality.

At such times of breakdown in the standards whose preservation is essential to national endurance, it is fortunate that we have laws which, if properly enforced, will waken and rouse the nation to its danger. It is fortunate if we have those who will properly enforce these laws. And so it is fortunate that in your historic city we have The New England Watch and Ward Society; in Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Anti-Vice Society; and in New York, the melting pot of the nations, The New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, not to mention organizations and individuals in other cities working towards the same ends.

In a period when parental care of children is so often lacking—when the leisure of the rich and the leisure of the middle class is taken up with seeking after pleasure and the time of the poor is occupied in the struggle for existence, the child character is often moulded by chance companions, by the things which it sees and hears and reads. There is little or no home influence. How unsafe!

One of the chief purposes of the organizations which I have mentioned is the enforcement of the laws against the traffic in obscene books and pictures. This traffic is not a thing of the past. It is emphatically a very present evil. It is more extensive and a greater danger than at any other period in our history. In some respects the character of the traffic has materially changed. In the old days vice in the form of obscene books and pictures was branded and labelled as obscene. Now it is sugar-coated and therefore the more insidious.

In order to realize this it is necessary first to know what is this quality of obscenity in a book or picture?

"The test you apply is this: look at this picture and say whether or not, in your judgment, its tendency is to create lewd ideas or to corrupt and deprave the minds of persons open to such impressions, and into whose hands it is likely to fall; look at that picture and say if it should come into the hands of your children, into the hands of your sons or daughters, if the impressions it would be likely to create would be pure and moral ones, or whether they would be likely to create lewd, lascivious and immoral impressions."

Those are the words of the Justice in his charge to the jury in the case of the People *vs.* Silas Hicks in the Court of General Sessions in the City of New York in 1879. They were substantially the words of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn in the Court of Queen's Bench in the case Queen *vs.* Hecklin. They describe exactly the test adhered to by the courts to-day, and no statement could be clearer in its substance and its appeal than these words whose meaning is apparent to the least intelligent.

The test is not whether it would create lewd and lascivious thoughts in your mind. You may be mature, you are a man of judgment, of travel, of education, you have perhaps little imagination; you have seen all of life; you know that the story is fiction, probably very faulty fiction; you know that the picture is overdrawn, false, idealized or what not, but the sensuous in the writing or in the picture does not appeal to you. But how about the children, your son or your daughter, young, full of life, imagination, receptive and retentive. What is the effect on the child? That is what you must determine.

We charge that a picture is obscene. The artist says: "My dear sir, that is a copy of a picture by

Giorgione painted in 1510 and the original is exhibited in the Dresden Gallery." He sees only the artistic side of the production and is incapable of applying the test laid down by the courts.

We charge that a certain book is obscene. The publisher says: "You surprise me, you're joking. That is a translation of the greatest work of the greatest Polish author." He cannot apply the test, but the court does and under its application the book falls.

We charge that a certain so-called popular magazine is indecent, that it is obscene, that it is composed chiefly of stories of lust and crime. The editor says: "You are biased, you are looking for obscenity. You see obscenity in everything. To the pure all things are pure." And the answer to that is that no human being at every stage of his life in thought, word and action is pure. Absolute purity in humanity is almost as rare a condition as absolute goodness. Tell the artist and the publisher and the editor to imagine themselves back at the age of sixteen years. Ask them if they would care to put or have a stranger put the picture, or book or magazine into the hands of their sixteen year old son or daughter. That will help them to correctly apply the test.

One of our best known newspaper owners is making a vociferous campaign against the dealers in narcotic drugs and against prize fighting. At the same instant two of the magazines with which his name is associated are drugging the minds and moral sense of a million girls with a magazine story wherein the chief female character is a young woman who deliberately has illicit relations with a young man as a part of her training and experience to fit her for assuming a high position in English society, and is held up as a remarkable character climbing the ladder of success by her own ingenuity and unaided efforts. Another story practically justi-

fied the course of two young women who choose the "easiest way" to comfort because, as working girls, their condition lacked the comforts and luxuries which they perceived were enjoyed by the idle rich.

There has recently come to my attention, and I have read with interest, a very learned treatise whose theme is to the effect that no picture and no book is in itself obscene; that the quality of obscenity exists in the mind of the observer, and the argument is therefore advanced that any book or picture, irrespective of its character, should be freely circulated and no one should be prosecuted for such circulation on the ground that the article is obscene. In the State of New York we have a law prohibiting the possession and carrying of a revolver, which is described as a deadly weapon. The argument just stated might as readily be used in this case, that no weapon is deadly except in connection with the person handling it and in connection with the fact as to whether or not it was loaded. It is probably true that every descriptive word is qualified to a certain extent by the method in which the thing described is used, or the manner in which it is viewed; but this technical distinction as to terms does not in any wise detract from the harmful character of the thing described.

The question has been asked whether a mature adult person may not read an obscene book or view an obscene picture without harm to himself. This is possible, and the framers of the law against obscene matters in our state evidently took this into consideration when the law was framed, in that there is no prohibition against the possession of such obscene matters. There is an objection, however, to such possession in view of the character of our social state. Very few persons lead a hermit's life. Most of them are in daily contact with other persons, and so the danger is that where the obscene matter exists in the possession of a mature person

there is always the possibility of its passing from his possession into the hands or under the observation of one of the class contemplated by the decisions of the courts who may be improperly influenced by the sight of the picture or the reading of the book.

This is illustrated by a case which we investigated on March 27, 1916. In that case a mature Chinese laundryman had in his possession three pictures which would deprave the minds of persons open to such impressions. It is quite possible that in his situation his mind was not open to such influences, but he showed this picture to two little girls, one 11 years and the other 12 years old, and instilled into their memory, no doubt, a harmful impression which probably they will never forget. There lies the danger, and whether the obscenity is in the picture or in the mind of the observer the harm is done when contact between the mind and the picture is established.

Another recent complaint disclosed the fact that an unidentified young man had placed in the clothing of a schoolgirl six pictures of an obscene character. His own mind was probably so depraved that such pictures could bring about no lower degree of depravity, and yet when he parted with them and put them in the possession of this young girl and she investigated to find out the character of the pictures, an indelible impression, harmful in its effect, had been made upon her mind which she will no doubt carry with her as long as she lives.

The necessity of the work carried on by such organizations as yours is, therefore, apparent. Rather than limiting the law in any way, as has been from time to time suggested, it may be extended to cover the mere possession of pictures or books of an admittedly obscene character.

Our rapid growth and our methods of living during the past fifty years of peace have made us careless of the higher qualities requisite for good citizenship. Owing to the fact that we have been called to make no important sacrifice and to bear no burdens, the inability to sacrifice any of the common comforts and some of the luxuries has developed. Patriotism is often to a large degree a thing of the past. It can only be restored by a realization on the part of the individual of his obligations to every other individual. One of these obligations is to so conduct himself and to so use his own property as not to injure others.

We are all working along one of these lines to prevent injury to others and especially to the young and growing generation,—the future hope of the nation. No further word is required as to the necessity for the work which we are doing.

The PRESIDENT. May I add just one word about this general subject? There is no difficulty greater in the world than to stop a book or magazine or paper, for if you announce that it is bad, if you attack it openly and are not able to stop it by law, you have advertised it and made it far more dangerous. We may be very grateful that, considering the facts told by Mr. Sumner, we have in our book trade and in charge of the news bureaus that handle magazines and papers in large quantities, men of a tender conscience. I need go no further than to say that books have been refused to be sold in this city and magazines have been sent back to the publishers and not a soul in the world knew anything about it, and that kind of evil has been quietly and wisely prevented. That kind of work is the best kind of work we can do.

I am very glad to introduce Professor Sedgwick of the Institute of Technology, because he always contributes light and sweetness to any subject he touches. (Applause.)

## Address of Professor William T. Sedgwick

Mr. President, — Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am always glad to come to these meetings in order to stand up and be counted as one who strongly approves of the work of this society and only wishes that he could help it on so that it could do a hundred times as much as it is now doing. For although I belong to a good many societies and attend a great many meetings, this one stands by itself. I think of it as the society that is looking after the *seamy* side of life, for we all know that there is a *seamy* side to life and he who pays no attention to that but only looks on the beautiful side, the attractive, and the sweeter side, is blindly shutting his eyes to facts. And one of the facts of our modern life is that there are a great many things going on, — especially in our crowded cities, which are in one sense the most private, secluded places in the world, — things which we hate to think about and which we wish we could stop but which we cannot stop by simply wishing to stop them and by turning our thoughts in other directions; we have got to *do* something about them.

A society of this kind labors under great disadvantages. It is obliged to work more or less through what we commonly call spies and informers, and spies and informers are unpopular people, and up to a certain point rightly so. But in time of war spies and informers are heroes to those whom they are protecting and to whom they are bringing information, and the work that this society is doing is a kind of war: it is war upon evil. There is a certain tribal loyalty which makes us hate the spy and dislike the informer. But there are times, such as these when we are at war, when we have got to use them, when no other method will avail. And societies like this are justified in using them in the war which they are obliged to wage.

Again, there are many people who feel — I think we all feel — that we dislike anybody who sets up to be better than the rest of the world; the attitude which in the old mugwump days used to be called the "I am holier than thou" attitude. Even boys despise one another if one boy sets up to be better than the rest. But I got a splendid answer to that objection on one occasion when listening to Phillips Brooks. He was in the midst of one of those bursts of eloquence to which he so often gave voice, when he met this question. In fact, if I remember right it was actually in the old mugwump days; at any rate, he undoubtedly had that question in the back of his mind, for he suddenly burst out, "Why, friends, in order that the world may be as good as it is, some people must be better than the average" — and then rushed on to something else. I have forgotten what more he said, I do not remember another word of the sermon, but I have never forgotten that simple mathematical statement: In order that the world shall be as good as it is — shall even keep its present decency, its present goodness, since there are always so many that are trying to pull it down, somebody must be better than the average. And so I say we are justified in trying to be better than the average, because we know that there are many who are trying to be worse, or at least are worse whether they are trying to be or not.

For these and many other reasons I rejoice in the splendid work that this society is doing and I wish there were a hundred times as many people here to-night, because in this community its good work ought to be known far more widely than it is. There are, however, a host of people who are interested, even if they are not here to-night. We must remember that this is an unpopular cause. But some of the best causes in the world have been unpopular. That does not hurt it; on the contrary, we are ready to fight for it all the more provided it

is good, because if we are promoting something that some people do not like but we believe to be good, then we are doing something difficult as well as worth while.

I am much impressed with what the president said about the quiet, out-of-the-way work of the society, and I know from conversation with him and the secretary that is perfectly true. There suddenly appears on the market here, or is about to appear, a book that is obviously objectionable and bad in every way. It is headed off. The publisher is told, "You can't sell that here; you don't want to sell it here; why do you publish such a thing anyway? Haven't you got children of your own, or if not children, don't you know boys and girls who ought not to read that sort of stuff?" And once in a while a man is decent enough to give it up himself without further urging, and at other times pressure has to be put on. It is perhaps this quiet, effective work which the world seldom hears or knows about that is most creditable to this society, or perhaps the unpopular but more conspicuous service that it does is its most praiseworthy work.

There are people going about and smiling supercilious smiles, as much as to say, "Oh, the Watch and Ward Society — they are cranks; they are prejudiced; they see obscenity in everything." That sort of talk is very easy to make. But if anybody will go and do half the good that this society and its agents are doing in the saving of young men and young women and in the removing of temptations which drag men down to the mire, then he may smile at the work that this society is doing, because he will be doing better. But until he does that he has no right to do anything but go down on his knees and give thanks that there is a New England Watch and Ward Society to look after devils in human form.

I want to say all this to show my belief in the good work of this society and to have it understood in this community that men like myself believe in it. We are teachers of the young, many of us, and we know the trials and temptations to which they have been subjected. We have been young ourselves, and we approve and applaud the work of this society, and as I say, wish it were ten times as big and effective as it is.

But I was asked to come here and talk on another subject, namely, that miserable one of drug addiction, with a word of sympathy for those poor wretches whom we call drug "addicts" — a curious word meaning the people addicted to drugs. Here we face something which is not only a social problem but a public health problem — one sending out its ramifications into all ranks of society and doing an infinite amount of harm. There are, first, the degenerates, who take to drugs for one reason or another and lose all self-control. They are in one group. And there are people of a higher order who from accident it may be become addicted to the use of morphine and cocaine or other drugs. And then there are a few who simply to kill pain for a little while, perhaps, on the prescription of a physician, get habituated to the use of drugs and before they know it become victims of these so-called "habit-producing" drugs.

Now the trouble does not end with the poor wretches who become victims, because in order to get their drugs and to stay their appetites, they may commit crime. They often do. They will do anything to get the drugs. They will sell themselves body and soul and become dangerous in the community, ravening wolves, and yet if you undertake to interfere with their supply of drugs you run the risk of sending them off into unforeseen channels of damage to the community. Morphine rightly used is one of the blessed things in the

world. Haven't you seen people writhing in pain or perhaps on the death bed suffering long agony, to whom a little morphine is a veritable blessing? But over against these cases stand those others that I have referred to, of people who become addicted to the use of these drugs, and there is evidence to show that of late years a larger amount is being consumed in this way. Of course I am not unmindful of the fact that the population is also increasing, there are more people to get the drug habit; but all the evidence shows that at least until rather recently there was a tendency toward increase in the number of drug addicts.

It is good business on the part of some people to sell drugs to these and other persons, and those who get fond of drugs tell of their value, as they think, and thus infect others. I was struck with the idea of infection through obscene pictures, which Mr. Sumner brought out. Obscenity is clearly an infectious disease, one of the most infectious. It can spread like wildfire under the right conditions and in combustible material, as in a boys' or girls' school, where it has spread more than once. It is an infectious disease as truly as diphtheria or plague or measles. And so may the drug habit spread as an infectious disease.

Now there is some evidence from our State Board of Health that we have such a spread in this state. I asked one of the officers of the Food and Drug Department of our Department of Health to gather for me a few figures as to the number of samples submitted to that Department of Health by the police authorities beginning with 1911 and since. I ought to say that the samples submitted to the State Department of Health by the police authorities are usually samples of drugs found on prisoners. When prisoners are searched they are very often found to have upon their persons drugs. These are sent up by the police to the State De-

partment of Health and examined to see just what they are. In 1911 there were 151 such cases sent up; in 1912, 156; in 1913, 141; and then a big jump: In 1914, 257, and in 1915, 382. In 1915, these consisted of 79 specimens of cocaine, 247 of morphine, 17 of opium and 39 of miscellaneous drugs. Of these 382 in 1915, 224 were turned in by the Boston police. This society, the Watch and Ward Society, turned in 149, and various police departments around the state turned in 9. That shows the very great activity and the useful activity of this society, turning in 149 samples in that way. But of course the police department sent in more — 224.

Now you all know the extent of the drug habit, and you know how frequently morphine and heroin and these other things are sought for and used. But you may not know how much thought medical men have been giving to this thing, especially of late years. All sorts of remedies have been tried. Of course we want prevention here as we want it everywhere; we want education here as we want it everywhere. But education is a very slow process. It is one of those mills of the gods that grind exceeding small and also grind slowly; and along with education, come prevention and, if possible, cure.

The best way of working on the matter at present, as far as medical men and public health authorities can see, is through the medical profession. It has been suggested that drugs should only be given out from boards of health and that drug addicts should be treated as diseased persons and reported to boards of health as cases of smallpox are reported, or cases of diphtheria or tuberculosis, and nowadays some cases of venereal disease are reported. It is easy to say, why should not all these cases be reported by the physician who happens to meet with them, or by the druggist or the police-

man or anybody else,— reported to the board of health, and treated as diseased persons, supplied for a time with the drugs if they must be, but with the dose gradually lessened, treatment applied and cure sought for? It does not seem practicable, however, at present to do that, even if it were wise. The Harrison Act, as you know, has stiffened up very much the sale of drugs by the druggist and the prescribing of drugs by physicians, and if druggists and physicians would only live up to that law thoroughly, conscientiously, a very great deal of good would be done. A beginning has in fact been made, and a very encouraging beginning. It is not nearly as easy to-day to obtain these habit-producing drugs as it used to be. If you go to a drug store without a prescription from a physician and ask for morphine or heroin, if it is a decent drug store you can't get it, and if it is not a decent drug store the druggist if he sells it to you takes a very great risk. If he is a proper kind of druggist he keeps a record of all his sales and makes sales only upon a physician's prescription. And further, the physician must keep a record, the name and date and all that sort of thing, and if all physicians were conscientious and careful and accurate we should go a long way toward knowing in any community who the drug addicts are.

Then perhaps if we had hospitals for drug addicts as we have hospitals for the insane and as we have now and then a hospital for dipsomaniacs, we might hope to cure or at least treat humanely some of these very terrible cases. At present they are often treated roughly and inhumanely by being cut off suddenly from the drug to which they have become accustomed and which is necessary almost for their very being. It is believed by physicians that this is not to-day the best way to go to work for cure, and the best authorities are holding drug addiction to be a real disease, a more marked disease

than is the alcohol habit, something more in the nature of insanity. There was a time when we treated the insane by the roughest possible methods, by chaining them to the floor, by secluding them in barns and out-of-the-way places before we had any insane asylums or insane hospitals; and to chain up one of these drug fiends — "dope fiends," as we call them sometimes—a terrible name—is to do very much as we did with our insane in the old days. I have myself seen the ring attached to a staple in the floor near a fireplace in an old house in the town in which I was born, where I was told that some of my ancestors who were crazy were chained up. There were no insane asylums in those days and every family had to take care of its own insane. In the case of my family such people were chained to an iron ring fastened to the floor near the fireplace. Just think of it — living with and having in your home an insane person chained up in that way! But think also of having in your home a drug addict who has lost all sense of morality, all sense of truth-telling, perchance all sense of decency, in the determination to get a drug.

But if we have been hitherto in very much the same position here that we were under a hundred years ago or more with reference to the insane, the outcome will probably be very similar. We shall have to have hospitals for drug addicts. We shall have to treat them more medically and more humanely, dealing with them as sick and diseased persons.

So much by the way of treatment and cure. And now what for prevention? The first thing to do is to make it infinitely hard to get the drug except under a physician's prescription, and that the Harrison Act is doing. I am told that it is working fairly well. Of this I have no personal knowledge, but I am told that it is a great step forward and is working in this state, as far as anyone can judge,

fairly well. I repeat, we want to make it hard to get the drug. But then there are other things to do. Physicians must be taught not to use the hypodermic syringe with these drugs when they can possibly help it. If they must give the drug, then let it be done when possible by the mouth rather than the syringe. The invention of the hypodermic syringe was a great blessing, but its abuse is a great curse. There are still other things needful. We must follow up those who would sell drugs on the street. They are being followed up, and if there are manufacturers who in order to dispose of their wares employ street venders to sell these things to the low and depraved or those who will buy them, they too must be followed up. That is just the kind of work that this society is doing. I cannot do it, and you cannot do it, but, my friends, we can stand behind these men and this society that are doing it.

I rejoice, therefore, that we have in our community a body like this, and I feel it my duty to do everything I can to hold up their hands. I know from personal inquiry of the splendid work they are doing. Our towns are cleaner and decenter and sweeter places to live in for their activity. And though at times their work may be unpleasant, it is a work that must be done. My eye was caught by a side-head in one of their reports, "Unpleasant, but Imperative." Yes, there are many things in the world that are unpleasant, yet imperative. The amputation of a leg is unpleasant, yet sometimes imperative. A surgical operation for appendicitis, though unpleasant, may be imperative. Confinement for thieves may be and often is imperative, though doubtless for them generally unpleasant. That is a good motto for the work of this society — unpleasant, disagreeable, unpopular, yes; but imperative and laudable — absolutely so. And I will simply add — that this so-

ciety can count upon me, upon my words and my work whenever they need it, because I feel that what they are doing is in many respects far more important than what I am doing or than the work that most of the people in the community are doing.

We hear about the conservation of our forests, the conservation of our water supplies, the conservation of this, that and the other thing. Why not have a little work for the conservation of morality and decency, of the human race? When we are trying to improve the breeds of dogs and sheep and pigs and almost everything else, why not pay a little attention to the human breed and make mankind nobler and better than it has been hitherto? That is one of the things to which we need to give more attention, and I really believe that by the work of this and similar societies the world is growing better. May the New England Watch and Ward Society have a splendid year's work during the coming months. May it be liberally supported by the people of this and other communities, as I believe it will be, if only it will make its wants known. Let us — at any rate those of us who are here to-night—resolve to stand by it through thick and thin. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT. Before I introduce our last speaker I want to say a word suggested by what Professor Sedgwick has said. You do not realize, we cannot realize, how much money is invested in the vices and evils which we are fighting. Thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions of dollars are invested in the perpetuation of those evils that we are earnestly fighting. When in our court cases we only lose two cases out of one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty there is very little hope for evil doers there.

And then again they are discouraged by our police. I thank God for Stephen O'Meara and

for the police of Boston. We do not realize the splendid work done by the police in fighting these very evils which we are fighting. I can recollect when the police were in connivance with most of those forms of vice. It is not so now and we may feel sure that we have a wholly exceptional moral standard in the police of Boston in that co-operation. What does this man do who is making all this money from vice and finds it being imperiled? The one thing he can do is to blacken the name of the agents of our society. It is a regular trade, a business, when our cases are in court, to have an able lawyer who can twist and insinuate and make an impression on the community that we have got rascals at work. He can bring a question up to a certain point and when we want to bring in the answer, perhaps the court stops and adjourns for dinner. Another charge comes up; we are not allowed to answer, we are not allowed to present our case. Even the most virtuous of voluntary witnesses will have question after question about his past asked by the lawyer, and by and by everybody gets the impression that that man must have had a very shady character from his being asked how many times he has been arrested—was he arrested down here and there? You often hear that our agents, our workers, are very inferior, have low standards, are untrustworthy. It is the business of the foul trade we are fighting to create that impression and lawyers are paid to create it.

Now to introduce our last speaker, I want to say there are certain branches of our work which we never could do except for the cordial helpfulness and support of the Catholic church. One of our directors for many years has been a Roman Catholic. And I am so glad that we have to-night with us the Rev. Michael J. Scanlan, director of the Catholic Charitable Bureau, who will say a few words with regard to that church's interest in these moral questions. (Applause.)

## Address of Rev. Michael J. Scanlan

Mr. Chairman,—Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am very glad to be here to-night to tell you how much I appreciate the efforts that are being made by this particular society to promote the moral welfare of this community in which, I take it, everybody ought to have more than an ordinary interest.

I could not reconcile myself, either personally or officially, with anything but enthusiasm for a work that stands for the moral betterment of the community. Your president has just remarked something about the cost — about the money expended by those who are themselves averse to living according to the moral law and do not want others to live it. Have you ever thought — perhaps you have — of the millions and billions of dollars that are spent annually, not for the protection of the human race against another species or against another genus, but for the protection of man against himself? I am thinking now of all the money that we spend for our prisons, our courts, for the support of our police force, for our army and navy. God knows we have a striking and historic example now in that direction. More money has been expended by the nations in destruction against one another in Europe during the last year and a half than it has cost to maintain the United States government from the days of the Revolution up to the present time, including all its wars. All that money is being expended day after day for no other purpose than to protect man against man. It would seem as though we were our own worst enemy. It is said, and it is an old saying, "Errare humanum est," it is human to err. Yes, but to err continuously is diabolic.

Now there is something about this Society that I like. It is tacked on to one of those old fundamental things that I have a great deal of respect for.

It believes in the objective reality of something wrong. There is too much subjectivism to-day. There is too much of a notion that the only thing wrong is within oneself. There is too much rot, if we may say it, about "all things are pure to the pure."

I believe in the old-fashioned principle of the objectivity, the objective reality of evil, as well as the objective reality of good. And I believe we are not fighting a phantom in such a society as this, but we are fighting a reality. I believe also in that old-fashioned notion that the great triple alliance that we are fighting against is still the old alliance of "the world, the flesh and the devil." I take it for granted that each one of us is responsible for whatever force he can put in opposition to the devil and the flesh, but in such a society as this, I take it, your principal object is to fight the world, or such part of the world as stands out objectively in opposition to the right thing in society.

I think it not only characteristic of the Christian notion, but I think it beautifully characteristic of the democratic notion that when anything springs up in a community that is going to promote the general welfare, the whole community should support it, or the whole community at least should be in sympathy with it. I believe it should be one of the fundamental characteristics of democracy, wherever anything springs up that has to do with individual or community benefit or betterment, to support it.

But here comes the flaw. Have you ever realized what an utter lack of enthusiasm there is for most good causes? It is one of the most painful experiences that one can possibly have, facing the reality of evil as we must face it everywhere. We are appalled at the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the people who theoretically are very much in sympathy with what we are doing, but when we

want to tie them down practically to some one particular thing and say, "Now see here, you are with me in theory; why can't you be with me in practice?"—there seem to be reasons of expediency and inopportuneness and a thousand other reasons more or less vague why they cannot identify themselves with the actual concrete movement against an evil.

I know you have listened to a great many splendid remarks to-night. I am sorry it was not my privilege to have been here to listen to them directly from the mouths of the other speakers. I had the privilege of listening to nearly all that Professor Sedgwick of Technology said. I am profoundly interested in the Institute of Technology. Although I am not officially a member of its faculty, for eight long years I have been in charge of the Catholic Club of one hundred and fifty boys and I can vouch for their decency and honesty. We have boys who come from all parts of the world and they keep in touch with their religious teachers, and I feel that I am contributing directly to the welfare of the community and incidentally, perhaps, to the reputation of Tech. (Applause.)

I am very much in sympathy with the cause which this Society represents. Your president indicated in his few remarks that there are those who cannot be gotten to fall in line with you. Well, suppose they cannot,—the great, vast majority of people do necessarily—I don't know why necessarily, but it is a fact, as experience has taught,—do necessarily stand off on the side and let the few do it. The few must sacrifice themselves for the good of the great community. I have watched your work very carefully the last few years. Like all works of this sort it has its dangers. We are frequently reminded of the Scriptural story of the wheat and the cockle and the question as to whether the cockle should be plucked up and the answer of

the Lord, "Not just now, because if you pluck up the cockle you may also pluck up the wheat." And so it seems as if there were a little difficulty there. But still it does not mean that you are to allow the cockle to grow up independent of every other consideration and have it ultimately smother the wheat. There must be judicious action. There are difficulties in the way, because the fascination of evil is tremendous. Have you ever thought of the fascination of evil? Why, we are all perfectly convinced, as Saint Paul was in his mind, you know, that the right thing to do is the only thing to do; but sensible man that he was, and so human in everything, besides being inspired, he came back with the answer, — "There is one law in my mind that tells me that is the right thing to do, but there seems to be another law in my members that said I shall not do the thing that I want to do." And so there is that law in human nature. We have got to fight it. We have got to get out and see if we cannot meet it. The mere fact that there is danger of interfering with the wheat sometimes ought not to interfere with our looking after the cockle. We have got to get out and protect some people against themselves.

Now, practically, if I may be permitted to refer to it, I have had four long years of experience as chaplain at the state reformatory; this experience has been all worth while, because it has not made me a pessimist.

I am to-day, and I trust I always shall remain, an optimist. I believe that at least in the heart of most people there is a desire to do right. And so, being an optimist, I like to think of different agencies cropping up everywhere and all contributing their bit towards the general improvement of the multitude of the community.

I should loathe the day when all the care of the community would be an official act. I think it

would be a dreadful calamity if we were to have realized, what some people would like to have us realize, namely, everything that has to do with the better moral welfare of the community the exclusive concern of the public official. When you get it right down to that point, when the moral welfare of the community is the concern of the simple hired, paid official, then it shall be considered only in the light of the paid service, and you cannot get the service from the paid official that you can get from one who out of the fullness of his heart and out of the strength of his devotion has decided to give the best that there is in him for no other reason than the good of the community, the glory of God and the improvement of his neighbor.

And so I am glad, very glad, to see a society like this carrying on such a work. I sincerely trust that nothing will interfere with its progress. I sincerely trust that it will be blest with that discretion which is not only necessary for good work but also for the confidence of the community. It must have that, and having that, why should it not succeed? Why, I could not understand myself as not being in accord with every movement that is for the moral benefit and improvement not only of the individual but of the community.

And so I want to now express again my great pleasure in being here and sincerely trust, as Professor Sedgwick himself has said, that the work of this Society shall redound during the coming year even more than ever to the improvement of many individuals as well as to the advancement of the interests of our community. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT. I want to add just one more word. Professor Sedgwick said he was sorry there were not more here. Please remember that not merely those who come here to-night get this message. Every word spoken here to-night goes

out in our reports and will be read for a year by thousands of people; so our meeting is not a failure even if we have not a great crowd here on this bad night.

Our meeting is now adjourned.

## PREAMBLE AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

**New England Watch and Ward Society**

THIS Society shall be known as The New England Watch and Ward Society, its object being the promotion of public morality and the removal of corrupting agencies.

1. The entire control of its affairs shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of not less than seven members.

2. The annual business meeting of the Society shall take place in the month of March, the time and place being designated by the Board of Directors, and there shall be elected by ballot a President, two or more Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. The President and the Treasurer shall be, *ex officio*, members of the Board of Directors. All vacancies in the list of officers shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board of Directors.

3. The President shall preside at all public meetings of the Society, and in his absence one of the Vice Presidents shall take his place.

4. The Treasurer shall receive and have custody of all moneys, funds and securities of the Society, and shall make payment upon order of the Board of Directors; shall keep an account of all receipts and disbursements, and submit a statement thereof at the annual business meeting of the Society, and to the Board of Directors whenever called upon.

No disbursement shall be made except on bills duly approved by authority of the Board of Directors, and the Treasurer's account shall be annually audited by a public auditor.

5. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Secretary. The Secretary shall be the chief executive officer of the Society and shall be responsible to the Board of Directors.

6. The Board of Directors shall meet regularly at 1 p. m. on the second Monday of the month, from October to June, inclusive. The Chairman of the Board of Directors may call a special meeting of the Board at any time upon written notice given at least one day previous to said meeting; and it shall be his duty to call a meeting of the Board at any time upon request of two members thereof. Five of said Board shall constitute a quorum for business.

7. The Order of Business at meetings of the Board of Directors shall be:—

1. Reading of the Minutes.
2. Report of the Treasurer.
3. Report of the Secretary.
4. Reports of Committees.
5. Reading of Communications.
6. Miscellaneous Business.

8. The Board of Directors may appoint Advisory Committees in each of the New England States, which shall co-operate with the Society in extending the influence and carrying on the work of the Society in their respective states, and especially by giving the Society the local information and local support that will enable it to accomplish the best results.

9. The payment of an annual subscription of five dollars by any person approved by the Board of Directors shall constitute the donor a Member of the Society. The payment of any sum not less than fifty dollars by any person so approved shall render the donor a Life Member. Persons may be elected as Honorary Members at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

10. These By-Laws may be amended at any time by an affirmative vote of not less than five of the Board of Directors, notice of the proposed change having been given at the next preceding regular meeting and in the Secretary's call.  
*(These By-Laws were adopted July 7, 1884, and amended February 6, 1907, December 7, 1910, and January 11, 1915.)*

# The New England Watch and Ward Society

MARCH 1, 1915—MARCH 1, 1916.

RECEIPTS		
Balance, March 1, 1915 . . . . .		\$70.76
Donations, regular . . . . .	\$8,395.55	
" drug fund . . . . .	<u>1,000.00</u>	9,395.55
Interest on bonds, and dividends . . . . .		6,000.93
" from Bank and Mortgage . . . . .		229.77
Witness fees . . . . .		<u>155.15</u>
		\$15,852.16

EXPENDITURES		
Secretary's salary and expenses . . . . .		\$2,976.70
Assistant secretary's salary and expenses . . . . .		1,373.55
Agents' wages and expenses, regular . . . . .	\$4,550.81	
" " " drug fund . . . . .	<u>503.02</u>	5,053.83
Rent, telephone and office assistants . . . . .		2,677.38
General office expense . . . . .		461.63
Postage and printing . . . . .		935.72
Public multigraphing . . . . .		96.32
Attorneys and experts . . . . .		1,510.01
Interest . . . . .		74.08
Advertising . . . . .		<u>126.31</u>
Current expenditures . . . . .		\$15,285.53
Balance, March 1, 1916 regular . . . . .	\$62.53	
" drug fund . . . . .	504.10	566.63
		\$15,852.16

Fund for Special Work		
March 1, 1915 Balance . . . . .		\$494.27
Interest on balance . . . . .		<u>7.01</u>
Agents' wages and expenses . . . . .		\$328.85
Balance, March 1, 1916 . . . . .		<u>172.43</u>
		\$501.28

## Assets and Liabilities

ASSETS		
Endowment Bonds . . . . .		\$107,175.48
Endowment Mortgage . . . . .		3,400.00
Endowment Stocks . . . . .		14,284.00
Endowment Uninvested . . . . .		734.61
Office Inventory . . . . .		523.00
Cash, General Account . . . . .		62.53
Cash, Drug Fund . . . . .		504.10
Cash, Fund for Special Work . . . . .		<u>172.43</u>
		\$126,856.15

LIABILITIES		
Endowment Fund . . . . .		\$125,594.09
Special Funds . . . . .		676.53
Surplus . . . . .		585.53
Bills payable . . . . .		<u>00.00</u>
		\$126,856.15

## Endowment Fund

The J. W. and B. L. Randall Fund . . . . .	\$10,000.00
The Martha R. Hunt Fund . . . . .	101,849.09
The Oliver I. Kimball Fund . . . . .	1,000.00
Dr. G. C. Shattuck . . . . .	25.00
The James Seel Gill Fund . . . . .	5,000.00
The Eliza Frances Blacker Fund . . . . .	100.00
Alfred Bunker . . . . .	10.00
The Katharine C. Pierce Fund . . . . .	5,000.00
The Albert Edgar Angier Fund . . . . .	2,500.00
Samuel Brenton Whitney Fund . . . . .	100.00
Miss Fannie E. Morrill . . . . .	10.00
	<b>\$125,594.09</b>

Invested as follows:—

American Tel. & Tel. Co., 4% Bonds, 1929 . . . . .	\$6,000.00
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Capital Stock . . . . .	9,000.00
Bangor & Aroostook Rd., 5% Bonds, 1939 . . . . .	5,000.00
Boston Elevated Ry., 4% bonds, 1935 . . . . .	5,000.00
Chicago Junction Ry., 4% Bonds, 1940 . . . . .	5,000.00
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co., 5% Bonds, 1937 . . . . .	7,000.00
Detroit Edison Co., 5% Bonds, 1953 . . . . .	5,000.00
Galveston Houston Electric Ry., 5% Bonds, 1954 . . . . .	5,000.00
Georgia Ry. & Electric Co., 5% Bonds, 1949 . . . . .	5,000.00
Illinois Steel Co., 4½% Bonds, 1940 . . . . .	5,000.00
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Rd., 4% Bonds, 1936 . . . . .	5,000.00
Mortgage, 1st, 5% . . . . .	3,400.00
Pacific Light & Power Co., 5% Bonds, 1951 . . . . .	5,000.00
Portland Gen. Elec. Co., 5% Bonds, 1935 . . . . .	5,000.00
Ry. & Light Securities Co., 5% Bonds, 1942 . . . . .	5,000.00
Seattle Electric Co., Seattle Everett, 5% Bonds, 1939 . . . . .	5,000.00
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., 5% Bonds, 1941 . . . . .	5,000.00
Southern California Edison Co., 5% Bonds, 1939 . . . . .	6,000.00
Southern Pacific Rd., 4% Bonds, 1949 . . . . .	1,000.00
Union Pacific Preferred Stock, 4% . . . . .	2,500.00
United Electric Securities Co., 5% Bonds, 1942 . . . . .	9,000.00
United Fruit Co., 4½% Bonds, 1925 . . . . .	6,000.00
Western Elec. Co., 5% Bonds, 1922 . . . . .	5,000.00
Western Tel. & Tel. Co., 5% Bonds, 1932 . . . . .	5,000.00
	<b>\$124,900.00</b>
Endowment uninvested . . . . .	\$734.61
Surplus at par, less to balance . . . . .	40.52
	<b>694.09 \$125,594.09</b>

## Bequests and Special Gifts

1892 R. W. Wood . . . . .	General	\$500.00
1896 Miss Mary D. Moody . . . . .	General	2,000.00
1897 The J. W. and B. L. Randall Fund . . . . .	Endowment	10,000.00
1903 Jacob H. Hecht . . . . .	General	100.00
1903 Edward B. Earle . . . . .	General	100.00
1907 Anonymous . . . . .	Special Work	250.00
1910 A Friend (through F. B. A.) . . . . .	Special Work	500.00
1910 "X. Y. Z." . . . . .	Special Work	500.00
1911 A Friend . . . . .	Special Work	100.00
1911-1912 The Martha R. Hunt Fund . . . . .	Endowment	101,849.09
1912 The Oliver I. Kimball Fund . . . . .	Endowment	1,000.00
1912 The Estate of Edward Whitney . . . . .	General	200.00
1913 Dr. G. C. Shattuck . . . . .	Endowment	25.00
1913 The Estate of Caroline A. R. Whitney . . . . .	General	200.00
1913 Phillips Brooks Memorial Fund of Trinity Church . . . . .	General	300.00
1914 A Friend (through F. B. A.) . . . . .	Special Work	500.00
1914 The James Seel Gill Fund . . . . .	Endowment	5,000.00
1914 Eliza Frances Blacker Fund . . . . .	Endowment	100.00
1914 Anonymous . . . . .	Special Work	1,000.00
1914 Alfred Bunker . . . . .	Endowment	10.00
1914-1915 Katharine C. Pierce Fund, . . . . .	Endowment	5,000.00
1915 Albert Edgar Angier Fund . . . . .	Endowment	2,500.00
1915 Samuel Brenton Whitney Fund . . . . .	Endowment	100.00
1915 Miss Fannie E. Morrill . . . . .	Endowment	10.00
1915 Anonymous (through Bishop Lawrence) . . . . .	Special Work	1,000.00
		\$132,844.09
Endowment Fund . . . . .	\$125,594.09	
General and Special Funds . . . . .	7,250.00	132,844.09

### NOTES ON BEQUESTS

We have received a Bequest of \$100 under the will of Samuel Brenton Whitney, formerly of Woodstock, Vermont.

We have also received notice of a Bequest of \$5,000 from the Estate of the late Helen Collamore. Miss Collamore was a generous contributor for many years.

GODFREY L. CABOT, *Treasurer.*

I have examined the books and accounts and receipts of The New England Watch and Ward Society, from March 1, 1915, to March 1, 1916, and verified the cash and the securities, and find the same correct and properly vouched.

HERBERT B. LORD, *Public Auditor.*

## Gifts and Subscriptions

From March 1, 1915, to March 1, 1916

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The annual payment of five dollars constitutes any person a Member of the Society.

The payment of fifty dollars in one year constitutes any person a Life Member.

If contributors notice any errors in names or amounts or any omissions, please advise the Treasurer.

We have no financial solicitors—our money is raised by mail or by the personal work of our Directors and Secretary—this means that it is raised with the very minimum of expense.

Abbot, Mrs. Edwin H.....	\$5.00	Forward,	\$394.00
Abbott, Mrs. Paul W.....	5.00	Bartol, Miss Elizabeth H...	15.00
Adams, John S.....	10.00	Barton, Mrs. F. O.....	5.00
Aiken, Mrs. Walter.....	2.00	Bater, Henry R.....	2.00
Allen, Rev. Fred'k B.....	10.00	Bater, W. H.....	10.00
Allen, Miss M. Josephine..	10.00	Bates, Samuel W.....	5.00
Allen, Rollin H.....	100.00	Bayley, Edw. B.....	5.00
Ames, Mrs. James Barr ...	10.00	Beal, Mrs. James H.....	5.00
Ames, Miss Mary S.....	25.00	Beale, Prof. J. H.....	2.00
Amory, Mrs. Charles W....	10.00	Beebe, E. Pierson .....	50.00
Amory, Harcourt.....	10.00	Beech, Mrs. Herbert.....	5.00
Amory, Miss Susan C.....	10.00	Bigelow, Mrs. A. F.....	5.00
Andrews, Miss Sarah G....	5.00	Bigelow, Mrs. Joseph S....	10.00
Anonymous.....	10.00	Birtwell, Charles W.....	5.00
" .....	25.00	Bishop, Miss M. J.....	25.00
" .....	50.00	Blackwell, Mrs. George W..	5.00
" .....	25.00	Blake, Mrs. Arthur W....	10.00
" .....	5.00	Blake, Dr. Clarence J....	5.00
" .....	2.00	Blake, Mrs. Francis.....	5.00
Anthony, Miss A. R.....	5.00	Blake, Mrs. S. Parkman...	20.00
Anthony, Mrs. S. Reed....	5.00	Blodget, William.....	10.00
Backup, Miss E. E. ....	2.00	Blodgett, Mrs. Charles W..	10.00
Bacon, Mrs. F. E.....	10.00	Boggs, Mrs. Edwin P.....	2.00
Bailey, H. B.....	5.00	Bond, Mrs. C. H.....	5.00
Baker, Jr., L. D.....	1.00	Bonney, Edwin T. ....	2.00
Baleh, Dr. Franklin G....	5.00	Boorman, Miss Laura .....	25.00
Bancroft, C. F. ....	10.00	Boos, Dr. William F.....	200.00
Barber, A. G.....	5.00	Borden, Miss Carrie L....	15.00
Barbour, E. D.....	5.00	Bowditch, Charles P.....	20.00
Barnes, Mrs. Thomas H... .	2.00	Brackett, Dr. Jeffrey R....	10.00
Bartlett, Miss Mary F....	10.00	Bradley, Richards M.....	10.00
Forward,	\$394.00	Forward,	\$897.00

Forward,	\$897.00	Forward,	\$1,603.00
Brainard, George W. ....	5.00	Carter, Mrs. John W. ....	5.00
Brandegee, Mrs. M. B. ....	10.00	Carter, Rice & Co. ....	15.00
Bremer, Mrs. J. L. ....	25.00	Carter, Richard B. ....	5.00
Bremer, Miss Sarah F. ....	25.00	Cary, Mrs. Edward M. ....	200.00
Brewer, E. M. ....	15.00	Cary, Miss Georgina S. ....	10.00
Brewer, Joseph. ....	1.00	"Cash" ....	5.00
Brewster, William. ....	2.00	Catlin, Rev. H. D. ....	.75
Briggs, Dr. Edward C. ....	5.00	Channing, Miss Eva. ....	1.00
Britton, Miss Lena A. ....	5.00	Chandler, Edw. H. ....	5.00
Brooks, Miss Martha N. ....	1.00	Chase, Miss Alice P. ....	50.00
Brooks, N. B. K. ....	10.00	Chase, D. L. F. ....	5.00
Brooks, Mrs. Reuben. ....	5.00	Chase, J. Frank. ....	5.00
Brooks, Shepherd. ....	5.00	Chase, Mrs. Philip P. ....	15.00
"Brothers We" Men's Club, Waverley, ....	2.00	Chase, Richard D. ....	110.00
Brown, Albert C. ....	5.00	Chase & Sanborn. ....	25.00
Brown, C. H. C. ....	5.00	Cheever, Dr. D. W. ....	5.00
Brown, Davenport. ....	5.00	"E. S. C." ....	25.00
Brown & Adams. ....	25.00	Chesterton Co., A. W. ....	5.00
Brown, Durrell Co. ....	5.00	Childs, Mrs. Charles E. ....	10.00
Brown, Edwin. ....	1.00	Clapp, Mrs. Channing. ....	5.00
Brown, Miss Elizabeth B. ....	10.00	Clapp, Mrs. Edwin. ....	5.00
Brown, Jonathan & Sons. ....	25.00	Clark, Mrs. B. Preston. ....	10.00
Bryant, Mrs. Henry. ....	10.00	Clark, Mrs. Henry Paston. ....	2.00
Bryant, Dr. John. ....	5.00	Clark, James E. ....	25.00
Bullard, Mrs. W. N. ....	25.00	Clark, Mrs. J. Dudley. ....	10.00
Bullard, Dr. Wm. N. ....	10.00	Clark, Dr. J. Payson. ....	5.00
Bullard, Mrs. W. S. ....	10.00	Clifford, Miss Ellen. ....	1.00
Bunker, Alfred. ....	2.00	Closson, Mrs. W. B. ....	5.00
Burnham, Mrs. J. A. ....	10.00	Cobb, Rev. W. H. ....	1.00
Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Allston	10.00	Cochrane, Alexander. ....	5.00
Byerly, Prof. W. E. ....	5.00	Cochrane, Mrs. A. ....	10.00
Cabot, Godfrey L. ....	300.00	Codman, Miss Catherine A. ....	5.00
Cabot, Henry B. ....	5.00	Codman, C. R. ....	15.00
Cabot, Mrs. Samuel. ....	25.00	Colburn, Mrs. Catherine E. ....	20.00
Cabot, Mrs. Walter C. ....	10.00	Colby, Alfred H. ....	5.00
Caldwell, Miss Charlotte E. ....	5.00	Colby, Mrs. Alfred H. ....	5.00
Calef, Mrs. Louise J. ....	2.00	Cole, Dr. Anna B. Taylor. ....	1.00
Calkins, Mrs. Wolcott. ....	3.00	Collar, Wm. C. ....	2.00
Campbell, Rev. W. R. ....	2.00	Collection Annual Meeting. ....	11.80
Carey, Arthur A. ....	5.00	Collins, Mrs. Charles H. ....	10.00
Carpenter Morton Co. ....	10.00	Conant and Bigelow, Misses. ....	10.00
Carr, Samuel. ....	10.00	Cook, Sr., C. S. ....	5.00
Carson, Howard A. ....	5.00	Coolidge, Archibald C. ....	10.00
Carter, A. D. ....	25.00	Coolidge, Julian L. ....	25.00
Carter, James Richard. ....	15.00	Coolidge, T. Jefferson. ....	5.00
Forward,	\$1,603.00	Forward,	\$2,318.55

Forward,	\$2,318.55	Forward,	\$2,732.55
Coolidge, Mrs. T. Jefferson, Jr.	20.00	Drinkwater, Horace R.....	5.00
Cordner, Miss E. P.....	2.00	Drown, Miss Mary F.....	5.00
Cotting, Charles E.....	25.00	Drury, Rev. and Mrs. S. S.	25.00
Crafts, Miss Elizabeth S...	10.00	Duffy, Mrs. W. F.....	1.00
Crafts, James M.....	10.00	Duncan, Mrs. Samuel W.	10.00
Craig, Mrs. D. R.....	5.00	Eager, Mrs. George R.....	10.00
Crane, Hon. W. Murray...	25.00	Eastman, E. Frank.....	5.00
Crane, Mrs. Zenas.....	25.00	Eaton, James F.....	2.00
Crocker, Lyneham.....	1.00	Edmands, Mrs. Frank.....	2.00
Cronkhite, Mr. and Mrs. L. W.....	2.00	Edmands, Mr. and Mrs. John S.....	10.00
Crust, Miss E. M.....	10.00	Edwards, Miss Phoebe P...	25.00
Cummings, Mrs. C. A.....	10.00	Eliot, Rev. C. R.....	5.00
Cunningham, Mrs. Frederie	15.00	Eliot, Dr. Charles W.....	10.00
Currier, Bert S.....	1.00	Elliott, Howard.....	10.00
Curtis, Mrs. Charles P....	10.00	Ellison, E. H.....	5.00
Curtis, Miss F. G.....	5.00	Emerson, Elliot S.....	5.00
Curtis, Mrs. Greeley S...	20.00	Emmons, Mrs. R. W., 2nd,	5.00
Curtis, Miss I. P.....	3.00	Emery, The Misses.....	20.00
Curtis, Louis.....	15.00	Ernst, Dr. and Mrs. Harold	5.00
Cutler, Miss Jane R.....	2.00	Esseen, G. J.....	2.00
Dabney, Herbert.....	2.00	Estabrook, A. F.....	10.00
Dana, Miss Elizabeth E...	10.00	Eustis, Mrs. Herbert H...	25.00
Dana, Miss Mary Hurd...	5.00	Evans, John.....	10.00
Dana, Hon. Richard H...	5.00	Fales, Mrs. Herbert E...	4.00
Dane, Mrs. Ernest Blaney	10.00	Fales, Herbert E.....	25.00
Davis, A. McF.....	10.00	Farley, Arthur C.....	5.00
Davis, Mrs. B. C.....	5.00	Farmer, L. W.....	5.00
Davis, E. B.....	10.00	Farnsworth, Miss Alice...	10.00
Davis, Harold S.....	5.00	Farwell, John W.....	25.00
Davis, William C.....	2.00	Faunce, C. P.....	2.00
Dawson, Elmer E.....	3.00	"F".....	150.00
Day, H. B.....	25.00	Fearing, Mrs. Mary P.....	10.00
Dean, Charles A.....	25.00	Fenno, E. N.....	5.00
Dennen, Rev. Ernest J...	5.00	Ferrin, Mrs. F. M.....	5.00
Denny, Arthur B.....	5.00	Field, Edward B. ....	3.00
Derby, Mrs. Hasket.....	6.00	Field, J. W.....	10.00
Devlin, John E.....	10.00	First Church in Roxbury ..	10.00
Dewson, George B.....	5.00	First Unitarian Society in Newton .....	25.00
Dexter, Mrs. Frederic...	10.00	Fiske, Miss Cornelia B....	5.00
Dobson, Miss C. B.....	5.00	Fiske, Rev. George S.....	10.00
Doe, Charles C.....	10.00	Fiske, Mrs. J. N.....	30.00
Dorchester Woman's Club.	10.00	Fitch, Miss C. T. ....	10.00
Draper, W. S.....	10.00	Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott .....	100.00
Drew, Miss Sarah A.....	5.00	FitzGerald, Desmond.....	5.00
Forward,	\$2,732.55	Forward,	\$3,398.55

Forward,	\$3,398.55	Forward,	\$4,933.05
Fitzpatrick, Thomas B. ....	5.00	Gray, Miss Isa E. ....	25.00
Fobes, Edwin F. ....	10.00	Gray, Miss Mary C. ....	10.00
Foote, Arthur ....	2.00	Gray, Roland ....	5.00
Forbes, Edward W. ....	2.00	Greenough, Mrs. D. S. ....	10.00
Forbes, Mrs. J. Malcolm....	25.00	Grew, Mrs. Edward S. ....	25.00
Forbes, J. Murray ....	10.00	Grew, Mrs. E. W. ....	5.00
Forbes, Rev. and Mrs. Roger S. ....	5.00	Grew, Mrs. Henry S. ....	20.00
"F" ....	50.00	Grinnell, Harold D. ....	10.00
Foster, Francis C. ....	10.00	Grinnell, Miss Mary R. ....	25.00
Fountain, Miss Flora C. ....	2.00	Guild, Hon. Courtenay ....	5.00
Fowle, Seth A. ....	5.00	Hall, Mrs. F. S. ....	10.00
F., J. M. ....	25.00	Hanks, Mrs. Charles S. ....	10.00
Fox, Miss Alice M. ....	5.00	Harding, Emor H. ....	5.00
Freeman, Miss Harriet E. ....	10.00	Hardy, Alpheus H. ....	5.00
French, Miss Cornelia A. ....	25.00	Harrington, Mrs. Francis B. ....	3.00
French, J. E. ....	25.00	Harris, Edwin A. ....	15.00
Friend ....	50.00	Harris, Mrs. J. N. ....	50.00
" ....	10.00	Hartness, Mrs. James ....	25.00
" ....	5.00	Hartwell, H. W. ....	10.00
" ....	100.00	Haskell, Col. Edward H. ....	10.00
" ....	5.00	Hathaway, Miss E. R. ....	5.00
" ....	25.00	Hay, Rev. H. Clinton ....	2.00
" ....	3.00	Hayward, Mrs. Sarah J. ....	10.00
" ....	5.00	Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus ....	10.00
" ....	5.00	Herrick, Mrs. S. E. ....	5.00
" ....	15.00	Hodgkins, Mrs. W. H. ....	2.00
" ....	5.00	Holbrook, E. Everett ....	15.00
" through Bishop Lawrence for drug work ....	1000.00	Holt, W. R. ....	5.00
Fries, Miss Louisa H. ....	1.00	Homans, Mrs. John ....	5.00
Frothingham, Miss Eugenia B. ....	10.00	Hooker, Miss Sarah H. ....	25.00
Frothingham, Dr. Langdon ....	5.00	Hooper, Mrs. J. R. ....	10.00
Gardiner, Robert H. ....	25.00	Hopewell, John ....	10.00
Gaston, William A. ....	10.00	Hopkinson, Mrs. Charles ....	5.00
Gay, Edward ....	2.00	Horsford, Miss Katharine ....	10.00
Gibbs, Lyman ....	10.00	Horsman, Mrs. Bertha ....	2.00
Gibson, H. W. ....	2.00	Houghton, C. S. ....	50.00
Gillette, A. P. ....	3.00	Houghton, Miss Elizabeth G. ....	5.00
Gilmour, Wm. ....	5.00	Howe, Henry S. ....	20.00
Goddard, Miss Julia ....	5.00	Howe, Dr. O. H. ....	2.00
Goodman, H. A. ....	1.00	Hubbard, Allen ....	2.00
Gray, Miss ....	1.50	Hubbard, Mrs. C. W. ....	10.00
Gray, Miss Emily ....	5.00	Hubbard, James M. ....	5.00
Gray, Miss Harriet ....	5.00	Hudson, Mrs. J. E. ....	5.00
Forward,	\$4,933.05	Hunneman, The Misses ...	5.00
Forward,	\$4,933.05	Hunnewell, Walter ...	20.00
			\$5,461.05

Forward,	\$5,461.05	Forward,	\$5,911.55
Huntington, Mrs. H. M....	5.00	Leverett, George V.....	25.00
Huntington, Mrs. W. E....	2.00	Leviseur, Mrs. Louis.....	2.00
Hurlburt, Mr. and Mrs.		Lewis, J. B.....	1.00
B. D.....	5.00	Lincoln, William H.....	10.00
Iasigi, Mrs. Oscar .....	10.00	Livermore, George B.....	5.00
Jackson, Mrs. C. C.....	10.00	Lockwood, Col. J. S.....	5.00
James, George Abbot.....	10.00	Lombard, Mrs. P. H.....	5.00
Johnson, Alvin P.....	2.00	Longfellow, Miss Alice M.	5.00
Johnson, Arthur S.....	10.00	Longfellow, Mrs. W. P. P...	10.00
Johnson, Edward C.....	10.00	Loring, Miss Katharine P.	10.00
Jones, B. M. ....	5.00	Loring, Miss Louisa P.....	10.00
Josselyn, A. S.....	5.00	Lowell, Mrs. Francis C....	20.00
Kaiser, B. A.....	5.00	Lowell, Miss Georgina....	15.00
Kay, James Murray.....	2.00	Lowell, Miss Lucy.....	10.00
Keith, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. .	10.00	Luchs, Alfred N.....	1.00
Keith, H. J.....	7.50	Lyman, Mrs. Henry.....	10.00
Kellen, Wm. V.....	25.00	Lyman, Miss Julia.....	25.00
Kettle, Mr. and Mrs.		Lyon, David G.....	2.00
Claude L.....	5.00	MacInnis, Wm. J.....	2.00
Kidder, Mrs. A. M. ....	20.00	Mackintosh, Newton.....	2.00
Kimball, Mrs. David P....	25.00	Mann, Rev. Alexander, see	
Kimball, The Misses .....	25.00	Trinity Church.....	
King, Delcevare .....	25.00	Manson, Mrs. Alice D....	10.00
King, D. Webster .....	15.00	Marquis, N.....	1.50
Knight, J. M. ....	1.00	Marshall, Mrs. John K....	2.00
Lamb, H. A. ....	10.00	Mason, Miss E. F.....	50.00
Lamb, Mrs. H. A.....	10.00	Mason, Miss Fanny P....	50.00
Lane, Mrs. John C. ....	5.00	Mason, Mrs. Herbert C....	10.00
Lane, Mrs. Jonathan A....	10.00	Mason, Miss Ida M.....	100.00
Lang, Mrs. B. J.....	5.00	Matthews, Mrs. G. A.....	1.00
Lang, Miss Margaret R....	2.00	May, Miss Elinor G.....	5.00
Lang, Thomas.....	10.00	Mayo, Mrs. Lawrence.....	5.00
Latimer, Mr. and. Mrs.		Mead, Mrs. Kate Abbott..	5.00
George D.....	5.00	Means, Miss Ann M.....	5.00
Lawrence, Mrs. Amory A..	5.00	Merriam, F.....	5.00
Lawrence, Mrs. Charlotte .	5.00	Merrill, Mrs. Jennie E....	1.00
Lawrence, Miss Sarah C. ..	5.00	Merrill, Mrs. S. M.....	10.00
Lawrence, Mrs. W. A.....	5.00	Merritt, Mrs. Percival....	25.00
Lawrence, Rev. William ...	25.00	Miller, E. L.....	10.00
Lawrence, Rev. W. Appleton	25.00	Mills, Frank P.....	5.00
Lee, Miss Ellen M. ....	2.00	Moore, Mrs. E. C.....	1.00
Lee, Joseph.....	25.00	Moore, Stephen.....	20.00
Lee, Mrs. Joseph.....	50.00	Moors, Arthur W.....	10.00
Legg, John.....	5.00	Moors, Francis J....	50.00
Leighton, Mr. and Mrs.		Morison, Mrs. Frank.....	25.00
Leonard .....	2.00	Morison, Mrs. J. H.....	5.00
Forward,	\$5,911.55	Forward,	\$6,498.05

Forward,	\$6,498.05	Forward,	\$6,921.05
Morrill, Miss Amelia.....	5.00	Peavy, G. I.....	5.00
Morrill, Miss Annie W.....	10.00	Peirce, Mrs. I. Newton.....	15.00
Morse, James F.....	10.00	Peirson, Charles L.....	25.00
Morse, Miss J. G.....	5.00	Perham, Mrs. M. E.....	1.00
Morss, John Wells.....	5.00	Perrin, Rev. W. T.....	1.00
Morton, Dr. Helen.....	5.00	Perry, Eugene A.....	5.00
Morville, Jr., R. W.....	10.00	Perry, Mrs. Thomas D.....	1.00
Moseley, Miss Ellen F.....	10.00	Pickering, Miss Annie M.....	1.00
Moses, H. A.....	10.00	Pickering, Miss M. M.....	1.00
Mulligan, Mrs. Henry C....	1.00	Pickman, Mrs. D. L.....	25.00
Murdock, Miss Maria N....	3.00	Pierce, Otis N.....	10.00
Myrick, Miss A. T.....	5.00	Pingree, David.....	50.00
"Nahant".....	10.00	Pitman, Mrs. B. F.....	10.00
Nason, Miss Mary L.....	2.00	Plimpton, Theodore M.....	1.00
Nazro, Mrs. F. H.....	2.00	Pope, Mrs. Albert A.....	10.00
Neal, Mrs. J. A.....	5.00	Porter, Miss Emma E.....	2.00
Nelson, Miss M. H.....	10.00	Porter, Harry G.....	10.00
Newell, Mrs. M. A. M.....	10.00	Porter, Herbert G.....	10.00
Newton, Mrs. Walter W....	2.00	Potter, Henry Staples.....	10.00
Nickerson, Miss F. S.....	1.00	Pratt, Laban.....	10.00
Norcross, Grenville H.....	10.00	Pratt, W. E.....	25.00
Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Ziba A.....	5.00	Prescott, Miss Clara F.....	2.00
Norton, Miss Sara.....	2.00	Priest, Mrs. John T.....	3.00
Noyes, Carleton E.....	10.00	Proctor, Henry H.....	10.00
Noyes, Geo. E.....	5.00	Putnam, Mrs. George.....	5.00
O'Brion, T. L.....	10.00	Quincy, Mrs. Geo. H.....	2.00
O'Brion, Miss Mary E....	5.00	Raymond, Mrs. H. E.....	2.00
O'Connell, Rev. J. P. E....	25.00	Raymond, Mrs. Robert F..	5.00
Olmstead, Mrs. J. C.....	3.00	Reed, Arthur M.....	2.00
Osborn, Mrs. John B.....	5.00	Reed, Miss Emily S.....	5.00
Osborne, Alfred S.....	5.00	Reed, Mrs. H. R.....	5.00
Osgood, Robert.....	10.00	Reed, Miss Ida B.....	10.00
Page, Dr. Calvin G.....	10.00	Reed, James.....	10.00
Paine, Miss Ethel L.....	25.00	Reynolds, Miss Anna T....	10.00
Paine, Rev. George L.....	10.00	Rhoades, Rev. Winfred C..	1.00
Paine, Miss Helen.....	10.00	Rhodes, L. H.....	2.00
Paine, James L.....	5.00	Richards, Miss Grace.....	5.00
Paine Ass'n, Robert Treat.	25.00	Richardson, Mrs. E. C.....	5.00
Paine, The Misses.....	25.00	Richmond, J. B.....	10.00
Palmer, Mrs. Benjamin S....	5.00	Riley, Charles E.....	25.00
Parker, Miss Eleanor S....	25.00	Ripley, Alfred L.....	5.00
Parker, Harrison.....	10.00	Ripley, Mrs. Clara May...	2.00
Parker, Jefferson H.....	5.00	Ripley, Mrs. George.....	25.00
Payne, Miss Ellen.....	2.00	Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. R. E.....	2.00
Peabody, Rev. Endicott...	50.00	Robinson, Roswell R.....	10.00
Forward,	\$6,921.05	Forward,	\$7,312.05

Forward,	\$7,312.05	Forward,	\$7,853.05
Rodman, Miss Emma.....	2.00	Spaulding, G. L., Jr., .....	10.00
Rogers, Miss Annette P....	50.00	Speare, Mrs. Alden.....	10.00
Rogers, Mrs. J. C.....	30.00	Speare, E. Ray.....	5.00
Rogers, S. S.....	5.00	Sprague, Dr. Francis P....	15.00
Ross, Mrs. M. Denman....	10.00	Sprague, Mrs. Isaac, to make friend Life Member	50.00
Rotch, Mrs. William J....	10.00	Sprague, Mrs. S. E.....	10.00
Rothwell, Bernard J.....	10.00	Stackpole, Mr. and Mrs. M. W.....	10.00
Rousmaniere, Rev. E. S....	10.00	Stackpole, Miss R.....	5.00
Rowse, Walter W.....	5.00	Stanwood, Mr. and Mrs. Edw.....	10.00
Russell, Mrs. H. S.....	10.00	Stebbins, Rev. Roderick...	5.00
Russell, Mrs. W. A.....	10.00	Stetson, Mrs. Frederick D..	5.00
Rust, Mrs. W. A.....	5.00	Stetson, James H.....	10.00
"S".....	25.00	Stone, Miss Caroline.....	5.00
"S, A Friend".....	100.00	Stone, Mrs. E. P.....	5.00
Saltonstall, Robert.....	10.00	Stone, J. H.....	5.00
Sampson, Miss Lucy S....	3.00	Stone, Mrs. Richard.....	25.00
Sampson, Mrs. Robert deW	50.00	Storer, Mr. and Mrs. John H.....	10.00
Sanborn, James A.....	5.00	Stratton, Solomon P.....	3.00
Sanderson, G. A.....	10.00	Sturgis, Mrs. R. S.....	5.00
Saville, Mrs. Wm.....	10.00	Swasey, Miss H. M.....	5.00
Scott, Charles S.....	1.00	Sylvester, Miss R. M.....	12.00
Sears, Mrs. K. W.....	25.00	Taintor, Mrs. Chas. W.....	5.00
Seaver, Charles M.....	1.00	Talbot Co.....	5.00
Selfridge, Mrs. G. S.....	5.00	Tapley, Miss Alice P.....	50.00
Shattuck, Dr. G. C.....	5.00	Taylor, Dr. Frederic W....	2.00
Shaw, Mrs. G. S.....	10.00	Tebbetts, Mrs. John C.....	1.00
Shaw, Henry S.....	5.00	Temple, Arthur W.....	15.00
Shepard, Mrs. Otis.....	10.00	Temple, J. S.....	5.00
Shuman, A.....	5.00	Thacher, Miss Elizabeth B.	10.00
Shute, Miss Katherine H.	2.00	Thacher, Mrs. H. C.....	5.00
Sidelingier, George A.....	5.00	Thacher, Louis B.....	5.00
Silsbee, Miss M.....	10.00	Thayer, Mrs. Edw. D.....	5.00
Simes, Mr. and Mrs. Wm..	10.00	Thayer, Mrs. Ethel R.....	20.00
Simpkins, Miss M. W....	5.00	Thayer, R. S.....	100.00
Slater, Mrs. Elizabeth....	5.00	Thurston, John R.....	1.00
Smith, Edward E.....	5.00	Tilden, Mrs. George T....	3.00
Smith, Elizabeth L.....	1.00	Tobey, Rufus B.....	5.00
Smith, Miss Ellen V.....	10.00	Todd, Thomas.....	5.00
Smith, Rev. E. W.....	10.00	Toppan, Mrs. Robert N....	10.00
Smith, F. E.....	5.00	Topliff, Miss Anna E.....	10.00
Smith, Joseph M.....	5.00	Torrey, J. R.....	5.00
Smith, Mrs. J. N.....	10.00	Torrey, Mrs. Elbridge.....	30.00
Smith, Timothy.....	10.00	Forward,	\$8,370.05
Smyth, Herbert W.....	5.00		
Snow, Walter B.....	1.00		
Spalding, Miss Dora N....	5.00		
Forward,	\$7,853.05		

Forward,	\$8,370.05	Forward,	\$8,936.55
Tower, Miss Ellen M.....	10.00	Wellington, Mrs. Austin C.	2.00
Tower, Miss Florence E....	2.00	Wells, Amos R.....	5.00
Towne, Wm. E.....	2.00	Wentworth, Mrs. Charles F.	5.00
Townsend, Mrs. Robert....	10.00	Wheeler, Mrs. A. D.....	3.00
Trinity Church.....	25.00	Wheeler, Mrs. A. S.....	10.00
Trowbridge, George E....	10.00	White, Mrs. Henry H.....	5.00
Tuckerman, Mrs. Charles S.	5.00	White, Miss Lizzie D.....	5.00
Tuckerman, Leverett S....	5.00	White, Mrs. M. P.....	30.00
Unknown 6 at \$1.00.....	6.00	Whiting, Mrs. S. B.....	5.00
" .....	2.00	Whitman, James H.....	5.00
" .....	2.00	Whittemore, Mrs. F. W....	5.00
" .....	5.00	Whittemore, J. Q. A.....	25.00
" .....	10.00	Whittemore, Mrs. S. D.....	2.00
Upham, Miss E. Annie....	15.00	Whitten, Mrs. G. R.....	5.00
Upton, George A.....	100.00	Wigglesworth, George.....	50.00
Van Allen, Rev. Wm. H....	5.00	Wilcox, Miss E. Josephine	5.00
Van Brunt, Mrs. Charles..	50.00	Wilder, H. A.....	10.00
Van Noorden, E.....	5.00	Willcox, The Misses.....	50.00
Van Wagener, Mrs. A.....	1.00	Williams, David W.....	5.00
Vaughan, Miss Bertha H...	5.00	Williams, Edward E.....	10.00
Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel.....	2.50	Williams, John D.....	10.00
Vialle, Charles A.....	10.00	Williams, Mrs. Robert B.	5.00
Von Blomberg, Miss Eva	5.00	Williams, The Misses.....	10.00
Wales, Wm. Q.....	2.00	Willis, Henry A.....	5.00
Walker, Grant.....	40.00	Wilson, Miss Lucy B.....	5.00
Walker, Mrs. John G.....	20.00	Wilson, Miss L. M.....	20.00
Walker, Miss Sarah C....	10.00	Winship, Boit & Co.....	5.00
Walworth, John P.....	5.00	Winslow, Arthur.....	10.00
Ward, Miss Caroline E....	20.00	Winsor, Mrs. Alfred.....	5.00
Ward, Mrs. Francis J.....	5.00	Winsor, Miss Mary P.....	5.00
Ward, Miss M. DeC.....	25.00	Wolcott, Mrs. Roger.....	10.00
Ware, Miss Mary Lee....	10.00	Wonson, Col. Charles F....	2.00
Warren, Mrs. Bayard.....	10.00	Wood, Mrs. A. B.....	5.00
Warren, Bentley W.....	5.00	Woodbridge, Prof. S. H....	5.00
Warren, Miss Cornelia....	5.00	Woodbury, H. O.....	1.00
Watkins, Miss E. C.....	10.00	Woodman, Miss Mary.....	15.00
Watson, Thomas R.....	5.00	Woods, Henry D.....	25.00
Webb, Mrs. Bertram.....	25.00	Woodward, Mrs. F. H.....	1.00
Webster, Andrew G.....	10.00	Woodward, Dr. S. B.....	25.00
Webster, Arthur S.....	10.00	Woolson, Mrs. James A....	10.00
Webster, Mrs. Arthur G....	2.00	Wright, George G.....	10.00
Webster, Mrs. E. S.....	10.00	Wrightington, Mrs. C. W..	4.00
Weeks, Mrs. John W.....	15.00	Wrye, Walter C.....	2.00
Weis, Miss A. Lora.....	5.00	Wyman, Frank W.....	10.00
Weld, S. M.....	25.00	Young, Miss Fanny.....	10.00
Forward,	\$8,936.55	Young, Mrs. Frances J....	2.00

\$9,395.55

## Life Members

The payment of fifty dollars in one year constitutes any person a Life Member.

- A Friend
- A Friend
- A Friend (through F. B. Allen)
- \*Appleton, Mrs. William
- Adie, Andrew
- Allen, Rollin H.
- Ames, Miss Mary S.
- Amory, Mrs. C. W.
- Barbour, E. D.
- Batchelder, Francis
- Beebe, J. Arthur
- Beebe, E. Pierson
- Beech, Mrs. Herbert
- Blake, Dr. Clarence J.
- Blake, Francis
- Bliss, William
- Boos, Dr. Wm. F.
- Bowditch, Charles P.
- Barrell, William L.
- Bremer, Mr. and Mrs. J. L.
- Bremer, Miss Sarah F.
- \*Brimmer, Martin
- Brooks, Gorham
- Bryant, Mrs. Henry
- Burnham, Mrs. J. A.
- C. E. S.
- Cabot, Godfrey L.
- Cabot, Mrs. W. C.
- Cary, Mrs. Edward M.
- Chase, Miss Alice P.
- Chase, Mrs. Philip P.
- Chase, Richard D.
- Clark, A. B.
- Clark, Jas. E.
- Cole, Mrs. Arthur H.
- \*Converse, E. S.
- Converse, Edward W.
- Coolidge, Mrs. J. Randolph
- Coy, Dr. Lydia N.
- Crane, Hon. W. Murray
- Cunningham, Mrs. Frederick
- \* Deceased.
- Curtis, Mrs. George S.
- Curtis, Greeley S.
- Cutter, Abram E.
- Cutter, Mrs. Abram E.
- Dalton, Mrs. Charles H.
- Davis, A. McFee
- \*Denison, John N.
- Dodge, George A.
- \*Eaton, William S.
- \*Eddy, Mrs. Mary B. G.
- Eliot Club, Jamaica Plain
- Endicott, William, Jr.
- "F."
- "F."
- F., J. M.
- Fabyan, Dr. Marshall
- Fiske, Mrs. Charlotte M.
- Fiske, Mrs. J. N.
- Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott
- Forbes, Mrs. J. M.
- Forbes, Mrs. W. H.
- \*French, Jonathan
- \*French, J. D. W.
- \*French, Miss Caroline L. W.
- French, Miss Cornelia Ann
- "Friday, the 13th"
- Ginn & Co.
- Gray, Miss Isa E.
- Grover, William O.
- Haines, Mrs. J. H.
- Hanks, Mrs. Charles S.
- Harris, Mrs. J. N.
- Haskell, Miss Mary E.
- Hearsey, Miss Sarah E.
- Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus
- Higginson, Henry L.
- Holmes, Mrs. Edward
- Houghton, C. S.
- \*Houghton, H. O.
- Hooker, Miss Sarah H.
- Hunt, Arthur K.

- †Hunt, Miss Martha R.
- \*Hutchinson, Geo.
- Hunnewell, F. W.
- Hunnewell, Miss Jane B.
- Ireson, Miss Katherine C.
- \*Ireson, Miss Julia A.
- \*Ireson, Miss Isabel
- Jones, Jerome
- “K,” A Friend
- Kellen, William V.
- Kidder, Peabody & Co.
- Kimball, Mrs. David P.
- \*Kimball, Mrs. M. Day
- King, Delcevare
- King, Theophilus
- Lawrence, W. Appleton
- Lawrence, Rt. Rev. Wm.
- \*Lawrence, Amos A.
- Lawson, Rev. A. G.
- Lee, Joseph
- Lee, Mrs. Joseph
- Loring, Miss L. P.
- Lowell, Miss Lucy
- Lyman, Arthur T.
- Mason, Miss Fannie P.
- Mason, Miss Ida M.
- Mason, Miss Ellen F.
- McArthur, Arthur
- Merriman, Mrs. Daniel
- \*Meyer, Mrs. George A.
- \*Morrill, Chas. J.
- Moore, Stephen
- Moors, Francis J.
- Nash, Mrs. F. K.
- Old South Church
- Paine, Miss Ethel L.
- \*Paine, Robert Treat
- Paine, Robert Treat, Association
- Paine, W. A.
- Peabody, Rev. E.
- Peabody, Harold
- Phillips, Mrs. John C.
- \*Pickering, Mrs. Henry
- Pickman, Mrs. D. L.
- Pierce, Mrs. E. L.
- \*Pierce, Hon. Henry L.
- Pingree, David
- Pratt, W. E.
- Ramsay, Rev. William H.
- Robinson, Roswell R.
- Rogers, Miss A. P.
- Rogers, Mrs. Jacob C.
- Russell, Robert S.
- “S,” A Friend
- Sampson, Mrs. Robert deW.
- Sears, Mrs. George G.
- Sears, Mrs. J. M.
- Shaw, Mrs. G. H.
- Sias, Mrs. Charles D.
- Sprague, Mrs. Isaac
- Sprague, Isaac, Jr.
- Sturgis, Mrs. Robert Shaw
- \*Tapley, Mrs. A. P.
- Tapley, Miss Alice P.
- Thayer, R. S.
- Travelli, Charles
- Taunton Law and Order League
- \*Tufts, James W.
- Upton, George A.
- Van Brunt, Mrs. Charles
- Vorse, Mrs. A. B.
- Wadsworth, Mrs. A. F.
- Wales, Miss M. A.
- Walker, Grant
- Walker, Mrs. John G.
- Ward, Mrs. Francis J.
- Ward, Miss M. DeC.
- Webb, Mrs. Annie B.
- Weld, S. M.
- Wheatland, Mrs. Stephen G.
- White, Mrs. M. P.
- Whittimore, Charles
- Wigglesworth, Geo.
- Willcox, Miss E. G.
- Willcox, Miss Mary A.
- Winsor, Miss M. P.
- \*Wolcott, Mrs. J. Huntington
- Wood, Dr. R. W.
- Wood, Mrs. Wm. M.
- Woods, Mrs. Henry
- Woods, Henry D.
- Woodward, Dr. S. B.
- \*Woolson, J. A.

\* Deceased

† Miss Martha R. Hunt had been a life member since 1887 and on her decease left the Society as Residuary Legatee a very generous share in her large estate.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE NEW ENGLAND  
WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY

*Founded in 1878*  
*Incorporated in 1884 in Boston*

FOR THE YEAR 1916-1917

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BOSTON:  
OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 200 EQUITABLE BUILDING  
67 MILK STREET  
1917

## OBJECT

The object of this society is to remove temptations to vice and crime—to stop up sources of corruption. Its work is not remedial but preventive—it must make its appeal through the head to the heart—and it does not therefore enlist the sympathies of the community as does the effort to reform the criminal and provide for the wretched. It must accordingly depend for its support upon those who can wisely judge of its value, and who are moved to give, not by impulse, but by reason.

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## APPEAL

*“Persons who, being liable to WATCH AND WARD, neglect or refuse without reasonable excuse to appear and do duty personally or by sufficient substitute; and constables or officers or members of the watch who refuse to execute and observe proper orders, shall forfeit ten dollars.”*

Section 7, Chapter 31, of the Revised  
Laws of Massachusetts, 1902.

It is curious that this old law is on our Statute books to-day. It is of course a “dead letter,” but the need of *watch and ward* is still most urgent.

Can you “do duty personally” in the difficult but most necessary *preventive* work which we are doing?

Will you not, therefore, give to us—your “sufficient substitute”—a generous subscription, to enable us to do it for you?

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## FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to The New England Watch and Ward Society, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of . . . . .

## OFFICERS FOR 1917-1918

### *President*

REV. FREDERICK B. ALLEN  
(Founder of the Society) 1 Joy St.

### *Vice Presidents*

CLARENCE J. BLAKE, M.D. ARTHUR McARTHUR  
CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL.D. EDWIN D. MEAD  
REV. GEORGE A. GORDON, D.D. PRES. LEMUEL H. MURLIN, D.D.  
RT. REV. WM. LAWRENCE, D.D. BERNARD J. ROTHWELL  
REV. ALEXANDER MANN, D.D. JOSEPH G. THORPE

### *Treasurer*

GODFREY L. CABOT

### *Secretary*

J. FRANK CHASE, Room 200 Equitable Building, 67 Milk St.,  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

### *Assistant*

JEFFERSON H. PARKER

### *Counsel*

JOHN R. RORKE HENRY HERRICK BOND

### *Auditor*

HERBERT B. LORD

### *Directors*

REV. FREDERICK B. ALLEN	REV. EDWARD CUMMINGS
REV. WM. HARMAN VAN ALLEN	JOHN S. LOCKWOOD
DR. WM. F. BOOS	FRANCIS J. MOORS
GODFREY L. CABOT	REV. ENDICOTT PEABODY
REV. RAYMOND CALKINS	JOHN H. STORER
EDWARD H. CHANDLER	PROF. S. H. WOODBRIDGE

## PAST OFFICERS

### *Presidents*

COL. HOMER B. SPRAGUE, 1878-84.  
CHAS. J. BISHOP, 1884-95.  
REV. WM. J. TUCKER, D.D., 1895-99.  
RT. REV. WM. N. McVICAR, D.D., 1899-02.  
RT. REV. WM. LAWRENCE, D.D., 1902-04.  
HON. SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D., 1904-08.  
PRES. G. STANLEY HALL, LL.D., 1909-10.

### *Vice Presidents*

RT. REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D.D., 1878-92.  
REV. A. J. GORDON, D.D., 1870-95.  
REV. EDWARD E. HALE, D.D., 1878-09.  
HON. EDWARD S. TOBEY, 1878-86.  
REV. JULIUS H. SEELYE, D.D., 1878-91.  
REV. S. C. BARTLETT, D.D., 1878-91.  
REV. HENRY E. ROBBINS, D.D., 1878-91.  
REV. GEO. D. B. PEPPER, D.D., 1878-91.  
REV. NOAH PORTER, D.D., 1878-91.  
HON. B. G. NORTHRUP, LL.D., 1878-82.  
REV. E. G. ROBINSON, D.D., 1878-89.  
REV. MATT. H. BUCKHAM, LL.D., 1871-91.  
REV. E. B. ANDREWS, LL.D., 1890-91.  
REV. E. W. DONALD, 1893-04.  
GEORGE H. QUINCY, 1894-95.  
ROBERT TREAT PAINE, 1894-10.  
HERBERT S. CARRUTH, 1894-95.  
PROF. GEO. H. PALMER, 1898-05.  
JEROME JONES, 1907-10.  
PRES. FREDERICK W. HAMILTON, LL.D., 1907-13.  
PRES. W. F. HUNTINGTON, LL.D., 1907-13.  
HON. SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D., 1907-14.  
REV. FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, D.D., 1907-14.

## THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

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200 EQUITABLE BUILDING,  
March 1, 1917.

*To the Members and Friends of the New England  
Watch and Ward Society:—*

Social control rather than complete annihilation must be a practical test of successful work in the field of the social evils which it is our function to fight. Each generation faces for itself the problem of the demand for self-control—the duty to use and not to abuse the natural forces and tendencies of life.

By social control is not meant that the vices in the cities of the State have been eliminated, but that they have been reduced to a passive state. When vice is in the active state, it seeks the man; in the passive state, the man seeks the vice.

The distinction between vice seeking the man and man seeking the vice is a very important one. When the life of a large city is such that persons are persistently confronted with temptation to indulge in vice, when they are pursued in public places by opportunities for gratifying vicious impulses, conditions are far less satisfactory than when vice slinks in hidden places waiting to be hunted for in order to be found.

When an evil has been generally recognized as such, a legal remedy discovered, a high standard of enforcement set and maintained through an appreciable period, and the vice reduced to the passive stage, society may be said to have gained social control of the evil. This condition obtains in most of the lines in which we labor, and our task now is to maintain the standard set and to extend the control

Social  
Control

Vice Active  
and Passive

**Financial  
Need**

into the communities where the same relatively satisfactory conditions do not obtain.

The expense of work outside of Boston exceeds that within the city, but often leads to more permanent results. The fact that the expense of our work this year exceeds that of any other year of our Society was due to the unusual amount of work done outside of Boston proper.

We hope our members, friends, and contributors will approve of this work done in other communities away from Boston and support us as generously in this year to come as in the year past.

Applying the test of social control to specific vices which we combat, the following is an estimate of conditions in our several lines of effort.

### THE MORAL CLEAN-UP OF A LARGE MASSACHUSETTS CITY

**Vice  
Rampant**

It is seldom that we are called upon to make a general clean-up of a large city in respect to vice. Few large cities in the Commonwealth have allowed themselves to become so vice-ridden as that particular city had become. Immorality and gambling were found to be flourishing in that city without let or hindrance; the vice interests were not being molested by those who were sworn to gather evidence and initiate prosecutions. After petitioning, pleading with, and threatening the police authorities, the people of the city had become discouraged and apathetic. Four officials only seemed ready to do their duty,—the Judge, District Attorney, the Clerk of the District Court, and one court officer. We felt confident that if justice could be secured through the courts, we could gather evidence which would expose to the people of that city the bad conditions. We felt confident that the large majority of the citizens, as in other Massachusetts cities, were honest, law-abiding, and home-loving people. All they

lacked was leadership. We decided to attempt to lead to better things. Evidence was gathered there in a little over one month sufficient to bring into court seventy-nine persons for various offences connected with vice promotion.

As usual, we found that "the strength of sin is the lawyer," and we consumed the better part of sixty days in stubborn fights in the District Court to convict the offenders. Out of seventy-nine persons tried, all but two were found guilty. Of those found guilty, nineteen appealed their cases to the Superior Court. Some months had to intervene before the term of the Superior Court arrived. When the cases were taken up, out of the nineteen appealed cases, all but one was either convicted or plead in the Superior Court. We asked to have that one case nol-prossed because there was a question as to the identity of the person.

We have no personal feeling in what we are now going to say. Many of the criminal lawyers of that community are likable fellows, interesting and magnetic men, but in all but one case these lawyers had the wrong point of view. By their spirit of querulousness and by their narrow viewpoint they are a hindrance to the progress of that city. By their advice and attitude they are a cause of the spirit of lawlessness which we found prevailing there. The exception among the trial lawyers was one lawyer who could and did take the community point of view, and his spirit deserves to be recognized and honored with more power to serve his community. We refer to Mayhew R. Hitch, Esq. He alone gave to his defence a broad community spirit. He did as much for his client as any one of the other trial lawyers, but he did it in such a way as to promote law and righteousness there. With him the community point of view was uppermost and the case reached the dignity in his mind of "*Commonwealth v. A Citizen.*"

All of this may seem incompatible with the fol-

Court  
Results

Legal  
Offenses  
and  
Defenses

**A Court  
Effulgent**

lowing description of the court of that city. The contrast between the lawyers for the defence and the court itself was very great. One who has had a chance to study the actual working of the Municipal Court of that city and been into the court room itself must come to the conclusion that for impressive dignity of atmosphere, for its requirement of clean-cut conduct in trials, for fairness of treatment both toward the government and toward the defence, for common-sense verdicts, the court of that city is not excelled, if equalled, by any court of this Commonwealth. One could easily specify courts where failure to respect form, dignity, justice, and despatch all make a court trial seem a personal squabble rather than a function of government. The power of a court rests as much on the personality of the Judge as on the provisions of the statutes. The qualities of excellence observed in that court are qualities which in our time are necessary to preserve a respect for law,—a wholesome reverence for one of the highest instruments of civilization. The court should be the personification of dignity, solemnity, fairness, impartial justice, and a broad humanity. By the delicate mingling of all these qualities the Judge of that city has organized a court which is refreshingly fine to visit, especially after one has visited many other courts in which these qualities are absent. One leaves the court of that city with the feeling akin to having worshipped—in a “temple of justice.”

### I. Crimes against Public Health

The great task of the year, as we prophesied in our report of last year, has been the struggle to curb the practice on the part of certain physicians of issuing prescriptions for large amounts of narcotic drugs, when not medically or morally justified.

In this work we have done our best, having

**Illegally  
Prescribing**

brought four prosecutions successfully, but the conspicuous work of the year was the "drive" by the District Attorney's office under the leadership of Assistant District Attorney Webber, the chairman of the Drug Commission, with the assistance of the Boston police. They brought indictments against six physicians and have already convicted four of them. One was found not guilty, and one has not yet been tried. But the cases brought were really the least of the work of the District Attorney's office. He made it clear that the practice of issuing prescriptions under the guise of medical treatment is illegal and that it must be stopped or be prosecuted. This power is given to him by Statute, and we were profoundly grateful that he was willing to use his tremendous influence to such worthy ends. Of course, we should have been glad to have done the same thing a year ago, when, by our fight against the peddlers, the distribution of drugs fell into the hands of unscrupulous physicians, but we had to wait until the revelation of conditions came to the Drug Commission before we could secure effective co-operation. When the reaction came, our assistance was not needed to carry on the work, and we were glad to see others taking it up so enthusiastically.

We can truly say that it seems as if a new standard of law enforcement in relation to drug evils has arrived, and we trust that during the year to come, that standard will be steadily maintained. If it be constantly maintained, it will not be long before the drug evil will be vanquished. If the standard should be lowered or lag, it will be our duty to take up the task again and do what others fail to do. As long as others are willing to do the work, we are glad to recognize their service.

Our cases were, in part, secured outside of Suffolk County and were not so flagrant as those prosecuted in Boston. In doing our work we were greatly aided by the influence of the action of the Suffolk County authorities.

A. C.  
Webber  
Credited

A New  
Standard  
Arrived

All the work done this year was done under the 1915 law, which was obtained by the efforts of this Society, working with leading druggists throughout the State. That law, it now seems, is to be succeeded by a more drastic law, or rather a better law, as drafted by the Drug Commission.

**The Drug  
Com-  
mission**

The chief improvements of the Drug Commission Law are:—

*First:* More tangibly regulating the permissible practice of physicians; and

*Second:* In prohibiting the indiscriminate sale of the instrument which is most responsible for the most demoralizing forms of drug use.

There are other changes in the law which so far as human foresight can judge are improvements, but the final results of which no one can accurately prophesy. No doubt new types of drug offences will arise under the new law and demand attention. We must wait until they declare themselves.

**Present  
Needs**

We still insist that a *custodial institution* for *non-criminal drug users* with an efficient system of medical treatment is the greatest need of the hour.

Without any disparagement of the good work of the District Attorney's office, it should be stated that the prosecution of physicians has already in a few short months brought about a large increase in the itinerant vendor of narcotics. The sources of supply of these peddlers seem now to be cities of Canada. It would be helpful if we could expose this Canadian traffic to the police authorities there and bring about a better enforcement of the existing laws in the Dominion. The best thing to accomplish would be to bring about in Canada the enactment of a law for that country similar to our Harrison Law.

## II. Crimes against Public Chastity

(a) OBSCENE BOOKS AND PICTURES. The success of past work has minimized the extent of prosecution in this line, but we have to practise constant vigilance to maintain the high standard set. That which now comes to our attention is not the obviously obscene, but the questionable. It is difficult to decide when it would be wise to prosecute for the sale of some current book or magazine. We have to be constantly on the alert in dealing with literature of a doubtful character, because of the danger of advertising a publication by prosecution unless we can be sure of conviction. Even when we are sure of conviction in a New England State, we have to consider the rest of the country, so that our aim has been to have objectionable matter prosecuted in the region where it was published, and we have pursued this policy so as to reach in every case the source of the contamination. It has seemed better policy to resort to preventive methods, co-operating with the best types of booksellers through their committee. We are resorting to prosecution only as a final measure when all other methods fail.

Punish-  
ment and  
Prevention

During the year we have prosecuted a number of news-dealers for the sale of a monthly magazine about whose character there could be no question, and we secured the conviction of those handling it, who had reason to be cognizant, upon inquiry, as to its character.

(b) INDECENT THEATRICALS. We have continued our policy of bringing pressure to bear upon the licensing authorities of the city to use their power to secure the elimination of indecency through warnings. A corps of observers of high character, reporting regularly concerning the character of certain theatres which cater to a class seeking such

Preventive  
Methods

amusement, have kept us informed where objectionable matter appeared.

**Improve-  
ment**

We are glad to report that two out of three of the places watched for several years have almost completely eliminated the objectionable from their program. The one remaining place at times seems to be striving to do right, but at other times it conspicuously fails. We feel that it is fair to say that the knowledge of our watchfulness on the part of the management has had beneficial results, although it has not completely cured the trouble.

(c) IMMORALITY. The general movement throughout the country for the abolition of red-light districts has convinced the police authorities of almost every city and town in Massachusetts that the toleration of immoral nuisances will not pass unnoticed by the citizenship of the community. The two cities of the Commonwealth where these conditions have been tolerated during this past year pronounced themselves against that policy on the part of the authorities and elected new heads who understood the meaning of the uprising, and among their first official acts removed the chiefs of police who had been in part responsible for the conditions.

We may say that the old-fashioned house of ill-fame is almost completely abolished, but in our large cities another institution which performs the same function still exists in some measure. In no place is this more true than in Boston. The splendid attempt of the Licensing Board, under the chairmanship of Charles R. Gow, to separate the sale of liquor from immorality was mysteriously brought to an end by the removal of the aggressive members of the Board undertaking that commendable work. The rule by which they had brought about considerable improvement was practically abolished, although not by formal vote. The rule was abolished before it was completely in operation. In order to make its operation complete, this So-

—Et Tu  
Brute!

cicty planned a series of prosecutions under the law against soliciting in cafés, and in March, 1916, swore out forty-one warrants for the arrest of individual solicitors. The witnesses for the government in these cases were men of unassailable character. The effect of the public announcement of a campaign of that kind was such as to empty cafés, the management of which were conscious of the character of their business, and rendered the service of our warrants difficult.

Cafés  
Empty  
Once

Out of the forty-one warrants issued, only seventeen were finally served, and the police report of this year shows that those are the only cases which have been brought in the city under this law this year. The cases were stubbornly fought. We knew they would be unpopular, because we were attacking large moneyed interests, and we were not attacking them in a way designed to cater to sentimental public opinion. We were engaged in the stern duty of exposing the nature of a business which, although contemptible, was a source of large profit. We were astonished at the unfair attacks made upon us in the performance of this difficult duty. We were gratified by the endorsement expressed through the conviction of every one of the persons charged in the lower court. As soon as the cases were completed in the lower court, we carried our evidence to the Boston Licensing Board, that such regulative action could be taken as the facts warranted. We were gratified at the way that Board applied the remedy. Wholesome discipline was meted out by the Board, and the good effect of it was observable as long as that Board remained in power. We regret to say it was an incredibly short time.

Wholesome  
Discipline

Many of the convictions of the lower court were appealed to the Superior Court, where the delays in action minimized the benefits of the work. When there seemed to be no further gain against the proprietors of these immoral cafés to be secured by

Wealth  
Not  
Women

pressing the cases further, we petitioned the District Attorney to nol-pros the cases on the ground that our campaign had never been directed against the unfortunate victims of those corrupt social institutions. All that we really could hope to accomplish had been secured when the new licenses were issued on May first. Let it be remembered that all our prosecutions revealed as having taken place occurred under the old license which expired when the new license was issued, hence was of no effect as influencing the attitude of the Board toward the licensees concerned after they had issued them a new license. We believe as much as ever that the immoral café is the primary school of immorality; is the market-place of white slavery; is an indispensable agency in perpetuating a system of commercialized vice.

(d). THE INJUNCTION AND ABATEMENT LAW. We have invoked this law a number of times during the year as a means of dislodging immoral houses in various parts of the Commonwealth, but we have never been able to secure a thorough trial of it, because real estate owners preferred not to risk its penalties. In our State individual immoral houses are not sufficiently intrenched to care to try conclusions with the law of the summary character of the Injunction and Abatement Law.

### III. Crimes against Public Policy

Supt.  
Crowley  
Com-  
mended

(a) BOSTON. The Boston police under Superintendent Crowley are maintaining the same high standard in relation to gambling that obtained under his predecessor. Professional gambling-houses are not to be found. Lottery tickets are seldom seen or sold. Policy-lotteries have been reduced to a minimum. The only form of gambling existing to any extent is that type of lottery based upon the

figures of the New York Clearings, and the baseball pool tickets. These types of lottery and pool tickets are sold in a very secret manner by peddlers who visit bar-rooms, factories, and places where there is a concourse of people.

(b) OUTSIDE. In at least three cities of considerable size in the Commonwealth the police were decidedly lax during this past year in their efforts to enforce the law against gambling. As a result of our prosecutions, in all three the bad conditions were exposed and the police authorities responsible for the conditions were replaced by men who promised better law enforcement. In each case the heads of the cities rather than the chiefs of police were probably to blame. No matter who was to blame, the heaviest punishment falls upon the chiefs who allowed others to interfere in these matters in which responsibility rested upon them. The only safety for a police chief is to do his duty in spite of the men higher up. The men higher up always make a scapegoat of a chief of police when a popular clamor arises.

Only by constant vigilance can various types of minor gambling enterprises be kept down. This Society cannot police the State in the sense of patrolling regular beats to secure information, and we can learn of the increase of gambling machines and lottery enterprises only by occasional tours of inspection or complaints.

It would be helpful if an Interstate Commerce Law could be secured which would penalize the sending from one State to another of implements designed to be used exclusively or principally for gambling purposes. Within the State we need a law which will penalize the sale of articles designed principally or exclusively for gambling purposes. Such laws would tend to discourage the business of inducing small shopkeepers to introduce into their places of business the schemes which later bring

Three  
Chiefs  
Retired

Federal  
Law  
Needed

**We Can  
and Can't**

them into conflict with the law. The salesmen, who, by tales of enormous profit, entice persons who later are prosecuted for the use of these same gambling articles, deserve the punishment which now they bring upon others, and yet themselves escape through lack of law. We have plenty of law to reach the individual who rents these implements and receives a share of the profits from them, but for the persons who by being in another State are outside of the reach of the law, and who use the mails to promote their business, we must secure a penalty.

#### IV. Legislation

We have introduced a measure in the Legislature this year which would make "the rule of the segregation of sexes when unaccompanied" a condition of the license under which liquor is sold by inn-holders and first-class victuallers. By making it a law instead of a rule of the Licensing Board we could bring more than moral suasion to bear to accomplish its enforcement. This was given leave to withdraw.

**An Exposé**

We supported, by furnishing the equivalent of court evidence at an executive session of the Committee on Social Service, a measure designed to do away with the result of unfair influence in the examinations held by the Massachusetts State Board of Pharmacy. The evidence of dishonest practices in marking examinations which were furnished to the Committee was overwhelming. No sinister influence should be allowed to dominate an institution like the drug business which concerns so closely the public morals.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING  
OF  
*The New England Watch and Ward Society*

This was held at the South Congregational Church (Dr. Hale's Church), at 7.30 P.M., Sunday, April 1, 1917. There were about 200 persons in attendance. President Rev. Frederick B. Allen presided. After his annual address and the report of the Secretary, speeches were made by Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D., Social Secretary of the churches of Canada, Howard Clark Barber, Secretary of the "Parkhurst" Society of New York City, and Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, of Boston.

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**Address of President Rev. Frederick B. Allen**

We are now beginning the 40th year of the New England Watch and Ward Society. When it was established the one foe we had in mind was immorality in its various forms. Some years later the Society began its war upon gambling, especially in its organized activity.

Ten years ago we began our fight against habit-forming drugs. Our great achievement during these long years has been the education of public sentiment and the awakening of the conscience of the community against organized vice.

In each of these three departments we have been pioneers in securing necessary legislation. However obnoxious any evil may be, it is impossible to suppress it until there are upon our statute books explicit laws and penalties.

Most of the legislation in these matters which is

effective and has been used by the police and the office of the District Attorney has been secured by us.

The recent statement of the District Attorney of the high standards of public morality in Boston and his commendation of our police force is, we believe, entirely true. We claim, however, that we have had a generous share in securing and maintaining these results.

A resolution for the investigation of the District Attorney's office was recently considered by the Joint Judiciary Committee of the Legislature. Although by his able and eloquent defence the District Attorney secured from the Committee leave to the petitioners to withdraw, the result of the inquiry showed more conspicuously than ever before the need of a reform of the office.

The District Attorney himself gave the strongest and most authoritative evidence of the absolute demoralization of the office. He said that there were about six thousand cases on their docket. This number multiplied from year to year. He had received about a thousand cases from his predecessor. The congestion now is such that it is an absolute impossibility to consider or try these cases. He said: "We probably try less than 500 cases a year. We figure that it would take 27 courts and the whole Superior Court judiciary to try all the cases that come to us. Sitting every court day in the year it would take 27 courts, 27 Superior Court judges, and I don't know how many district attorneys,—27 at least. That has been figured out."

We have here a vivid picture of an utterly demoralized congestion of cases. To what is this due?

It is due to the policy of the District Attorney's office in encouraging and rewarding all appeals from the decisions of the lower court.

Why should an habitual law-breaker who has made money by crooked methods submit to a ver-

dict of guilty in the Municipal Court, why should he serve a time sentence or pay a fine, when by securing the right lawyer and appealing, the chances are five or six to one that he will escape punishment?

If the multiplication of appeals tends to nullify all action of the lower courts, and clog all possibility of due action in the higher courts, that is due to the undeniable fact that it pays a law-breaker to appeal.

Cases brought to the lower courts receive deliberate attention. Counsel on both sides produce their evidence. The court weighs the testimony with care and not only pronounces a verdict but openly declares *why*.

If an appeal follows, all previous safeguards are thrown to the winds; there is infinite delay; there is absolute secrecy. The District Attorney is responsible to nobody for his action. If he nol-prosses a case, there is vouchsafed no statement of his reasons. Nothing could more inevitably invite appeals and the present congestion than the policy now pursued.

Nearly two thousand automobile cases have come to the District Attorney. How many of these have been nol-prossed? Over seventeen hundred. If an appeal means that the chances are eight or nine to one that the offender goes scot free, is any man fool enough not to appeal?

One would think, however, that special consideration would be given to those cases which have been tried at length in the lower courts. The District Attorney deliberately declares that it makes no difference to him what the lower courts have decided. He does not consider their action at all. "Every case," he says, "is taken up afresh and decided upon its own merits."

But what possible consideration of cases can there be under the pressure of such a mass of appeals? He says that as old cases accumulate they are nol-prossed a hundred at a time.

The office of the District Attorney has become a

sanctuary to criminals, like the cathedral altars of olden time. Its shrine is a dark and safe retreat for the most hardened law-breakers.

If a poor woman in Maine confides her life savings (\$15,000) to a broker who is a scoundrel and who confesses that he never invested her money at all, but sent her lying reports until the money was gone, what chance has she of justice? The District Attorney, contrary to his express promise, nol-prosses the case on a technical plea and the villain goes free.

Two things are absolutely demanded by those who know the facts:—

*First:* That the District Attorney should be responsible to somebody. If he is appointed by the Governor, the Governor can call him to account. No Czar of Russia, no Sheikh of Arabia, is so absolutely an autocrat as a District Attorney. He even denies the right of the Legislature to inquire into his administration.

*Second:* It must be demanded that when a case carefully tried in a lower court, is nol-prossed, there must be a statement on record open to the public—*why*.

Some such reforms are absolutely demanded of the office of District Attorney. Those who know the situation will never be satisfied until, either by the constitutional convention or by other means, this travesty of justice in the office of the District Attorney is done away with.

### Report by Secretary J. Frank Chase.

It is my part to present to this meeting a report of the work of the Society for the year closing March 1. The most tangible way to do that would be to read a statistical table of the prosecutions brought in court and the outcome in verdicts, fines, and im-

prisonments in those cases,—that is to say, an estimate of approval in the form of the final judgment of the judges, juries, and court officials on the work we have attempted to do.

In order that our report may be more comprehensible I wish to preface it with a few general statements which may serve to explain what were our purposes in the prosecution.

I. First, we desire above all to do a preventive work rather than a punitive one. Each prosecution is selected with an eye single to its preventive value.

(a) That sometimes means *to begin* the enforcement of the appropriate law in a community where crimes of a certain type are flourishing unmolested. It leads the way for local police activity by demonstrating the feasibility and possibility of law enforcement under the circumstances. This we did this very year in Chelsea, Gloucester, New Bedford, and many other communities.

(b) Again, it sometimes means trying out a new law to meet a specific form of an evil especially when through timidity of its efficacy or unfamiliarity with its application the proper law has not been tried. This we did this year with the café solicitation evil and that of illegally prescribing narcotic drugs under the guise of medical treatment. The first prosecution of a physician under our State law was initiated by this Society. Others have done splendid work with the drug evil and brought in a new standard, but our last annual report is evidence that our faith in the law regulating physicians preceded the faith of others. The enforcement of that law was begun because the officials of this Society had the courage to swear out complaints in the Municipal Court of the City of Boston. This brought the cases to the Superior Court as a part of our prosecution. When our prosecutions succeeded, other indictments followed through the activity of

other officials. Drs. Hill and Lambert were tried and convicted before Drs. Noble and Stevens. We do not mean to take any credit away from others, but we do mean not to be misrepresented by them. It was publicly stated a few weeks ago that this Society had been "dawdling away" for ten years with the drug problem by prosecuting the little fellows and letting the big fellows go on. Of course this was unjust, because while in the last eight years we have prosecuted hundreds of peddlers of drugs, a type of work which still is much needed for solving the drug problem, this very year we have prosecuted and convicted as many physicians as the man who made the statement. He has prosecuted six physicians and convicted four. We have prosecuted four and convicted four. There is not enough difference between four and four to boast about, and we are glad that others have done so well.

(c) Once again, preventive work may mean the arousing of a community by a set of prosecutions which expose the prevalence of an evil in its midst. We have done this many times this year in connection with the drug evil, the gambling evil, and the social evil.

(d) Lastly, we resort to warnings to prevent the continuance of an evil. The preventive value of a warning depends upon the widely recognized effectiveness of our work in the past,—the fact that for a score of years in the lower court we have won 99 per cent. of all prosecutions commenced. Only through this prestige will a word to the wise prove sufficient. We never give this warning unless it seems the best way of furthering our purposes. We never fail to give it if we may thereby save disaster to the innocent. We never let the loss of a good case keep us from warning and thereby preventing the consummation of a crime, if the warning will prevent the suffering of a comparatively innocent person involved. In our work we have found by experience that fear is the great preventive.

II. In the second place, our method is not to punish corrupt individuals, but to suppress corrupting agencies. We select for work cases that affect for evil not a few individuals, but those that affect the public generally, open doors to temptation and vice, places resorted to for gambling, for indecent shows, for immoral solicitation. By confining ourselves to this type of case, not only are scores and hundreds influenced by the prosecution, but our work affects public immorality in distinction from private immorality. By public morality we mean the outward public expression of the ethical life of a people of any locality taken collectively as manifested in the social institutions and agencies open to public resort. The greatest contribution society can make to the moral life of the individual would be to prevent by legal means the corruption of the individual by such agencies. The State is wise when it provides that the corruption of citizens shall not be considered legitimate business. Therefore, the chief fight of this Society is to punish the promoters of vice and thus to discourage vice as a business.

III. We seek to accomplish our results at the cost of just as little suffering as possible. The impression that we seek to have excessive punishment imposed by the court on offenders is not true. We seldom make any recommendation to the courts except it be a recommendation for clemency. We prefer that the Judge shall fix upon the measure of punishment according to the standards of experience and the science of penology.

When a corrupter of youth has for a long period of years been engaged in promoting vice and managed to evade punishment, simply because he is before the court for the first time seems no reason why he should be allowed to go out of court and have a chance for another long period to continue his demoralizing business before he is caught

again. The tears of hundreds of mothers whose sons and daughters are being ruined appeal to us far more than the whinings of a shrewd criminal who is playing on the soft-heartedness of the prosecution, coached by a high-priced and unscrupulous lawyer. Mercy may be oft-times inspired by weakness and be the result of timidity or laziness. We recommended this year that a man be sent to jail who had corrupted hundreds of young men and young women and made \$65,000 per year in doing it. He had tainted the life of a city of 110,000 souls and brought shame upon it. His priest tells us that while in jail he has had the first glimmer of conscience that he has shown in years. He has been benefited by his bitter experience.

### Summary

In the conduct of our work agents of this Society have visited 51 different cities and towns in the Commonwealth and cities of four different States of New England. Of the cases reported below, all but three resulted in convictions in the lower court. In the Superior Court we lost only two cases after trial. A statistical report of the prosecutions is as follows:—

#### I. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH:

(a) Possession of opium . . . . .	1
(b) Illegally prescribing morphine . . . . .	4
(c) Sale of narcotics by druggists . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	6

#### II. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC CHASTITY:

(a) Sale and possession for sale; obscene publications . . . . .	11
(b) Immoral solicitation . . . . .	17
(c) Immoral nuisances . . . . .	8
(d) Idle and disorderly . . . . .	19
Total . . . . .	55

## III. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY:

(a) Maintaining slot-machine gambling . . . . .	41
(b) Maintaining lotteries . . . . .	15
(c) Maintaining gambling nuisances . . . . .	9
(d) Present where gambling found . . . . .	100
	—
Total . . . . .	165

## IV. MISCELLANEOUS CASES:

(a) False pretenses (obtaining money by) . . . . .	1
(b) Nuisances . . . . .	13
(c) Assault . . . . .	1
(d) Larceny . . . . .	1
(e) Abduction . . . . .	1
	—
Total . . . . .	17
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	244

Total of fines imposed . . . . . \$6,804.75

Total of sentences imposed . . . . . 45 months

Cases in Boston proper . . . . . 33

Other cases within ten-mile limit . . . . . 56

Elsewhere within State . . . . . 155

Total . . . . . 244

J. FRANK CHASE, *Secretary.*

### Address by Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer

Secretary of the Social Service Council, in which are federated  
all the churches of Canada.

*Mr. Chairman, and Ladies and Gentlemen:*

It gave me very great pleasure to accept the kind invitation of your honored Secretary, my friend Mr. Chase, to speak at the annual meeting of the Watch and Ward Society. We have had the pleasure and the advantage of your assistance through him in some of our battles in the Dominion to the North as well as sharing with him in some of his work in this great Republic. These problems call

for international consideration and sometimes for international action; and it is well that we are able to reciprocate in this kind of ministry, whether as nations we are one or see eye to eye on some other form of reciprocity.

I am to speak to you this evening on the subject of "The Church's Ministry to the Victimized." I am using the word "church" in a very broad and general sense, including the "union of all who love in the service of all who suffer," and therefore including organizations such as that under whose auspices we are happily met this evening.

Moral reformers in our country, and, I daresay, in yours, are sometimes accused of being guilty of intermeddling in other folks' affairs. They are sometimes accused of seeking to limit other folks' liberties. They are sometimes accused of seeking to coerce by legislative pressure other people to conform to their own accepted standards of ethics and conduct. Moral reformers, as I understand them, are guilty of neither one of these three charges, but are to be credited with exactly the opposite intention and line of endeavor. Our effort and objective, I take it to be, is to secure liberty to all; is to interfere only with those who for money intermeddle in other folks' affairs and seek to deprive them of their liberty; and that instead of seeking to coerce by legislative pressure other folks to conform to our accepted standards of ethics and conduct, our aim rather is to preserve to them one and all their rights and their liberties, leaving to them each to decide what use he or she will make of these rights and liberties thus conserved for their benefit and in their behalf. I like, therefore, to think of the work of the moral reformer as a ministry in mercy to the victimized.

The criminal laws of Britain, of Canada, and the New England States, and, I daresay, of most of the States of the American Union, do not make crimes

of vice in itself, but of the exploiting of others in vice. The act of unchastity, for instance, is not a crime, but the business of unchastity is. The act of gambling or betting is not a crime, but maintaining a gambling or betting institution is. The exploiting the tendency of that vice, of one's fellows, is an offence under the penal code and the criminal law of those great countries. Drinking is not a crime, but in many parts of these lands already, engaging in the traffic in intoxicants is an offence against law. No one seeks to have drinking made a crime, but there is a growing host that are united in the endeavor to make the exploiting of the tendency to drink a crime.

I do not know how it may be in the Sunday laws of the States, but I can speak with some very definite personal knowledge of the Sunday law of Canada, that it does not aim to promote Sunday observance on the part of the individual. It confines its effort to preserving the right to Sunday rest to every individual, leaving him free to decide what use he will make of it, accepting the aphorism of your great fellow-American Horace Greeley, "The liberty of rest for each demands the law of rest for all."

Our work, therefore, is a ministry in mercy to the victimized. I like to think that in this we are following the footsteps of the great Exemplar, who came into the world that He might minister to the victimized. In all His ministry He was continuously ministering to such. He went about doing good. His doing of good consisted of opening the eyes of the blind, unstopping the ears of the deaf, unstringing the tongues of the dumb, cleansing the leper, healing the sick, delivering the mentally victimized—the demon-possessed. He spoke the word of forgiveness and hope to the woman taken in adultery, and when even the leaders of the church of that day sought authority for stoning her to death, He chal-

lenged them in those great words: "Let him that is without sin among you cast the first stone at her." And that He might not look upon their shame as they slunk away, He stooped down to write upon the sand, and when He raised up His face again and saw none there but the woman only, He said, "Where are these, thine accusers? Doth no man condemn thee?" "No man, Lord," she said. "Neither do I condemn thee; go, and sin no more," He replied. Those lowest down, those suffering most, those most terribly victimized, were those that made the loudest, most irresistible appeal to the Master's mind and the Master's sympathy. You and I are doing likewise in our common endeavors, seeking to minister to various classes of the victimized.

We are also united in an effort to minister in mercy to the victims of the enslaving vice we call gambling. You in the States have gone faster than we in this ministry; and in this struggle I think there are only two of the American States that have not made the business of race-track gambling an offence. I regret to say that those whom you cast out by laws of this import and with this objective have found welcome under the Union Jack in the Dominion of Canada. By a deliberate vote of the Parliament of Canada, although by a simple majority of one, some seven years ago we excepted race-track gamblers—I mean those engaged in the business of race-track gambling—from the list of criminals; and while those who take part in the business of gambling everywhere else than on the race-track and every time except during a racing meet are listed in the terms of the laws of our country as criminals, they are listed as gentlemen within the bounds of a race-track and during the period of a racing meet, though they be engaged in identically the same business. We are gathering together the forces and concentrating attention this winter again in an effort to liberate the victims of the business of exploiting the vice of

gambling, and we rejoice greatly in the splendid example you have set up in this regard.

Again, we are as sister nations fighting a successful battle against the traffic which is sometimes called "mental and moral poison." We have been accustomed to look upon your late Anthony Comstock as the continental leader in this great struggle. I am glad to say that we have been able to reduce that traffic to the minimum in the Dominion to the North, and in the process we have found it necessary to put some—both Americans and Canadians—behind our prison bars,—to give them time to reflect on the atrocious villainy of their criminal course.

It seems to me that the man or the woman who will undertake to poison the fountain of life of the boy and the girl and the youth of either sex by pouring in through the eye and the ear mental and moral poison is more guilty than he who will take a weapon of violence and deliberately take away the physical life of his neighbor. And our ministry in mercy to the victimized preventing mental and moral poisoning has, like many of our other ministries, been abundantly blessed of God; and we trust that that day is not far distant when all this great American continent and these two great sister nations will be as free from this curse of evil as it is possible for any countries to be.

We have also been jointly and by international co-operation along with other countries in the world ministering in mercy to the victims of social vice. The white-slave traffic is of much less proportions to-day than it was five years or two years ago, both in your country and in ours. It was just a year after I had the pleasure of meeting your honored Secretary first that it became my painful duty to turn the light of public attention on a colony of segregated and tolerated commercialized criminal vice in one of our Canadian cities. It is always a painful process to turn the light on a story of that

kind. I was challenged to appear in a judicial court and make good a statement I had made. I had already, even in those days, had experience enough to know the need of being cautious and sure of one's facts; and I am glad to be able to say that I was able to prove not only all I said, but as much more, when the testing-time came. The struggle was bitter, and one could not avoid making pretty strong personal enemies; but I am delighted to be able to say that now in the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there is no colony of officially tolerated, much less segregated, commercialized criminal vice. I do not say there is no vice, but I do say that vice in its worst form is a thing of history in our land; and I happen to know that the same statement is true of even many of the largest cities in the American Union; and we thank God and take courage the more because of the efforts and the successes that have crowned the efforts of your good people as well as of the success that has crowned the efforts of your Canadian neighbors to the North in delivering the thousands of victims of the traffic in girls. We have the comforting thought that often we have been the means of saving these foolish daughters of the poor, and sometimes daughters of the rich, that else had become the most abject slaves through the official permitting of commercialized vice.

We are doing something also in seeking to deliver the victims of habit-forming drugs. We have come to recognize your honored Secretary, Mr. Chase, as perhaps the first expert on the continent in this particular line of ministry to the victimized. We shall always prize his counsel and his help in our struggles on the other side of the Line. Necessarily international co-operation is essential to success in this ministry and in this warfare. I am very much afraid that one of our Canadian States has to take a very large measure of responsibility for the inter-

national traffic in habit-forming drugs. It is one of the most difficult forms of the exploiting of vice to suppress.

How are we to minister to these victims of vice in all its varied forms? I take it there are two forms of ministry in which we must make effort.

First, there is the preventive ministry. Your Secretary in his annual report has emphasized this as the great line of endeavor. Preventive effort may take the form of persuasion, or it may take the form of legislation and law enforcement. In that case the objective is not punishment, but prevention.

In the science, or art, of medicine, preventive medicine has a larger place than curative medicine. In the administration of justice preventive administration of justice is coming to be more important than punitive administration of justice. In ministering in mercy to the victimized, preventive effort is more important than redemptive. If we are to succeed in our preventive work, we must educate the public; there must be discussion, therefore, of the facts of the case. That is sometimes difficult and sometimes distasteful; but if we know that even a single youth is being demoralized and doomed to moral death as well as physical death by some traffic in vice, we dare not refuse to take the responsibility of offending the fine sensibilities of the public by publishing the facts and turning on the light. Therefore, we must educate the public as to the facts of the case. We recall the old proverb: "If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain; if thou sayest, 'Behold, we knew it not'; doth not he that pondereth the heart consider it; and he that keepeth thy soul, doth he not know it; and shall he not render to every man according to his works?"

There is our anti-white-slave law, which, being passed after the British white-slave law had been

passed and after the American white-slave law had been passed, is, we think, in some important features an improvement upon both. There are doubtless hundreds of our daughters and of yours, for that is an international traffic, that have been by this law saved from the awful curse of bondage in commercialized vice. Sometimes, therefore, by a law secured and a law enforced we are able to prevent victimizing on a larger scale and more effectively than by any other method.

But I take it we are not to satisfy ourselves merely with preventive effort, although that is vastly important; but we must also redeem those that have already been victimized.

It is my privilege in my denominational ministry to be the general superintendent of seven girls' homes, homes for girls that have gone wrong one way and another, stretching from Sydney in the far East to Vancouver in the West, that are like cities of refuge, with the latch-string on the outside and the door open to the woman who is in need of such ministry to the body and mind and soul; and she finds in those Christian homes, pervading all the life of the homes, the consecrated effort of cultured Christian women. There she can remain until such time as she is ready, having received healing of body, of mind, and of spirit, to go out again and to live a self-respecting, self-supporting life, confident of a host of friends that will stand by her and never forsake her, though she should be set on by her old tempters and old temptresses, and who will stay with her to the end of the race.

I suppose there is no class of the victimized that ought to appeal more strongly to Christian sympathies than the girl or the woman that has gone wrong, but too often it is sadly true that even Christian society closes the door against her. That is not the Master's method, and His method is good enough for me. The two largest Protestant churches in

Canada are the Presbyterian and the Methodist. In that order these two churches take care for the State—paid for by the State—of all the delinquent girls in six out of the nine Provinces. There is no sectarian teaching given, but there is Christian influence brought to bear; and I am delighted to be able to say that in all those various forms of ministry in mercy of a redemptive kind to the victims of this particular vice, from 70 to 90 per cent. are restored permanently to clean living, and a large proportion to Christian faith and hope and purity.

I wish to close, as I began, by saying that we rejoice greatly in the opportunity of international co-operation in all these varied forms of ministry in mercy to the victimized. We Canadians just now feel it to be our duty to come to the help of the Mother Country and to the help of glorious France, or rather, I should say, to go to join forces with them, in a ministry of mercy to a victimized little national neighbor; and it is because the Mother Country entered the great world war in a spirit of Christian chivalry in behalf of little, oppressed, bleeding, burning Belgium, that the British nation to-day is an absolute unity, as she never has been before in all the course of her varied history; and because of it we Canadians have sent over already four hundred thousand of our bravest and best; and I think I am warranted in saying that we shall be ready to send a million, if the war lasts long enough and the need is great enough to call upon us for so great a sacrifice, in order that we may have a share in that ministry of mercy and in that greatest world war for liberty and justice. And may I say that we are looking forward just now with keen hope and expectation of being joined in that great struggle for liberty and justice by this great elder-sister nation whom we greatly admire and truly love. And may the day speedily come when Victory shall perch upon the banners that are leading

the hosts that are fighting in mercy for the victims that have been deprived alike of liberty and justice.

May God's blessing rest upon the continued ministry of the Watch and Ward Society of New England to the victimized of every class and kind that you are seeking to deliver and to reclaim.

## The Struggle for a Better New York

BY HOWARD CLARK BARBER

Fifteen years ago, in Boston, a door opened ever so little to me. Ignorant of what was within, I cautiously entered. Even while enjoying what I found, I realized not what it was. Now, however, with the lapse of time and increase of experience, I get a perspective which discloses Camp Lincoln, at Wayland, as a great and model conception of social work, in which bodies, minds, and characters of Boston's coming citizens were developed by sunshine, fresh air, and just clean fun, all in abundance. So I date my birth into social work back to Boston and Camp Lincoln.

Four years ago, however, unforeseen and unannounced, this great field, at the door of which the Camp Lincoln boys stood fifteen years ago, was opened wide to me by the Society for the Prevention of Crime. And now I return, as it were, to my social kindergarten, to tell of adventures had and lessons learned elsewhere, with the single hope that what I shall leave with some of you will not be too unfair an exchange for the benefit and inspiration I shall receive from you.

When your Secretary comes from Boston all the way to Old Broadway and the Bowery in search of a speaker, I am reminded of the Captain whose boat was aleak and sinking at sea, and who went about searching anxiously among the passengers for a praying man. Finally there stepped forward a

sober, thin, long-faced, black-coated man. The captain asked, "Are you a praying man?" The man said, "Yes." "Well," said the captain, "I'm glad to have found you, for we're shy one life-preserver." (Laughter.)

Now lest your Secretary might think I was too good to need a life-preserver, I have brought along my diploma in the shape of an envelope recently received and addressed to "Mr. Barber, Sup't of Crime." (Laughter.) And I might add that the writer was a young woman employee of a reform institution for girls and she *ought* to know what she is talking about. (Laughter.) With such a reputation, what I shall say about wrongdoers ought almost to have the authority of admissions.

We have all been told that "people who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones." The writer who concocted that sentiment was either a coward or a knave. Either he hadn't moral strength enough to throw anything heavier than a bluff, or else he knew he would be the first target.

Billy Sunday says that a lot of people don't like what he says—that he rubs the cat's fur the wrong way. "Well," says Billy, "let the cat turn around."

Similarly with glass-house tenants. They have as much right as anybody to throw stones; what "people who live in glass houses" should do is to **MOVE OUT!!** Where would we be without those who dared to throw stones? Your Society, like the one it is my privilege to serve, has been on the firing-line since the seventies. What would happen to the decencies of Boston if nobody had the character and courage to attack the red-light district, gambling dens, and illicit traffic in habit-forming drugs?

I think some of you who are older perhaps know of the terrific campaign waged in New York by the Society for the Prevention of Crime under the able leadership of Dr. Parkhurst years ago. I can do never so well as to quote from Dr. Parkhurst in the

book which he wrote on "Our Fight with Tammany" at that time. His acceptance of the presidency of the Society was conditioned upon the adoption of the policy of "Down with the Police" and "No gunning for small game." The campaign was opened by Dr. Parkhurst himself in his church, and I want to read a few extracts from his sermon at that time:—

"Here is an immense city reaching out arms of evangelization to every quarter of the globe; and yet every step that we take looking to the moral betterment of this city has to be taken directly in the face of the damnable pack of administrative bloodhounds that are fattening themselves on the ethical flesh and blood of our citizenship."

"We do not say that the proposition to raid any noted house of assignation touches our city government at a sensitive spot. We do not say that they frequent them; nor do we say that it is money in their pockets to have them maintained. We only say—we think a good deal more, but we only say—that so far as relates to the blotting out of such houses the strength of the municipal administration is practically leagued with them rather than arrayed against them."

"If you convict a man of keeping a gambling hell in this town, you have got to do it in spite of the authorities, and not by the aid of the authorities."

"The fact of it is they all stand in with each other. It is simply one solid gang of rascals, half of the gang in office and the other half out, and the two halves steadily catering to each other across the official line."

"After all that has been said, the great fact remains untouched and uninvalidated, that every effort that is made to improve character in this city, every effort to make men respectable, honest, temperate, and sexually clean, is a direct blow between the eyes of the Mayor and his whole gang of drunken and lecherous subordinates, in this sense, that

while we fight iniquity they shield and patronize it; while we try to convert criminals they manufacture them; and they have a hundred dollars invested in manufacturing machinery to our one invested in converting machinery."

"We speak of these things because it is our business as the pastor of a Christian church to speak of them. You know that we are not slow to insist upon keenness of spiritual discernment, or upon the reticent vigor of a life hid with Christ in God. Piety is the genius of the entire matter, but piety when it fronts sin, has got to become grit. Salt is a concrete commodity, and required to be rubbed into the very pores of decay. I scarcely ever move into the midst of the busier parts of this town without feeling in a pained way how little of actual touch there is between the life of the church and the life of the times. As we saw last Sabbath morning, we must have consciousness of God, but the truth complementary to that is that we must have just as lively a consciousness of the world we are living in."

The result of the address was his arraignment before the Grand Jury of New York County, which issued a strong presentment condemning Dr. Parkhurst. The Judge in charge commended this criticism because Dr. Parkhurst hadn't thought it necessary that the allegation of conditions so flagrant required legal proof. In a month, however, the Society's agents collected a large amount of evidence, and Dr. Parkhurst returned to the battle with this statement, among others:—

"I do not speak as a Republican, or a Democrat, as a Protestant or a Catholic, as an advocate of prohibition or as an advocate of license. I am moved, so help me Almighty God, by the respect which I have for the Ten Commandments, and by my anxiety, as a preacher of Jesus Christ, to have the law of God regnant in individual and social life;

so that I antagonize our existing municipal administration because I believe, with all the individual exceptions frankly conceded four weeks ago, that administration to be essentially corrupt, interiorly rotten, and in all its combined tendency and effect to stand in diametric resistance to all that Christ and a loyally Christian pulpit represent in the world."

And as he said it he had a stack of affidavits in the form of evidence on the table. What followed is a matter of history in New York. In three years' time, the struggle continuing, the Lexow Investigation Committee came to New York and discovered a situation worse than ever was described. The openly corrupt relations between the police and city administration and the criminal elements was absolutely and completely established. And finally a reform administration was elected to replace the whole outfit which was turned out. Now that is civic militancy. Militancy continued, but on account of the shortness of time I shall go over hastily some of the conditions in New York after this crusade.

We believe that an honest, earnest police department can keep New York reasonably clean; and that whenever flagrant vice exists, it is being *knowingly* tolerated. Hence this compulsion of the police department. And this applies equally well to Boston.

As soon as "protection" was replaced by prosecution, the big chains of disorderly houses run by a coterie of male vultures known as the "Vice Trust" broke and these traders in women's bodies and souls fled the country.

To-day in New York commercialized vice is not flagrant or careless. He who desires must seek it. The evil of to-day is what we term "tenement-house prostitution," being commercialized vice in any building where three or more families live, separate

and apart, and doing their cooking on the premises. It occurs in squalid tenements and in Riverside Drive apartments alike.

The scattered prostitute of the tenement and apartment house has excited much comment. There are those who insist that this evil is greater than the segregated or tolerated district. Let us see! The purpose of repression is to make the evil less profitable financially. No one knows about this better than the prostitute herself; and her reference is always an "open town" with a red-light district.

Suppression as a goal can be reached only by permanent, persistent repression. The evil is a natural one, fraught with all the difficulties which attack human weakness and retard human progress. The goal can be gained only by inches. The scattered prostitute of the tenement house is an evidence of a higher public moral standard. The condition is a stage in the development of a better public conscience. The scattered evil, if allowed freedom and growth, would be worse than any segregated district. Scattered only because broken, however, and constantly pursued, it is unseen if unsought. And when as is often the case in New York, the woman limits her activities to a very few persons whom she knows, and when she will not admit strangers, she is no greater menace to her neighbors than the otherwise respectable married woman who indulges in wrong for her own pleasure.

Up to this point it is possible to place the responsibility largely upon the police department, which is paid to enforce the laws. Beyond this point, however, the responsibility for conditions reverts to the private citizen, where it ultimately belongs. When it is impossible for an officer to obtain direct proof of quietly "disorderly" conditions, the burden is at once upon the shoulders of the neighbors to testify at least to reputation. But will these good and complaining neighbors come to court and back up

the police in cleaning up their neighborhood? It is common experience to have them hold their hands in horror at the suggestion, and say: "Oh, I couldn't do anything like that! Of course, I'm glad to tell you in confidence, but I couldn't possibly be known in connection with the case." I say to you that if there is a disorderly house next door to such a citizen, it ought to remain there. *That man lives in a glass house!* If his son or daughter may be contaminated, what is to become of the sons and daughters of others? Would I have him stop throwing stones? No! But in the name of all that's right, let him move out of that glass house, and stand where he will dare to be seen throwing them! Let him cut out the cancer of smug hypocrisy and live as he would wish his son or daughter to live!

The responsibility for the sad plight of the prostitute, procuress, and white slaver rests firmly upon any man whose practices and private standards create and foster them.

Sam "the Peddler," "Yuske" Botwin, and Dubits "Siberia," those brokers in women's souls; Kugelman, whose respectable parents were shamed by his putting on the street at night, the stenographer who worked honestly each day,—all are what they are because so-called "respectable" men create the market which these vultures sought to supply. And no man who pays for indulgence and a woman's shame can relieve himself of responsibility for the plight of all who are its victims. Disgrace and disease are on every side, and the *average* man must soon awaken to *his* personal responsibility for the plight of innocent children and children's children who must suffer for his indulgences.

Another cancer in our social life is the illicit traffic in habit-forming drugs. It is impossible to exaggerate the pernicious character of the evil. Three years ago, what is known as the Boylan Law was passed in New York, accomplishing substantially the same

result that has been stated to have been recently accomplished in Canada, making unlawful possession—that is, possession without a doctor's certificate—of opium, heroin, morphine, or cocaine, a misdemeanor—a crime under our law. One of the innovations of the law, however, was the provision that the State must provide medical treatment for the addict. You who have never seen drug addiction can have no conception of the tortures and suffering which must be undergone by the addict deprived of his drug. Narcotic itself or medical treatment is usually essential; and any law which successfully prevents the obtaining of drugs and provides no treatment is inhuman and cruel to the addict. Last year two thousand four hundred of our boys, mostly from seventeen to twenty-two years of age, came into the courts of New York City for violation of this law! Two thousand four hundred were CAUGHT! Some were dealers, some were mere users. Dealers are usually given at least a year in the penitentiary. Users are committed to the hospital for treatment. We have not been able to suppress it even with that drastic law. We know that the illicit drug channels in the trade are pretty well stopped within the State, but there is nothing to prevent the shipping direct to Mexico or to Canada, and the irresponsible parties who may obtain control of it smuggling it back into the State. Much has reached us in that way. Despite all efforts there was an apparent increase last year. Ten per cent. of the entire business of the Court of Special Sessions of New York was drug addiction. Now we have reached the firm conclusion that we never will absolutely stop this evil without national, perhaps international, legislation. It may be necessary for the Federal Government to take charge of the manufacture and distribution entirely.

In many cases the reason the illicit peddler stays in the business, in spite of the severe penalties, is

that the price is so exorbitant that he can afford to take the risk for the profits. A drachm of heroin, worth about sixty cents at retail, is sold for from four to six dollars by the peddler; and this is tremendously increased in smaller quantities. And with that profit there are plenty who will take the risk of smuggling and selling it quietly. Now, in order to meet that, the Legislature of New York has a bill pending which provides that the local Department of Health may, either by prescription or by actually dispensing it, provide for the drug addict, drug sufficient for his needs, pending treatment. This is done for two reasons. In the first place, we want accurate data as to the amount of drug addiction, we want honest statements from drug addicts, and we cannot get them so long as illicit peddlers are the source of supply. As soon as we get the addict's confidence that he will not be deprived of the drugs and suffer, he will tell the truth. Secondly, this will set up active competition with the peddler, whose prices are exorbitant. If the decent addict, having acquired his habit innocently and desiring to get rid of it, can come to the Department of Health and obtain the drug practically free, the illicit peddler will be forced out of business. This is an experiment, but I believe it will work for the good. The condition of furnishing drug to such addicts will be that he shall take treatment as directed by the Department of Health.

The problems which the Society investigates have no specific limit. The excise problem in New York is a serious one. Saloons are open Sunday and nights in brazen defiance of the law, with the frank approval of the Mayor. What we shall do about it is not yet decided. I am always pleased in coming to Boston to find that your closing hours are apparently enforced.

Gambling has been referred to. In New York we have not much of the old-fashioned gambling-

houses. Gambling, what there is of it, is conducted among professional gamblers and secretly. We have had, however, petty types of commercial gambling in the forms of punch boards or penny seal cards, which have their pernicious influence upon the young. In these cases, however, usually involving small storekeepers, we have thought best not to arrest. We have, therefore, warned such, and we have records of at least four thousand stores where such gambling has been suppressed by a vigorous letter to the storekeepers. A dozen or fifteen of the promoters, however, who put these games out, have been arrested and convicted.

It is not easy to discuss the reclamation work of the Society. It is one of intimate personal relations, about which it is difficult to talk. I shall only state that we have boys who have been drug addicts who have committed crimes of various sorts and in whom we now have the fullest reason for confidence, largely because we tried to understand them instead of imposing upon them our personal standards. Get a reputation in the underworld of being just "on the level" and the underworld will respond to your touch and confidence. As one put it: "I never had a guy take a chance on me before."

Our work, like the work of the New England Watch and Ward Society, is varied in its character. We feel that we should stand by, always ready to lend a hand; to-day we strike at the source of vicious conditions, and to-morrow we lift from the ground the injured or penitent offenders. In no way can I express it better, in closing, than in the words of Sam Walter Foss:—

"Let me live in a house by the side of the road  
Where the race of men go by;  
The men that are good and the men that are bad,  
As good and as bad as I.  
I would not sit in the scorner's seat  
Or hurl the cynic's ban;  
Let me live in a house by the side of the road  
And be a friend to man."

### Address by Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham

My duty is a very simple one here to-night. It is not to make an address; it is simply to come here and bear my testimony in regard to the worth and value of this work which is being done for us by our Watch and Ward Society. In these days all of us are either thinking of war, or reading of war, or preparing for war. And while we are doing all those things in regard to the war that is being carried on far away, we are, I think, tending to forget about the war that has to be carried on day and night, year in and year out, against the forces of evil that exist all around us.

I have had the feeling that, while the other countries of this world were struggling as they are with one another, meeting all kinds of losses and bearing all kinds of burdens, we over here with our freedom and prosperity and our opportunities ought to be doing a great deal more than we have ever done in the way of cleaning house and making ourselves more what we want to be in the sight of men and in the sight of God. And yet what is the truth? Why, the truth of the matter is that those countries across the ocean, while they are doing all those other things, have been also bringing about a great many social reforms to an extent that you and I have not yet been able to obtain. Just consider how in Russia, how in France, how in Great Britain, and how recently (as we have heard here to-night) in Canada, they have been meeting this great *drink evil*. We have been doing something, but they have been doing things a great deal more effectively in these times of stress than we have.

Now, we had a great meeting last night in the Opera House; and the object of that meeting, as you know, was nothing more nor less than this: to wake up the people to an understanding of the

fact that they are being warred against. At the present time I have a feeling that most of us need a decided waking-up to the fact that forces of evil are warring against us all the time. One of the speakers out there last night impressed me with the way he used an incident from the old book of "Pilgrim's Progress." He called attention to the fact of how Christian when he was making the journey to the Celestial City suddenly became conscious of three individuals who were lying at the bottom of a deep and dark pit, and each one of them had a fetter upon his heel. The first one was Simple, the second one was Sloth, and the third one was Presumption. And when Christian tried to wake them up and to get them to start on their journey, what Simple said was that there was no danger, and what Sloth answered was substantially that every individual ought to be allowed to look after himself.

Well, now, my friends, I have a feeling that there are a great many Simples and a great many Sloths and a great many Presumptions at the present time in regard to this great question of our social evils. What is it that Simple says? Simple says that there is no danger. In other words, a great many people have no conception whatever of the extent of these evils that are all around us. How many people who live here in this section of our city have the least idea in regard to the enormities either of intemperance or the drug habit or of what we call the social evil? The last speaker referred to the fact that a door here in Boston had opened through which he looked just a little way in front of him and saw all sorts of wondrous things both interesting and helpful. If you and I could open the door here in Boston just a crack and see some of the awful things that are going on I am inclined to think that we would appreciate a great deal more than we do the work that is being carried on by this Society and by the efficient Secretary of this Society. And what was

it that Sloth said? That there was no hurry, and that there was time for a little further rest. Some one has said that another name for the devil is inertia; there is plenty of that devil around, and particularly when it comes to dealing with problems of this kind. It is so easy to say, "Let things take their course; they are not as bad as they are represented." My dear friends, they are a great deal worse than anybody dares in open language to describe. And what is it that Presumption says? Presumption says: "My business is to look after Number One. If I am all right, and if I am pure, if I am temperate, if I don't use drugs, let other people simply take example of me."

Carlyle said, and truly said, "Man, reform thyself, and there will be at least one less rascal in the world." And that is true. But the only way really and effectively to save one's self in this world is to do something to save a brother man. And so I say, God bless the work of this New England Watch and Ward Society, because it is doing our work and doing it well. It was Sir Philip Sidney who counselled many years ago, "Whenever you hear of a good war, go to it." This is a good war; and if we cannot go to it ourselves, let us give this Society in more ample abundance the sinews of war which are needed to carry on the work.

## PREAMBLE AND BY-LAWS

OF

*The New England Watch and Ward Society*

THIS Society shall be known as The New England Watch and Ward Society, its object being the promotion of public morality and the removal of corrupting agencies.

1. The entire control of its affairs shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of not less than seven members.

2. The annual business meeting of the Society shall take place in the month of March, the time and place being designated by the Board of Directors, and there shall be elected by ballot a President, two or more Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. The President and the Treasurer shall be, *ex officio*, members of the Board of Directors. All vacancies in the list of officers shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board of Directors.

3. The President shall preside at all public meetings of the Society, and in his absence one of the Vice Presidents shall take his place.

4. The Treasurer shall receive and have custody of all moneys, funds and securities of the Society, and shall make payment upon order of the Board of Directors; shall keep an account of all receipts and disbursements, and submit a statement thereof at the annual business meeting of the Society, and to the Board of Directors whenever called upon.

No disbursement shall be made except on bills duly approved by authority of the Board of Directors, and the Treasurer's account shall be annually audited by a public auditor.

5. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Secretary. The Secretary shall be the chief executive officer of the Society and shall be responsible to the Board of Directors.

6. The Board of Directors shall meet regularly at 1 P.M. on the second Monday of the month, from October to June, inclusive. The Chairman of the Board of Directors may call a special meeting of the Board at any time upon written notice given at least one day previous to said meeting; and it shall be his duty to call a meeting of the Board at any time upon request of two members thereof. Five of said Board shall constitute a quorum for business.

7. The Order of Business at meetings of the Board of Directors shall be:—

1. Reading of the Minutes.
2. Report of the Treasurer.
3. Report of the Secretary.
4. Reports of Committees.
5. Reading of Communications.
6. Miscellaneous Business.

8. The Board of Directors may appoint Advisory Committees in each of the New England States, which shall co-operate with the Society in extending the influence and carrying on the work of the Society in their respective states, and especially by giving the Society the local information and local support that will enable it to accomplish the best results.

9. The payment of an annual subscription of five dollars by any person approved by the Board of Directors shall constitute the donor a Member of the Society. The payment of any sum not less than fifty dollars by any person so approved shall render the donor a Life Member. Persons may be elected as Honorary Members at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

10. These By-Laws may be amended at any time by an affirmative vote of not less than five of the Board of Directors, notice of the proposed change having been given at the next preceding regular meeting and in the Secretary's call.  
*(These By-Laws were adopted July 7, 1884, and amended February 6, 1907, December 7, 1910, and January 11, 1915.)*

## THE NEW ENGLAND WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY

MARCH 1, 1916—MARCH 1, 1917

## RECEIPTS

Balance, March 1, 1916, Regular . . . . .	\$62.53	
"    "    "    drug fund . . . . .	504.10	\$566.63
Donations, regular . . . . .	\$9,355.00	
"    funds for special work . . . . .	529.89	\$9,884.89
Interest on bonds, and dividends . . . . .	6,423.00	
"    from Bank and Mortgage . . . . .	217.37	
Sale of rights A. T. & T. Co. stock . . . . .	3.82	
Witness fees . . . . .	169.55	\$17,265.26

## EXPENDITURES

Secretary's salary and expenses . . . . .	\$3,214.57	
Assistant secretary's salary and expenses . . . . .	1,412.46	
Agents' wages and expenses, regular account . . . . .	3,769.66	
"    "    "    special work . . . . .	2,509.16	
Rent, telephone and office assistants . . . . .	2,333.04	
General office expense . . . . .	474.72	
Postage and printing . . . . .	876.31	
Public multigraphing . . . . .	183.71	
Attorneys and experts . . . . .	1,939.50	
Interest . . . . .	124.81	
Advertising . . . . .	332.52	
Balance, regular account, March 1, 1917 . . . . .	104.80	\$17,265.16

## FUND FOR SPECIAL WORK

March 1, 1916, Balance . . . . .	\$172.43	
Interest on balance . . . . .	.44	\$172.87
Agents' wages and expenses . . . . .		\$172.87

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

## ASSETS

Endowment Bonds . . . . .	\$107,175.48	
Endowment Mortgage . . . . .	3,400.00	
Endowment Stocks . . . . .	19,568.18	
Endowment Uninvested . . . . .	499.97	
Office Inventory . . . . .	523.00	
Cash, General Account . . . . .	101.44	\$131,268.07

## LIABILITIES.

Endowment Fund . . . . .	\$130,644.09	
Surplus . . . . .	623.98	
Bills payable . . . . .	00.00	\$131,268.07

## ENDOWMENT FUND

The J. W. and B. L. Randall Fund . . . . .	\$10,000.00
The Martha R. Hunt Fund . . . . .	101,849.09
The Oliver I. Kimball Fund . . . . .	1,000.00
Dr. G. C. Shattuck . . . . .	25.00
The James Seel Gill Fund . . . . .	5,000.00
The Eliza Frances Blacker Fund . . . . .	100.00
Alfred Bunker . . . . .	10.00
The Katharine C. Pierce Fund . . . . .	5,000.00
The Albert Edgar Angier Fund . . . . .	2,500.00
Samuel Breton Whitney Fund . . . . .	100.00
Miss Fannie E. Morrill . . . . .	10.00
Helen Collamore Fund . . . . .	5,050.00
	<u>\$130,644.09</u>

Invested as follows:

American Tel. & Tel. Co., 4% Bonds, 1929 . . . . .	\$6,000.00
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Capital Stock . . . . .	13,400.00
Bangor & Aroostook Rd., 5% Bonds, 1939 . . . . .	5,000.00
Boston Elevated Ry., 4% Bonds, 1935 . . . . .	5,000.00
Chicago Junction Ry., 4% Bonds, 1940 . . . . .	5,000.00
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co., 5% Bonds, 1937 . . . . .	7,000.00
Detroit Edison Co., 5% Bonds, 1953 . . . . .	5,000.00
Galveston Houston Electric Ry., 5% Bonds, 1954 . . . . .	5,000.00
Georgia Ry. & Electric Co., 5% Bonds, 1949 . . . . .	5,000.00
Illinois Steel Co., 4½% Bonds, 1940 . . . . .	5,000.00
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Rd., 4% Bonds, 1936 . . . . .	5,000.00
Mortgage, 1st, 5% . . . . .	3,400.00
Pacific Light & Power Co., 5% Bonds, 1951 . . . . .	5,000.00
Portland Gen. Elec. Co., 5% Bonds, 1935 . . . . .	5,000.00
Ry. & Light Securities Co., 5% Bonds, 1942 . . . . .	5,000.00
Seattle Electric Co., Seattle Everett, 5% Bonds, 1939 . . . . .	5,000.00
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., 5% Bonds, 1941 . . . . .	5,000.00
Southern California Edison Co., 5% Bonds, 1939 . . . . .	6,000.00
Southern Pacific Rd., 4% Bonds, 1949 . . . . .	1,000.00
Union Pacific Preferred Stock, 4% . . . . .	2,500.00
United Electric Securities Co., 5% Bonds, 1942 . . . . .	9,000.00
United Fruit Co., 4¼% Bonds, 1925 . . . . .	6,000.00
Western Elec. Co., 5% Bonds, 1922 . . . . .	5,000.00
Western Tel. & Tel. Co., 5% Bonds, 1932, . . . . .	5,000.00
	<u>\$129,300.00</u>
Endowment uninvested . . . . .	\$499.97
Surplus at par, plus to balance . . . . .	844.12
	<u>1,344.09</u>
	<u>\$130,644.09</u>

## BEQUESTS AND SPECIAL GIFTS

1892	R. W. Wood	General	\$500.00
1896	Miss Mary D. Moody	General	2,000.00
1897	The J. W. and B. L. Randall Fund	Endowment	10,000.00
1903	Jacob H. Hecht	General	100.00
1903	Edward B. Earle	General	100.00
1907	Anonymous	Special Work	250.00
1910	A Friend (through F.B.A.)	Special Work	500.00
1910	"X. Y. Z."	Special Work	500.00
1911	A Friend	Special Work	100.00
1911-1912	The Martha R. Hunt Fund	Endowment	101,849.09
1912	The Oliver I. Kimball Fund	Endowment	1,000.00
1912	The Estate of Edward Whitney, General		200.00
1913	Dr. G. C. Shattuck	Endowment	25.00
1913	The Estate of Caroline R. A. Whitney	General	200.00
1913	Phillips Brooks Memorial Fund of Trinity Church	General	300.00
1914	A Friend (through F.A.B.)	Special Work	500.00
1914	The James Seel Gill Fund,	Endowment	5,000.00
1914	Eliza Frances Blacker Fund,	Endowment	100.00
1914	Anonymous	Special Work	1,000.00
1914	Alfred Bunker	Endowment	10.00
1914-1915	Katharine C. Pierce Fund	Endowment	5,000.00
1915	Albert Edgar Angier Fund,	Endowment	2,500.00
1915	Samuel Brenton Whitney Fund	Endowment	100.00
1915	Miss Fannie E. Morrill	Endowment	10.00
1915	Anonymous (through Bishop Lawrence)	Special Work	1,000.00
1916	Helen Collamore Fund	Endowment	5,050.00
1916	Anonymous (through F.V.),	Special Work	500.00
1916	Anonymous	Special Work	29.89
	Endowment Fund		\$130,644.09
	General and Special Funds		<u>7,779.89</u>
			<u>\$138,423.98</u>
			<u>\$138,423.98</u>

## NOTES ON BEQUESTS

We have received a Bequest of \$5,050 from the Estate of Helen Collamore, late of Boston, Mass.

We have also received notice of a Bequest of \$2,000 from the Estate of Otis Granville Robinson, late of Andover, N.H.

GODFREY L. CABOT, Treasurer.

I have examined the books and accounts and receipts of The New England Watch and Ward Society, from March 1, 1916, to March 1, 1917, and verified the cash and the securities, and find the same correct and properly vouched.

HERBERT B. LORD, Public Auditor.

## GIFTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

FROM MARCH 1, 1916, TO MARCH 1, 1917.

"A. A."	\$1.00	Forward	\$427.00
Abbott, Mrs. Edward	5.00	Billings, Rev. Sherrard	10.00
Abbot, Mrs. Edwin H.	5.00	Bishop, Miss M. J.	25.00
Abbot, Mrs. Paul W.	5.00	Blake, Mrs. Arthur W.	10.00
Akin, Francis T.	5.00	Blake, Clarence J., M.D.	5.00
Allen, Frederick B.	10.00	Blake, Mrs. S. Parkman,	50.00
Allen, Miss M. Josephine,	10.00	Blodgett, Mrs. Charles	
Ames, Mrs. James Barr	20.00	W.	10.00
Amory, Miss Susan C.	10.00	Blodget, William	10.00
Amory, Mrs. William	20.00	Blood, The J. B., Co.	25.00
Andrews, Miss Sarah G.	5.00	Boggs, Mrs. Edwin P.	2.00
Anonymous	10.00	Boland, Mrs. Esther F.	3.00
"	50.00	Bond, Mrs. C. H.	5.00
"	25.00	Bonnar, Dr. J. M.	10.00
"	10.00	Borden, Miss Carrie L.	15.00
"	5.00	Bowditch, Charles P.	25.00
"	10.00	Brackett, Dr. Jeffrey R.	5.00
"	2.00	Bradley, Richard M.	20.00
"	2.00	Brainerd, George W.	5.00
Atkinson, Mrs. Edward	5.00	Brandegee, Mrs. M. B.	10.00
Ayer, Mrs. Frederick	50.00	Bremer, Miss Sarah F.	25.00
"D. W. B."	5.00	Brewer, E. M.	20.00
Bacon, Mrs. F. E.	10.00	Brewer, Joseph	2.00
Badger, Erastus B.	25.00	Brewster, William	3.00
Bailey, H. B.	5.00	Bridge, Edmund	5.00
Baker, L. D., Jr.	2.00	Briggs, L. Vernon	50.00
Balch, Dr. Franklin G.	5.00	Britton, Miss Lena A.	55.00
Bancroft, C. F.	10.00	Brooks, N. B. K.	10.00
Baraca Bible Class of North Baptist Church,	5.00	Brooks, Mrs. Reuben	5.00
Barbour, E. D.	5.00	Brooks, Shepherd	5.00
Bartlett, Miss Mary F.	5.00	Brown & Adams	25.00
Bartol, Miss Elizabeth H.	10.00	Brown, Albert C.	5.00
Barton, Mrs. F. O.	5.00	Brown, Davenport	5.00
Batchelder, Francis	10.00	Brown, Durell Co.	5.00
Bater, Henry R.	2.00	Brown, Edwin	1.00
Bater, W. H.	25.00	Brown, Miss Elizabeth B.,	10.00
Bayley, Edward B.	10.00	Brown, Jonathan, & Son,	25.00
Beal, Mrs. James H.	5.00	Brown, Mrs. Leroy S.	5.00
Beech, Mrs. Herbert	5.00	Brown, Oliver F.	10.00
Berkowitz, Julius	3.00	Bryant, Dr. John	5.00
Bigelow, Mrs. Joseph S.,	10.00	Bullard, Mrs. W. N.	25.00
		Bullard, Dr. William N.,	10.00
Forward	\$427.00	Forward	\$933.00

Forward . . . . .	\$933.00	Forward . . . . .	\$2,641.00
Bunker, Alfred . . . . .	3.00	Cochrane, Alexander . . . . .	5.00
Burnham, Mrs. John A.,	10.00	Cochrane, Mrs. A. . . . .	10.00
Burr, Mr. and Mrs.		Codman, Miss Catherine	
Allston . . . . .	10.00	A. . . . .	5.00
Byerly, Prof. W. E. . . . .	5.00	Colburn, Mrs. Catherine	
"E. S. C." . . . . .	25.00	E. . . . .	25.00
Cabot, Godfrey L. . . . .	1,025.00	Colby, Alfred H. . . . .	5.00
Cabot, Henry B. . . . .	5.00	Colby, Mr. and Mrs.	
Cabot, Samuel . . . . .	10.00	Alfred H. . . . .	10.00
Cabot, Mrs. Samuel . . . . .	25.00	Cole, Dr. Anna B. Taylor,	1.00
Cabot, Mrs. Walter C. . . . .	50.00	Cole, Leland H. . . . .	1.00
Caldwell, Miss Charlotte		Collins, Mrs. Charles H.,	
E. . . . .	5.00	Conant, Miss, and Miss	
Calkins, Mrs. Wolcott . . . . .	2.00	Bigelow . . . . .	10.00
"Cambridge" . . . . .	3.00	Coolidge, Archibald C. . . . .	10.00
Campbell, Rev. W. R. . . . .	2.00	Coolidge, Julian L. . . . .	25.00
Carey, Arthur A. . . . .	10.00	Coolidge, T. Jefferson . . . . .	5.00
Carr, Samuel . . . . .	10.00	Coolidge, Mrs. T. Jeffer-	
Carter, James Richard . . . . .	40.00	son, Jr. . . . .	50.00
Carter, Mrs. John W. . . . .	5.00	Cordner, Miss E. P. . . . .	3.00
Carter, Richard B. . . . .	5.00	Cotting, Charles E. . . . .	25.00
Carter, Rice & Co. . . . .	15.00	Crafts, Miss Elizabeth S. . . . .	10.00
Cary, Miss Emma F. . . . .	10.00	Crafts, James M. . . . .	10.00
Cary, Mrs. Edward M. . . . .	200.00	Crane, Mrs. Joshua, Sr. . . . .	2.00
Cary, Miss Georgina S. . . . .	10.00	Crane, Hon. W. Murray, . . . . .	25.00
Catlin, Rev. H. D. . . . .	1.00	Crane, Mrs. Zenas . . . . .	25.00
Channing, Miss Eva . . . . .	1.00	Crowley, Arthur L. . . . .	10.00
Chase, Miss Alice P. . . . .	50.00	Cruft, Miss E. M. . . . .	10.00
Chase, D. L. F. . . . .	10.00	Cummings, Rev. Edward, . . . . .	10.00
Chase, Mrs. Philip P. . . . .	10.00	Cummings, Miss Louise	
Chase, Richard D. . . . .	10.00	S. . . . .	2.00
Chase & Sanborn . . . . .	25.00	Cunningham, Mrs.	
Chesterton, The A. W.,		Frederic . . . . .	15.00
Co. . . . .	5.00	Currier, Bert S. . . . .	1.00
Clapp, Mrs. Channing . . . . .	5.00	Curtis, Mrs. Charles P. . . . .	10.00
Clark, Mrs. B. Preston . . . . .	10.00	Curtis, Miss F. G. . . . .	5.00
Clark, Mrs. Frederic S. . . . .	5.00	Curtis, Mrs. Greeley S. . . . .	20.00
Clark, George J. J. . . . .	20.00	Curtis, Miss Isabelle P. . . . .	5.00
Clark, Mrs. Henry Paston, . . . . .	2.00	Curtis, Mr. Louis . . . . .	15.00
Clark, James E. . . . .	50.00	"G. J. D." . . . . .	10.00
Clark, J. Payson . . . . .	5.00	Dabney, Herbert . . . . .	2.00
Clifford, Charles W. . . . .	5.00	Daland, Mrs. Tucker . . . . .	10.00
Clifford, Miss Ellen . . . . .	1.00	Dana, Miss Mary Hurd, . . . . .	5.00
Closson, Mrs. W. B. . . . .	5.00	Dane, Mr. and Mrs.	
Clum, Mrs. Eliza J. . . . .	2.00	Ernest Blaney . . . . .	25.00
Cobb, Rev. W. H. . . . .	1.00	Daniels, Mrs. Edwin A. . . . .	1.00
Forward . . . . .	\$2,641.00	Forward . . . . .	\$3,069.00

Forward . . . . .	\$3,069.00	Forward . . . . .	\$3,534.00
Davis, A. McF. . . . .	10.00	Fales, Herbert E. . . . .	25.00
Davis, Mrs. B. C. . . . .	10.00	Farley, Arthur C. . . . .	5.00
Davis, E. B. . . . .	10.00	Farnsworth, Miss Alice . . . . .	10.00
Davis, Harold S. . . . .	5.00	Fay, W. B. . . . .	5.00
Dawson, Elmer E. . . . .	3.00	Fearing, Mrs. Mary P. . . . .	10.00
Day, H. B. . . . .	25.00	Fenno, E. N. . . . .	5.00
Dean, Charles A. . . . .	25.00	Ferrin, Mrs. F. M. . . . .	5.00
Denison, Henry C. . . . .	5.00	Field, J. W. . . . .	10.00
Dennen, Rev. Ernest J. . . . .	5.00	First Unitarian Society in Newton . . . . .	25.00
Denny, Arthur B. . . . .	5.00	Fiske, Miss Cornelia B. . . . .	5.00
Derby, Mrs. Hasket . . . . .	6.00	Fiske, Mrs. J. N. . . . .	25.00
Dewson, George B. . . . .	5.00	Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott . . . . .	100.00
Dexter, Mrs. Frederic . . . . .	10.00	FitzGerald, Desmond . . . . .	5.00
Dobson, Miss C. B. . . . .	5.00	Fitzpatrick, Thomas B. . . . .	5.00
Doe, Charles C. . . . .	10.00	Fobes, Edwin F. . . . .	10.00
Dorchester M. E. Church, . . . . .	15.00	Foote, Arthur . . . . .	2.00
Draper, W. S. . . . .	10.00	Forbes, Edward W. . . . .	2.00
Drew, Miss Sarah A. . . . .	8.00	Forbes, Mrs. J. Malcolm, . . . . .	5.00
Drown, Miss Mary F. . . . .	5.00	Forbes, J. Murray . . . . .	5.00
Drury, Rev. and Mrs. S. S. . . . .	25.00	Forbes, Rev. and Mrs. Roger S. . . . .	5.00
"D" . . . . .	2.00	Fowle, Seth A. . . . .	5.00
Duncan, Mrs. Samuel W., . . . . .	10.00	Fox, Miss Alice M. . . . .	5.00
Eager, Mrs. George R., . . . . .	10.00	Francis, James P. . . . .	10.00
Eastman, Mr. E. Frank, . . . . .	5.00	Freeman, Miss Harriet E. . . . .	15.00
Eaton, James F. . . . .	2.00	French, Miss Cornelia A. . . . .	25.00
Edmands, Mrs. Frank . . . . .	4.00	French, J. E. . . . .	25.00
Edmands, Mr. and Mrs. John S. . . . .	10.00	Friend . . . . .	2.00
Edmands, M. Grant . . . . .	10.00	" . . . . .	5.00
Edwards, Miss Phoebe P., . . . . .	30.00	" . . . . .	100.00
Eliot, Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. . . . .	10.00	" . . . . .	50.00
Eliot, Rev. C. R. . . . .	5.00	" . . . . .	5.00
Eliot, Miss Ida M. . . . .	3.00	" . . . . .	3.00
Ellison, E. H. . . . .	5.00	" . . . . .	100.00
Emerson, Elliott S. . . . .	5.00	" . . . . .	15.00
Emery, The Misses . . . . .	10.00	" . . . . .	5.00
Emmons, Mrs. R. W., 2d, . . . . .	5.00	Fries, Miss Louisa H. . . . .	1.00
Ernst, Dr. and Mrs. Harold . . . . .	5.00	Frothingham, Miss Eugenia B. . . . .	5.00
Esselen, G. J. . . . .	2.00	Frothingham, Dr. Langdon . . . . .	5.00
Estabrook, A. F. . . . .	10.00	Frothingham, Mrs. Louis A. . . . .	25.00
Eustis, Mrs. Herbert H., . . . . .	50.00	Frothingham, Mrs. Ran- dolph . . . . .	5.00
Evans, John . . . . .	20.00		
"F" . . . . .	50.00		
Forward . . . . .	\$3,534.00	Forward . . . . .	\$4,214.00

Forward . . . . .	\$4,214.00	Forward . . . . .	\$4,679.50
Gallaudet, Rev. Herbert D. . . . .	2.00	Hooper, Mrs. J. R. . . . .	10.00
Gardiner, Robert H. . . . .	25.00	Hopkinson, Mrs. Charles, . . . . .	5.00
Gardner, George A. . . . .	20.00	Horsford, Miss Katharine . . . . .	10.00
Gibbs, Lyman . . . . .	10.00	Horton, Mrs. William L., . . . . .	2.00
Gibson, H. W. . . . .	2.00	Houghton, C. S. . . . .	50.00
Gilmour, William . . . . .	5.00	Houghton, Miss Elizabeth G. . . . .	5.00
Goddard, Miss Julia . . . . .	5.00	Houston, Mrs. Georgette R. . . . .	1.00
Gray, Miss Emily . . . . .	5.00	Howe, Henry S. . . . .	20.00
Gray, Miss Harriet . . . . .	5.00	Howe, Dr. O. H. . . . .	2.00
Gray, Miss Isa E. . . . .	25.00	Howland, Miss E. K. . . . .	25.00
Gray, Miss Mary C. . . . .	10.00	Hubbard, Allen . . . . .	2.00
Gray, Roland . . . . .	5.00	Hubbard, Charles W. . . . .	20.00
Grew, Mrs. Edward S. . . . .	25.00	Hubbard, Mrs. C. W. . . . .	10.00
Grew, Mrs. E. W. . . . .	10.00	Hubbard, James M. . . . .	5.00
Grew, Mrs. Henry S. . . . .	15.00	Hunneman, The Misses . . . . .	5.00
Grinnell, Harold D. . . . .	10.00	Hunnewell, Walter . . . . .	20.00
G u i l d , T h e H o n . Courtenay . . . . .	5.00	Huntington, Mrs. W. E., . . . . .	2.00
"T. S. H." . . . . .	50.00	Hurlburt, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. . . . .	5.00
Hanks, Mrs. Charles Stedman . . . . .	5.00	Hussey, Miss Emily M., . . . . .	2.00
Harding, Emor H. . . . .	5.00	Hussey, Mrs. George . . . . .	25.00
Hardy, Alpheus H. . . . .	5.00	Hutchinson, Miss Bertha M. . . . .	15.00
Harmon, Rollin E. . . . .	10.00	Iasigi, Mrs. Oscar . . . . .	10.00
Harrington, Mrs. Francis B. . . . .	3.00	In Memory of a Two-year-old . . . . .	10.00
Harris, Edwin A. . . . .	15.00	Jackson, Mrs. C. C. . . . .	10.00
Hartness, Mrs. James . . . . .	25.00	James, George Abbot . . . . .	10.00
Hartwell, H. W. . . . .	10.00	"A. P. J." . . . . .	20.00
Harwood, Mrs. G. S. . . . .	25.00	Johnson, Arthur S. . . . .	10.00
Haskell, Col. Edward H. . . . .	10.00	Johnson, Edward C. . . . .	10.00
Hathaway, Miss E. R. . . . .	5.00	Johnson, Rev. Herbert S., . . . . .	2.00
Hay, Rev. H. Clinton . . . . .	5.00	Jones, Miss Amelia H. . . . .	25.00
Hayward, Mrs. A. F. . . . .	10.00	Jones, Mrs. Edward C. . . . .	25.00
Headley, P. C., Jr. . . . .	5.00	Josselyn, A. S. . . . .	5.00
Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus . . . . .	10.00	Judd, Mrs. S. A. . . . .	5.00
Hemenway, Miss Clara . . . . .	25.00	Kaufman, Lewis P. . . . .	3.00
Herrick, Mrs. S. E. . . . .	5.00	Keith, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. . . . .	10.00
Higginson, F. L., Jr. . . . .	25.00	Keith, H. J. . . . .	7.50
Hirst, Eben P. . . . .	2.00	Kettle, Claude L. . . . .	5.00
Hodgkins, Mrs. W. H. . . . .	1.50	Kidder, Mrs. A. M. . . . .	15.00
Holbrook, E. Everett . . . . .	15.00	Kidner, Rev. Reuben . . . . .	1.00
Holt, W. R. . . . .	5.00	Kimball, Mrs. David P., . . . . .	25.00
Homans, Mrs. John . . . . .	5.00		
Forward . . . . .	\$4,679.50	Forward . . . . .	\$5,111.00

Forward . . . . .	\$5,111.00	Forward . . . . .	\$5,760.00
Kimball, The Misses . . . . .	25.00	Maplewood New Century	
King, Delcevare . . . . .	25.00	Club . . . . .	5.00
King, D. Webster . . . . .	15.00	Marquis, N. . . . .	1.00
Knight, J. M. . . . .	2.00	Marshall, Mrs. John K. . . . .	2.00
Lamb, H. A. . . . .	10.00	Mason, Miss E. F. . . . .	50.00
Lane, Mrs. John C. . . . .	5.00	Mason, Miss Fanny P. . . . .	50.00
Lane, Mrs. Jonathan A. . . . .	10.00	Mason, Frank S. . . . .	2.00
Lang, Mrs. B. J. . . . .	5.00	Mason, Miss Ida M. . . . .	100.00
Lang, Miss Margaret R. . . . .	2.00	Matlack, Mr. and Mrs.	
Lang, Thomas . . . . .	10.00	Charles . . . . .	2.00
Latimer, Mr. and Mrs.		May, Miss Elinor G. . . . .	5.00
George D. . . . .	5.00	May, Dr. G. E. . . . .	5.00
Lawrence, Mrs. Amory A. . . . .	5.00	Mayo, Mrs. Lawrence . . . . .	5.00
Lawrence, Mrs. Charlotte . . . . .	5.00	McLellan, Edward . . . . .	2.00
Lawrence, Miss Sarah . . . . .	10.00	Means, Miss Ann M. . . . .	10.00
Lawrence, W. Appleton . . . . .	25.00	Merriam, F. . . . .	5.00
Lawrence, Mrs. W. A. . . . .	15.00	Merrill, Mrs. Jennie E. . . . .	1.00
Lee, Miss Ellen M. . . . .	2.00	Merriman, Mrs. Daniel . . . . .	10.00
Lee, Mrs. Joseph . . . . .	50.00	Merritt, Mrs. Percival . . . . .	25.00
Lee, Joseph . . . . .	25.00	Meserve, Mrs. H. G. . . . .	5.00
Legg, John . . . . .	5.00	Miller, E. L. . . . .	10.00
Leighton, Mr. and Mrs.		Mills, Frank P. . . . .	5.00
Leonard F. . . . .	2.00	Moore, Mrs. E. C. . . . .	1.00
Leverett, George V. . . . .	35.00	Moore, Stephen . . . . .	25.00
Leviseur, Mrs. Louis . . . . .	2.00	Moors, Arthur W. . . . .	10.00
Lewis, J. B. . . . .	5.00	Moors, Francis J. . . . .	100.00
Lincoln, William H. . . . .	10.00	Morison, Mrs. John H. . . . .	5.00
“L. S. J.” . . . . .	10.00	Morrill, Miss Amelia . . . . .	10.00
Lombard, Mrs. P. H. . . . .	5.00	Morrill, Miss Annie W. . . . .	10.00
Longfellow, Miss Alice M. . . . .	5.00	Morse, James F. . . . .	50.00
Longyear, J. M. . . . .	100.00	Morse, Miss J. G. . . . .	5.00
Loring, Miss Anna P. . . . .	5.00	Morss, John Wells . . . . .	10.00
Loring, Miss Katharine P. . . . .	5.00	Morville, R. W., Jr. . . . .	10.00
Loring, Mrs. W. C. . . . .	10.00	Moseley, Miss Ellen F. . . . .	10.00
Lowell, Mrs. Francis C. . . . .	20.00	Moses, H. A. . . . .	10.00
Lowell, Miss Lucy . . . . .	10.00	Mulligan, Mrs. Henry C. . . . .	1.00
Luquer, Lynch . . . . .	5.00	Munro, Miss M. H. . . . .	25.00
Lyman, Mrs. Henry . . . . .	50.00	Murlin, Dr. Lemuel H. . . . .	5.00
Lyman, Miss Julia . . . . .	50.00	Murdock, Miss Maria N. . . . .	3.00
Lyman, Theodore . . . . .	50.00	“Nahant” . . . . .	10.00
Lyon, David G. . . . .	2.00	Nason, Miss Mary L. . . . .	3.00
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Manson, Mrs. Alice D. . . . .	10.00	Newell, Mrs. M. A. M. . . . .	10.00
		Norcross, Grenville H. . . . .	10.00
		Norris, Mr. and Mrs.	
		Ziba A. . . . .	5.00
Forward . . . . .	\$5,760.00	Forward . . . . .	\$6,390.00

Forward . . . . .	\$6,390.00	Forward . . . . .	\$7,028.00
Noyes, Mrs. E. I. . . . .	2.00	Prescott, Dr. and Mrs.	
O'Brion, T. L. . . . .	10.00	C. D. . . . .	10.00
O'Connell, Rev. J. P. E. . . . .	25.00	Prescott, Miss Mary R. . . . .	25.00
Osborn, Mrs. John B. . . . .	50.00	Price, Charles R. . . . .	5.00
Osborne, Alfred S. . . . .	5.00	Priest, Mrs. John T. . . . .	3.00
Page, Dr. Calvin G. . . . .	10.00	Proctor, Henry H. . . . .	10.00
Paine, Miss Ethel . . . . .	25.00	Putnam, Mrs. George . . . . .	5.00
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Paine, Miss Helen . . . . .	5.00	Raymond, Mrs. H. E. . . . .	2.00
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Paine, Robert Treat, Ass'n. . . . .	50.00	F. . . . .	2.00
Paine, The Misses . . . . .	25.00	Reed, Arthur M. . . . .	2.00
Palmer, Mrs. Benjamin S. . . . .	10.00	Reed, Miss Emily S. . . . .	5.00
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Parker, Jefferson H. . . . .	5.00	Reed, Miss Ida B. . . . .	10.00
Parker, William C. . . . .	25.00	Reynolds, Miss Anna T. . . . .	10.00
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Peabody, Rev. Endicott,	50.00	C. . . . .	1.00
Peabody, Miss L. M. . . . .	2.00	Rhodes, Mr. L. H. . . . .	5.00
Peavy, G. I. . . . .	5.00	Richards, Miss Grace . . . . .	5.00
Peirce, Mrs. I. Newton . . . . .	25.00	Richardson, Mrs. E. C. . . . .	5.00
Perin, Rev. George L. . . . .	5.00	Richmond, J. B. . . . .	10.00
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Perry, Eugene A. . . . .	5.00	and Miss Anna . . . . .	5.00
Perry, Mrs. Thomas D. . . . .	1.00	Riley, Charles E. . . . .	25.00
Pickering, Miss Annie M. . . . .	1.00	Ripley, Mrs. Clara May . . . . .	5.00
Pickering, Miss M. M. . . . .	1.00	Ripley, Mrs. George . . . . .	25.00
Pickman, Mrs. D. L. . . . .	25.00	Robbins, Mr. and Mrs.	
Pierce, Mrs. A. G., Jr. . . . .	50.00	R. E. . . . .	2.00
Pierce, Mrs. A. Martin . . . . .	5.00	Roberts, Mrs. Coolidge S. . . . .	10.00
Pierce, Mrs. Edward L. . . . .	25.00	Robinson, Roswell R. . . . .	10.00
Pierce, Otis, N. . . . .	20.00	Robinson, William A. . . . .	5.00
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Forward . . . . .	\$7,028.00	Russell, Mrs. Richard . . . . .	1.00
Forward . . . . .		Rust, Mrs. W. A. . . . .	5.00
Forward . . . . .		Forward . . . . .	\$7,313.00

Forward . . . . .	\$7,313.00	Forward . . . . .	\$7,808.00
Saint Paul's School . . . . .	10.00	Stearns, Charles H. . . . .	2.00
Saltonstall, Robert . . . . .	25.00	Stearns, Frank W. . . . .	10.00
Sampson, Miss Lucy S. . . . .	3.00	Stebbins, Rev. Roderick . . . . .	
Sanborn, Miss Helen J. . . . .	2.00	(First Parish of Mil-ton) . . . . .	5.00
Sanborn, James A. . . . .	5.00	Stetson, Frederick D. . . . .	25.00
Sanderson, G. A. . . . .	10.00	Stetson, Mrs. Frederick . . . . .	
Saville, Mrs. William . . . . .	10.00	D. . . . .	5.00
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Seabury, The Misses . . . . .	25.00	Stone, Miss Caroline . . . . .	5.00
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Sears, Mrs. K. W. . . . .	25.00	Stone, Joseph H. . . . .	5.00
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		Tuckerman, Leverett S. . . . .	5.00
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Unknown . . . . .	1.00	F. . . . .	5.00
" . . . . .	1.00	Wheeler, Mrs. A. D. . .	3.00
" . . . . .	1.00	Wheeler, Mrs. A. S. . .	10.00
" . . . . .	1.00	White, Miss Lizzie D. .	10.00
Upheim, Miss E. Annie .	15.00	White, Mrs. M. P. . . .	5.00
Van Brunt, Mrs. Charles,	50.00	White, Miss . . . . .	5.00
Van Uoorden, E. . . . .	5.00	Whiting, Mrs. S. B. . .	5.00
Vaughan, Miss Bertha H.,	5.00	Whittemore, Mrs. F. W.,	5.00
Vera, Frank, Jr. . . . .	150.00	Whittemore, J. Q. A. . .	25.00
Vialle, Charles A. . . . .	10.00	Whitten, Mrs. G. R. . .	10.00
Vieira, Rev. A. P. . . . .	10.00	Wigglesworth, George .	50.00
Von Blomberg, Miss Eva,	6.00	Wilcox, Miss E. Josephine	5.00
Waite, Miss Florence L. .	5.00	Wilder, H. A. . . . .	10.00
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Walworth, Mrs. C. W. . .	5.00	Williams, Mrs. Robert B.,	5.00
Walworth, Miss Harriet E.	5.00	Willson, Miss Lucy B. .	10.00
Walworth, John P. . . . .	5.00	Wilson, Mrs. George G. .	2.00
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Ward, Miss Caroline E.,	25.00	Winslow, Arthur . . . .	20.00
Ward, Mrs. Francis J. . .	5.00	Winsor, Mrs. Alfred . . .	5.00
Ward, Miss M. DeC. . . .	50.00	Winsor, Miss Mary P. . .	5.00
Ware, Miss Mary Lee . .	20.00	Wise, James F. . . . .	10.00
Warren, Mrs. Bayard . .	10.00	Wolcott, Mrs. Roger . .	10.00
Warren, Bentley W. . . .	10.00	Wood, Mrs. A. B. . . .	5.00
Warren, Miss Cornelia . .	10.00	Woodbridge, Prof. S. H.,	5.00
Watkins, Miss E. C. . . .	25.00	Woodbury, H. O. . . . .	1.00
Watson, Thomas R. . . .	5.00	Woodman, Miss Mary . .	15.00
Webster, Andrew C. . . .	10.00	Woods, Henry D. . . . .	50.00
Webster, Mrs. Arthur G.,	2.00	Woodward, Dr. S. B. . .	50.00
Webster, Arthur S. . . .	10.00	Wright, George G. . . .	10.00
Weeks, Mrs. John W. . . .	15.00	Wrightington, Mrs. C. W.	5.00
Weis, Miss A. Lora . . . .	5.00	Wyman, Frank W. . . . .	10.00
Weld, S. M. . . . .	25.00	Young, Miss Fanny . . .	10.00
Wellington, Mrs. Austin C.	2.00	Young, Mrs. Frances J.,	2.00
Forward . . . . .	<hr/> \$8,922.00	Total . . . . .	<hr/> \$9,355.00

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The payment of fifty dollars in one year with the approval of the Board of Directors constitutes a person a Life Member.

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| Cabot, Godfrey L.              | French, Miss Cornelia Ann        |
| Cabot, Mrs. W. C.              | "Friday, the 13th"               |
| Cary, Mrs. Edward M.           | Ginn & Co.                       |
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\* Deceased.

- Higginson, Henry L.  
 Holmes, Mrs. Edward  
 Houghton, C. S.  
 \*Houghton, H. O.  
 Hooker, Miss Sarah H.  
 Hunt, Arthur K.  
 †Hunt, Miss Martha R.  
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 King, Deleevare  
 King, Theophilus  
 Lawrence, W. Appleton  
 Lawrence, Rt. Rev. Wm.  
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 Osborn, Mrs. John B.
- Paine, Miss Ethel L.  
 \*Paine, Robert Treat  
 Paine, Robert Treat, Association  
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 Peabody, Rev. E.  
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 Phillips, Mrs. John C.  
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 Pickman, Mrs. D. L.  
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 Russell, Robert S.  
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 Sias, Mrs. Charles D.  
 Sprague, Mrs. Isaac  
 Sprague, Isaac, Jr.  
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 Tapley, Miss Alice P.  
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 Thayer, R. S.  
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 Wales, Miss M. A.  
 Walker, Grant  
 Walker, Mrs. John G.  
 Ward, Mrs. Francis J.  
 Ward, Miss M. DeC.

\* Deceased.

† Miss Martha R. Hunt had been a life member since 1887 and on her decease left the Society as Residuary Legatee a very generous share in her large estate.

Webb, Mrs. Annie B.	Winsor, Miss M. P.
Weld, S. M.	*Wolcott, Mrs. J. Huntington
Wheatland, Mrs. Stephen G.	Wood, Dr. R. W.
White, Mrs. M. P.	Wood, Mrs. Wm. M.
Whittimore, Charles	Woods, Mrs. Henry
Wigglesworth, Geo.	Woods, Henry D.
Willcox, Miss E. G.	Woodward, Dr. S. B.
Willcox, Miss Mary A.	*Woolson, J. A.

\* Deceased.





FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE NEW ENGLAND  
WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY

*Founded in 1878*  
*Incorporated in 1884 in Boston*

FOR THE YEAR 1917-1918

---

BOSTON:  
OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 200 EQUITABLE BUILDING  
67 MILK STREET  
1918

## OBJECT

The object of this society is to remove temptations to vice and crime—to stop up sources of corruption. Its work is not remedial but preventive—it must make its appeal through the head to the heart—and it does not therefore enlist the sympathies of the community as does the effort to reform the criminal and provide for the wretched. It must accordingly depend for its support upon those who can wisely judge of its value, and who are moved to give, not by impulse, but by reason.

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## APPEAL

*“Persons who, being liable to WATCH AND WARD, neglect or refuse without reasonable excuse to appear and do duty personally or by sufficient substitute; and constables or officers or members of the watch who refuse to execute and observe proper orders, shall forfeit ten dollars.”*

Section 7, Chapter 31, of the Revised  
Laws of Massachusetts, 1902.

It is curious that this old law is on our Statute books to-day. It is of course a “dead letter,” but the need of *watch and ward* is still most urgent.

Can you “do duty personally” in the difficult but most necessary *preventive* work which we are doing?

Will you not, therefore, give to us—your “sufficient substitute”—a generous subscription, to enable us to do it for you?

---

## FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to The New England Watch and Ward Society, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of . . . . .

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PRES. W. F. HUNTINGTON, LL.D., 1907-13.  
HON. SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D., 1907-14.  
REV. FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, D.D., 1907-14.  
HON. EDWIN D. MEAD, 1911-18.

## FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

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200 EQUITABLE BUILDING,  
March 1, 1918.

*To the Members and Friends of The New England  
Watch and Ward Society:—*

“War emergency” has been the imperative factor in all the work of this year, and the year has been characterized by large moral advances in the suppression of vice.

The relation between morals and military efficiency has been recognized in the high standard raised by Congress in Sections 12 and 13 of the Selective Draft Act, and its importance emphasized by the appointment by President Wilson of a Commission on Training Camp Activities to which was delegated the responsibility of promoting the enforcement of the law. Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick was made the chairman of the Commission and under his leadership a great advance in sober and clean living has been made by the fighting forces throughout the nation. This epoch-making law reads as follows:—

“SECTION 12. That the President of the United States, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, is authorized to make such regulations governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to the officers and enlisted men of the Army as he may from time to time deem necessary or advisable: *Provided*, that no person, corporation, partnership, or association shall sell, supply, or have in his or its possession any intoxicating or spirituous liquors at any military station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers’ or enlisted men’s club, which is being used at the time for military purposes under this Act, but the Secretary of War may

Morals and  
Efficiency

Federal  
Law

make regulations permitting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes. It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale, or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.

SECTION 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed during the present war to do everything by him deemed necessary to suppress and prevent the keeping or setting up of houses of ill fame, brothels, or bawdy houses within such distance as he may deem needful of any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training, or mobilization place, and any person, corporation, partnership, or association receiving or permitting to be received for immoral purposes any person into any place, structure, or building used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution within such distance of said places as may be designated, or shall permit any such person to remain for immoral purposes in any such place, structure, or building as aforesaid, or who shall violate any order, rule, or regulation issued to carry out the object and purpose of this section shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.

#### AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

*Approved October 6, 1917*

In construing the provisions of Sections twelve and thirteen of the Selective Draft Act approved May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, the word 'Army' shall extend to and include 'Navy'; the word 'military' shall include 'naval'; 'Article of War' shall include 'Articles for the Government of the Navy'; the words 'camps, station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club,' in section twelve, and 'camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training, or mobilization place,' in section thirteen, shall include such places under naval jurisdiction as the President may prescribe, and the powers therein conferred upon the Secretary of War with regard to the military service are hereby conferred upon the Secretary of the Navy with regard to the naval service."

This Society was early called upon to assist the Commission in carrying out its purposes in New England especially, until military and naval officers could be appointed and get the work well in hand. Now our task is to maintain the advance thus secured and to preserve what has been gained under this law and its enforcement.

The benefit of the high standard raised by Congress has not been felt alone by the members of the Army and Navy, but gradually has come the recognition of the facts that all men of military age are potential, if not actual, soldiers, and that the presence of vice resorts in any community, especially in war times, ought to be condemned by public opinion. The result has been to render all law enforcing authorities more alert than usual, and any appeal to them on evidence of bad conditions has seldom been stoutly disregarded.

The war emergency is still with us, and constant vigilance only will assure a permanency to the gains achieved. This Society for the duration of the war must give the most earnest attention and first place to the suppression of all corrupting agencies affecting our fighting forces. We trust our friends will appreciate the extra work and financial demands that this places upon us and increase their gifts accordingly.

The program of the Commission on Training Camp Activities covers the same fields of work, all but one of which we have covered during the past ten years,—immorality, gambling, habit-forming drugs, and drink to soldiers. I shall point out some of the more conspicuous achievements in each field.

“Our Commission”

Actual and Potential Soldiers

War Emergency

Program

## I. Crimes Against Public Chastity

When discussion arose in April as to the most suitable location for a military cantonment in Massachusetts, and before the site was decided on, it seemed

**Over-the-Hills Cleanup**

likely that the camp would be placed in a locality used later for the second largest New England camp. For fully fifty years a group of immoral resorts of a road-house character had been located in the neighborhood. Gradually in the vicinity of these immoral houses a set of church convents, orphanages, and an old couples' home had grown up. The insult of the situation had impressed the leaders of that faith and the time seemed ripe for its removal.

After repeated appeals to local authorities, and even to others, a prominent official sent for the Secretary of the Society and asked us to gather evidence and end the nuisance. We agreed to do so, and in a few weeks, with the help of deputy sheriffs, raided the houses and arrested thirty-nine inmates, helpers and promoters of those nuisances.

We complained in court of the promoters under the "iron-clad" section of our law, and we are glad to recognize the earnest support given by the court in the prosecutions, for after a full trial the maximum sentences were imposed on the keepers of those houses. On the appeal the jury convicted both, and one was sentenced to fifteen months in the House of Correction, while the other took exceptions to the Supreme Court and later secured a reversal of the decree on technical grounds.

At the same time we brought prosecutions we also brought "Injunction and Abatement" cases against the owners. These resulted in an agreement to a set of stipulations which assures the use of the property for clean purposes only in the future.

It was a clean-cut victory for decency, and when a few weeks later thousands of our soldiers were camped in the proximity of that property, we could rejoice at what our work had accomplished for the soldiers as well as the citizens of the three large manufacturing cities of the vicinity.

The chief New England military camp was, however, located at Ayer, and as soon as public

**Iron-Clad Work****Injunction Cases**

announcement was made of that fact we commenced a survey of the towns for ten miles around that town to locate all questionable resorts and suppress them. There were in all in that zone six such places which for years had continued relatively unmolested by the town authorities. We gathered evidence and raided two of these houses and secured the convictions of the keepers and inmates. Other forces attended to the rest of them. We are glad to say that for a wide zone the vicinity of Camp Devens is now clean.

Devens  
Zone  
Survey

The only case we have lost before a jury this year ended with the disagreement of the jury, which it is reported stood ten to two for convictions, and was a case in Worcester County where a disorderly hotel had become a nuisance to neighbors, who observed soldiers resorting there. In the lower court a time sentence was imposed on the keeper, and fines upon three couples surprised in a raid upon the house.

Jury Case  
Lost

### *1. Injunction Cases.*

The most important case of the year was an effort to close an old hostelry of this city by use of the Red Light Injunction and Abatement Law of 1914. After a trial of ten days in the Equity Court the judge did not dismiss the petition, as some erroneously supposed, but reported the case to the Supreme Court to have certain legal questions decided. The questions concerned the constitutionality of the law, its applicability to hotels, the degree of proof required under it, and the right of a trial by jury if the defendants requested it.

Injunction  
Law  
to Supreme  
Court

The spirit of this case is well expressed by the judge in his report of the case to the Supreme Court, *Judge's Report* as follows:—

"It appeared in evidence that owing to the large number of soldiers and sailors belonging to the army and navy of the United States now frequenting the City of Boston there is

a great, special and necessary public concern respecting the prevalence of prostitution; that the restriction of this evil in hotels and cafés is a matter of great difficulty but is a thing very necessary to accomplish, if possible, in the public interest generally and particularly in the interest of the army and navy at the present time; and that the act of 1914, if constitutional and applicable, indicates a way of reaching this evil as it exists in hotels and cafés more effective than that afforded by the provisions of ch. 101 of the Revised Laws. It is important, therefore, that the true construction and validity of this act should be determined by the Supreme Judicial Court at the earliest opportunity.”\*

If the Supreme Court should decide this case favorably, the law would be of great service in removing other places of long-standing corruption.

Account of other Injunction cases will be found on page 8.

## 2. *Immoral Cafés.*

The most important advance of the year in the fight against immorality came in the restrictive rule issued by the Boston Licensing Board under the leadership of Chairman Fletcher Ranney and was intended to prevent immoral solicitation in cafés where liquor is sold to women. It aims to keep unaccompanied men and women apart under circumstances and conditions that have before this tended to make these cafés market-places of vice.

“Segrega-  
tion of Sex  
Rule”

It has been effective in greatly reducing immorality in these places. Specially selected agents of this Society have regularly visited these places for observation, and their reports have been sent to the Commission on Training Camp Activities at Washington, on whose representation this rule was instituted.

We are glad to acknowledge that the rule has been very generally observed and has had excellent results.

\* Copies of the documents on file at the Court House in this case may be had, by request to our office.

### 3. *Indecent Theatricals.*

There has been a steady improvement during the past year in the burlesque houses which for several years have been singled out as the places most needing attention.

The Moral Code issued by former Mayor Curley at the instigation of the Boston Committee on Public Amusements has been generally observed. Some persistent infractions of this made it necessary during the year for this Society to gather evidence and apply for a warrant for the manager of one of these houses for an obscene exhibition. The warrant was granted by the court, but later withdrawn upon the promise of the licensing authorities to issue orders taking from any offending comedians the right to appear in Boston again during the subsequent theatrical season, and to the management forbidding their appearance for that time. This was done and widely advertised, with wholesome results to subsequent performances in that showhouse. Not a show has been given in any burlesque houses in Boston this year that agents of this Society have not visited and made a regular written report upon.

A Warrant Withdrawn

Control through the licensing authority and black-listing offending performers seem practical methods of eliminating indecency without undue advertising of objectionable performances.

A comparison of Boston with other large cities of the country with respect to burlesque performances is favorable to our city.

## II. Crimes Against Public Health

There has been steady progress in this department during the past year. The special "drive" made by the District Attorney's office in February, 1917, when one of the leading offenders in the illegal prescribing of drugs was convicted and later pun-

**Bad Leak  
Sealed**

ished by eighteen months in the House of Correction, succeeded in sealing up a leak that our effort of ten years had not closed. The fraudulent prescribing of large quantities of drugs under the pretext of a medical treatment by some unscrupulous physicians was an offence which neither our methods nor the old law, which compelled the use of habitual users for gathering evidence, was so well suited to reach as are the police methods, backed by the sympathetic support of an aroused police department.

Our greatest work on the drug field was in beginning, without even a law on the statutes against it, and agitating and educating until legislation of the most drastic kind was available; then enforcing the law by hundreds of prosecutions against the constantly changing methods of distribution until the traffic had reached the last trench. We are glad the public authorities and the police were at last aroused in such a way as to count it especially praiseworthy to rally and drive out the one remaining method which had baffled us. We are glad to accord to the District Attorney the credit he deserves for his splendid backing of his able assistant, Abram C. Webber, in the fight against habit-forming drugs.

After the fraudulent physicians had been forced to obey the law, the illegal sources of supply of drugs were outside of this State. Places in Rhode Island, Maine, and Canada have been utilized.

We made a special investigation of the sources in these places, when it became evident that the habit might find a footing at Camp Devens. We found the sources in Portland and Lewiston, Me., and Providence, R.I., and sent the report to the Commission on Training Camp Activities. From that Commission the information passed with authority to the Internal Revenue Department. Federal cases were soon made against the most flagrant offenders, and another source of supply closed up.

**The  
District  
Attorney's  
Drug  
Work Com-  
mended****Another  
Leak**

Boston has not in a decade been so free from the drug vice as to-day.

Outside of Boston we brought prosecutions against several physicians,—in fact, convicted about as many physicians outside of Boston as were convicted in this city.

The last set of prosecutions for peddlers in Boston showed us that the crime of drug-selling is on the wane.

### III. Crimes Against Public Policy

#### 1. *Manuel Gambling.*

The only case lost this year by the Society in any Superior Court of the State was lost in Suffolk Superior Criminal Court. It was appealed from the Chelsea Police Court. We had won the case there only after the greatest difficulty in keeping our citizen witnesses from corruption. One was actually gotten away from the State; many had taken advantage of their constitutional right not to incriminate themselves. The Suffolk County jury pronounced the defendant not guilty in spite of the fact, which, of course, could not be introduced in evidence, that the citizens of Chelsea had turned out of office the mayor under whose term of office this and other large games had been raided by our agents.

A Miscarriage of Justice

Encouraged by his acquittal and seeing a profitable opportunity in the opening up of a large camp in Essex County, the acquitted person opened up a gambling house near the camp, and had run it about a month when we secured evidence and raided it. Twenty-seven men were secured and indubitable evidence of its character. This time the keeper who had been formerly acquitted left the State before the warrant for his arrest had been secured. He has not returned during the year. The assistants in the game were each found guilty and

Finally Caught

**Soldiers  
and  
Gambling****A "Ringer-  
In" Pun-  
ished**

fined, as well as all taking part in the game. The gaming house was stripped of all its furniture, fixtures, and movable property and it has not reopened.

On the invitation of citizens of Milford, Mass., we investigated the vice conditions there which were menacing the soldiers camping at Framingham. Illegal sale of liquor and gambling houses was the form the vice took. We raided four places,—three gambling houses and a kitchen bar-room,—and in each case convicted the keepers of the places.

In these trials appeared a so-called "ringer-in," or person who takes the place of another in court, thus allowing the real culprit to escape. As the "ringer-in" had used the name under which the real culprit was bailed, he was charged, when discovered, with the crime of disguising himself with intent thereby to defeat justice. The person who had been bailed was hunted up when he did not appear in court to plead, and was given, besides the usual fine, thirty days in the House of Correction. The result of this earnest prosecution was to impress upon those lightly regarding the court a wholesome respect for it, and a lesson in the difficulty of avoiding just punishment when officers of the law are in earnest.

On invitation of citizens of Lawrence, Mass., we investigated conditions there, and found gambling rife. In nearly twoscore of places nickel money gambling machines were in use. The difficulty of raiding so many places at once was overcome by securing two furniture automobiles and rushing from place to place so quickly that few of the places were able to secrete their gambling implements. We won all the cases but three, and fines of from \$10 to \$75 were imposed. On appeal they all paid fines in the Superior Court. When an election came about four months later the Commissioner of Public Safety failed of re-election, and in his place was elected a man pledged to enforce the law.

*2. Pools.*

One type of gambling has been on the increase during the last five years, and has spread to considerable proportions. It is the type of pool which is based upon the last numbers of the total of New York Clearings which are published in the newspapers on the financial page on all days of the week except Monday morning. If the number of the ticket corresponds with the last four or three, two or one numbers of the total of the clearings as announced by official newspapers, a prize ranging from \$100 down to \$1 is promised. The promoters find it profitable because the chance of winning the capital prize is small and of securing even the smallest prize is very remote.

Clearing  
House  
Pool

This year we succeeded in gathering evidence against the person believed to be the head of the largest clearing-house pool in the State, and on his appeal to the Superior Court his case was filed on the payment as costs of \$500 with the understanding that if he be ever found concerned with a clearing-house pool again the case would be taken from the files and sentence imposed.

We believe this treatment of the case was a mistake and have doubt about his abandonment of the business, although we have not been able to prove a case against him since.

#### IV. Miscellaneous

Our agents are not police officers or public officials. Hence to bribe them or offer to bribe them, or for them to take a bribe under the bribery law, is not a crime. This is well known, and has been the source of much anxiety to us. I never have known in my ten years of service of any agents accepting a bribe corruptly, but offers of sums as high as \$1,000 have, it is said, been offered to agents.

Corruptly  
Influencing  
Agents

This year a law against corruptly influencing an agent against the interests of his employer was discovered and tried. It reads as follows:—

“Whoever corruptly gives, offers or promises to an agent, employee or servant, any gift or gratuity whatever, with intent to influence his action in relation to his principal’s, employer’s or master’s business; or an agent, employee, or servant who corruptly requests or accepts a gift or gratuity or promise to make a gift or to do an act beneficial to himself, under an agreement or with an understanding that he shall act in any particular manner in relation to his principal’s, employer’s or master’s business; . . . shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by such fine and by imprisonment for not more than one year.”—Chap. 343, Acts 1904.

A person charged under it with offering to bribe an agent of this Society was found guilty and sentenced. This law has not yet been passed upon by the Supreme Court, and its meaning elucidated, but a careful study tends to convince us that any one who offers our agents bribes in the future, if evidence of it is obtained, will have an opportunity to take the law to the Supreme Court.

In March of this year two men who several years ago had done loyal and honest work for the Society were arrested, charged with offering to protect a certain hotel manager for money. Because a man has ever worked for our Society can be no guarantee that he may not years afterwards turn out bad, but that we could be considered to be discredited by his conduct long after he has left our employ or been discharged is manifestly unfair. When the fact of his distant previous relation with the Society is widely advertised, the circumstances of the charge against him need to be carefully examined to determine how much venom against the Society is actuating the case.

Turning from these unpleasant things, we are glad to report that five of our agents of recent years are now in the service of the Army or Navy,—

An  
Unpleasant  
Incident

Stewart, Damrell, Whitney, Chappell, and Hadfield, while Wellman Taylor and Winthrop Sears are engaged in munition work. We claim no more credit for this splendid record than we admit discredit for the adjudged unworthy career of those spoken of in the last paragraph.

### LEGISLATION

An effort was made in this session of the legislature to repeal the law which provides a civil remedy against stock wagering, a serious evil.\* The Joint Judiciary Committee reported that the petitioners *in hoc re* be permitted to withdraw the petition.

One of the most important pieces of legislation to restrain immorality was enacted this year in a law to license lodging houses and compel hotels to keep a register and require registration of individuals by their true or ordinary names. This bill was inspired by the military authorities and their agents in this section, and it will be very useful in suppressing prevalent types of disorderly resorts.

Stock  
Wagering

Anti-  
Immoral  
Lodgings  
Law

### Summary

Our agents have this year investigated conditions in 79 cities and towns situated in all of the New England States. We have lost after trial in the lower courts five cases and in the Superior Court one case, and secured a disagreement in another case. Below is a summary with the results:—

98%  
Victories

#### I. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH:

1. Illegal prescribing narcotics . . . . .	2
2. Illegal sale druggist narcotics . . . . .	1
3. Illegal sale peddler narcotics . . . . .	4

Total . . . . .	7
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\* If any one wishes a full statement of our grounds in opposing this repeal, a pamphlet which the Secretary issued on the subject of "Stock Wagering" will be cheerfully mailed to any address.

<b>II. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC CHASTITY:</b>	
1. House of ill fame (iron-clad) . . . . .	3
2. Prostitution nuisance . . . . .	6
3. Idle and disorderly . . . . .	44
4. Sale of obscene pictures . . . . .	1
5. Manager obscene show . . . . .	1
6. Permitting immoral use of property . . . . .	1
 Total . . . . .	 56
<b>III. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY:</b>	
1. Gambling nuisances . . . . .	12
2. Slot machines . . . . .	66
3. Lottery tickets, sale of . . . . .	6
4. Promote lottery . . . . .	2
5. Present in gambling house . . . . .	107
6. Gaming Lord's Day . . . . .	5
 Total . . . . .	 198
<b>IV. MISCELLANEOUS:</b>	
1. Liquor nuisance . . . . .	2
2. Stubborn child . . . . .	1
3. Disguise . . . . .	1
4. Injunctions . . . . .	3
5. Attempting to bribe an agent . . . . .	1
 Total . . . . .	 8
<b>GRAND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	
	269

Total fines imposed . . . . . \$4,795.00  
 Total sentences imposed . . . . . 139 months

Cases in Boston . . . . . : : : : : 67\*  
 Elsewhere in Commonwealth . . . . . : : : : : 200

Cases lost, 5; withdrawn, 1; fugitive from justice, 1.  
 Per cent. of cases won, 98%.

J. FRANK CHASE, *Secretary.*

\* In 60 cases assisted police to gather evidence.

FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING  
OF  
*The New England Watch and Ward Society*

The above meeting was held at St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, at 4 P.M., Sunday, April 14, 1918. Addresses were made by President Rev. Frederick B. Allen, Rev. Endicott Peabody, and Col. M. B. Stewart, U.S.A. The Secretary, J. Frank Chase, read his annual report. The following is a stenographic report of the addresses:—

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**Address of Rev. Frederick B. Allen**

It seems appropriate upon this fortieth anniversary of the New England Watch and Ward Society to give a brief review of its history and of the measure of its success.

The object of the Society is the "Promotion of Public Morality and the Removal of Corrupting Agencies." At first we directed our efforts exclusively against immoral books, pictures, and resorts. Later we began our work against all forms of illegal gambling. In recent years we have added to our field the fight against the sale of habit-forming drugs.

It should be borne in mind that we do not undertake to punish the weak and wretched victims of vice, but those who for money carry on an organized system of exploitation. We fight not the tempted but the tempters.

One of our most useful services has been to secure

more effective legislation for the conviction of deliberate law-breakers. For instance, there was a time when the only books which were explicitly forbidden by law were those containing obscene, indecent, or impure language. It was discovered, however, that there were vile books and pictures which this statute did not cover. It took a long fight to secure the added words: "or manifestly tending to corrupt the morals of youth." This added clause made all literature of impure influence illegal and open to prosecution.

Much of the change in our statutes which has proved effective against immorality, against organized gambling and the sale of habit-forming drugs in Massachusetts and other New England States, has been initiated and secured by our Society.

Another service we have rendered has been the education of public opinion. Nothing is more necessary for the suppression of social evils than the existence of a sensitive conscience and a vigorous condemnation of vice in a community.

Almost all great reforms have depended for their success upon stirring public indignation against shameful conditions. Whatever we have accomplished, be it much or little, has been due to the backing of the public.

We undertake no movement unless we believe it has the sympathy of all decent people.

As our work is very expensive, it has required public confidence and generous financial support. During the past ten years we have spent, in all, about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. We have also acquired an endowment fund of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Bequests amounting to forty thousand dollars more have been probated although not yet received.

Again: We have always sought, as far as possible, to co-operate with public officials, rather than vaguely and blindly to condemn them.

Police and courts were once very lax in the field where we work. There was a time when the Chief of Police of Boston told me that it was necessary to tolerate gaming houses, because he depended upon their keepers to betray prominent criminals whom he was seeking.

The testimony of our Society was largely instrumental in securing legislation by which the appointment of our Police Commissioner was taken from the City Mayor and put into the hands of the State Governor. Whatever one's abstract theory on that matter may be, I believe that all impartial observers must acknowledge the signal subsequent improvement of our police administration.

To-day the police not only co-operate but take a vigorous initiative in fighting organized immorality, gambling, and the sale of pernicious drugs.

I know of no city in the world as large as Boston where there is not a single open gaming house. That is true of Boston.

Once more: The measure of the efficiency of our Society is not to be found merely in the successful prosecution of offenders, but in our silent prevention of evil. We get enough convictions to prove that we are watching and warding—and wrong-doers have learned that it is unsafe to break the law.

We once prosecuted bad books in the courts, with the incidental result that beyond our reach we helped advertise those books. Now we co-operate with the book trade of Boston, who, not only at our suggestion but of their own initiative, silently prevent the offering for sale of objectionable books.

While there is much to encourage us, our whole activity is still a fight. We have pitted against us men utterly without scruple or conscience, who try to thwart every effort to abolish public evils.

We owe our success very largely to our good fortune in having an agent who is a born fighter, who

is an acute student of the law and of human nature, and who does not know what fear is. Every conviction he secures makes new enemies who hate him.

The directors of our Society who have worked with him for more than ten years will, I know, be glad to bear their testimony to his high character, his personal purity, his heroic courage, and his moral earnestness.

When one remembers that *in court trials we contend with a class of lawyers who, for a sufficient fee, are willing to defend prostitution and all that is vile, to make statements which they know are untrue, and freely encourage perjured testimony*,—when one observes also that we win 98 cases out of every hundred, one can very well account for the attacks upon our Society and its agents. “If you have no case, abuse the plaintiff.”

In closing, let me say that we have had the satisfaction of sustaining and co-operating with the Government in protecting from temptations our soldiers and sailors, not only here in Boston and in our various camps near by, but throughout New England.

We can bear witness to the earnestness and intelligence with which the Administration has, on a large scale, fought the same good fight which in our narrower field we have carried on for forty years.

I have great pleasure in introducing as our next speaker, who will give a brief report of the work of the Society for the last year, our Agent and Secretary, Mr. J. Frank Chase.

The report of the Secretary will be found on pages 17 to 18 (vid.s.).

## Address by Reverend Endicott Peabody

Headmaster Groton School, Groton, Mass.

I think it is well, my friends, in these days when there is a good deal of depression in the hearts of the people, that when Americans get together they should speak words of encouragement to one another. There is criticism abroad, much perfectly just criticism no doubt, and we want to give it expression, if it is constructive criticism; and yet we want to encourage one another in regard to the great things that have been done and are being done by our Nation. We have made mistakes; we have fallen short in many respects; but there are two great things which have been accomplished during the last year and a half.

The first is the Draft Act. They said,—the people who knew or thought they knew,—“This Nation will never stand for conscription; it is against the spirit of the people.” And the Draft Act went through Congress in a short time and with a tremendous majority. When it had been passed, there were those in Congress itself who said, “It is all right to pass the act now; but it has got to be carried out, and we shall see trouble.” And the Act was enforced and the men came to the colors. There was no difficulty whatever. It was a wonderful achievement on the part of this Nation.

The second great thing that has been done has been to raise the ideal of the soldier. The old idea of the soldier—you know what it was: the soldier was to be developed as a fighting man,—a fire-eater. “What have we,” men said who were responsible for him as a fighting man, “to do with his morals? A fighting man is naturally not very careful about his morals. What have we to do in regard to his character?” So general was that impression that

when the people about Ayer were told that a great cantonment was going to be established there, there were misgivings of heart. Men declared: "We wish that these people were not coming here; we wish that the site might be changed. What is to be the effect upon our countryside?" When it was suggested to certain officers that the coming of the soldiers might be unpleasant for the towns round-about, the old-timer replied, "There won't be any difficulty about it; all that is necessary is to put in a provost guard and they will keep things quiet."

And then Congress, inspired, I fancy, as we suppose, by the Secretary of War, passed an act giving the President of the United States full authority to make conditions such that the men of the Army should be sober and chaste. There were drawn around the cantonments as they were established throughout the country zones, five miles in depth, and into these zones no liquor may be brought. No saloons may be built in the zones, and into these zones no people of immoral character can be brought,—none of those hideous persons who carry on commercialized vice. It has worked a miracle.

My friends, Colonel Stewart has told you—he knows more about soldiers than any one here, more probably than any man in Camp Devens—the kind of men they have been turning out. He is a sober man, and he is a clean man.

Two young officers were talking with me the other day. They said that they had been for four months at a camp and they had not seen one drunken man. In Ayer the people are happier than they were before the soldiers came.

Secretary Baker, in talking to representatives of the War Commission, reported that at Charlotte, where the camp had been established at that time five or six months, not a woman had been insulted by a soldier. I can bring the same testimony from Ayer. These soldiers are a clean, fine, responsive,

fit, splendid set of men,—such a group of men, such an army as until a year ago was never thought possible.

I have good cheer also to bring in regard to our men abroad. The other day I received from one who had been sent out to observe, a man in high authority, one who is known probably to every one here, a letter in which he said: "The official figures of our men incapacitated through venereal trouble covering almost the whole period of our time in France is 3.3 per thousand. This level has been steadily kept with one or two exceptions. Immediately, when there was a rise, the surgeon-general made an inquiry as to why and where the increase was. I think there were only one or two instances where it rose above the 3.3, and then it was something less than 4. And I venture to say that no other army, in any period of its history, could give such a record."

"All this," he goes on to say, "is not because conditions in France are favorable. They are not. It is all due to our relatively clean conditions. The explanation is in our forehandedness, which represents the true state of affairs in America before the country declared war, and the way we handled the matter at the outset. Whatever failures there might have been in our conduct of affairs in France, little criticism can be made in this particular matter. Men in high position in one of the Allied armies have told me that our literature is far and away the best they have seen for military uses; and indeed they are looking to us for relief, and they are quoting both our literature and our methods as being the sort that should be adopted by themselves.

"It should be further remembered that in the incoming troops we are steadily receiving higher and higher types of men. I should look for an even better record in the future than in the past. Fortunately our men are not in the way of going to

the worst cities in France. We have every expectation to make rest camps so attractive that men will prefer to go there than go anywhere else."

We have passed the Act of Congress and the Secretary of War has given out that it will be enforced to the letter and in the spirit; and there has been an interest on the part of the public in regard to this thing. There have been great forces brought to bear on the soldiers,—the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross, the Y. W. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and the War Camp Community Service with all its clubs. And then there has been this prevention, this keeping away of liquor and of immoral persons. When the time came for establishing this camp at Ayer, what more natural than that they should have turned to the Watch and Ward Society and asked their co-operation and their leadership? What they did has been recounted by the Agent and Secretary of this Society. They had the machinery; they had the eagerness, the readiness to serve; and they saved—helped to save—the soldiers from those vicious conspirators. Now the military authorities are able to take it up, and the Society turns again to the protection of our civilian population.

Have you thought (no doubt you have) of the definite, splendid work which has been done to protect your children during all these years in which the founder of this Society has been inspiring the public and has been inspiring the directors to carry on this work,—how they have saved our children and our citizens from gambling and other evils? I know the awful results that these vices have upon them,—how they come often just at the crucial time of their lives. Gambling is wrong in itself. It is not easy to prove that, but you can point out the effects of gambling. It spoils true sport, arouses suspicion, and breaks up friendships. It ruins the career of many a young man at college.

Do you know that this Association has saved

your children from the habit-forming drugs which destroy character? A friend of mine, a splendid fellow, full of promise, began to take a little opium, or something of the kind, in order to keep himself going in his work; it laid hold on him and slowed him up. Then he began to be ashamed of himself, he began to lie, and finally he lost all sense of self-respect, and died in the West, a suicide. There are men in this community now who are trying to sell that kind of thing sometimes to older people, sometimes to the young, and this Society is driving them out of business. It is driving out also the bad cafés. It carries on warfare against those who prey upon the young and ruin them in body and soul.

No wonder that Jesus spoke more severely, more indignantly, of such than of any other people: "Whosoever shall cause one of these little ones to offend, it were better for him that a millstone were hung about his neck, and that he were cast into the midst of the sea."

These are the things, my friends, some of the things from which this Society is saving your children. It is forty years ago since the Society was founded. It is a great monument to its founder. To-day we want to congratulate him on these splendid achievements of the Association. Think of what it meant to come forward, to take up a work of this kind, with all of the unpleasantness which it brings to a sensitive soul, with all the criticism which it meets with and has met with,—still more, perhaps, in the early days,—and all the indifference of a great multitude of people. It requires a man of heroic mould to carry on a work of this character. His work has been splendidly seconded; it has been backed up during many years by the Secretary of the Association,—a man sagacious and practical, so that nearly every case that he takes up is brought to a successful conclusion;

a man who is heedless of violence, a man of courage, never to submit or yield, and, what is else, not to be overcome, with a Board of Directors of large experience, devoted to the interests of the public.

For this Society I venture to-day to make an appeal for your sympathy and for your aid. Let us raise them above the worry of inadequate support,—these men who are spending themselves, quietly, bravely, in order that "our sons may grow up as the young plants and our daughters as the polished corners of the temple."

### Address by Colonel M. B. Stewart

Chief of Staff, Division Headquarters, Camp Devens

This afternoon for the first time I have the pleasure of making the acquaintance of some of the members of the Watch and Ward Society, and of learning something of the aims of that organization. However, for something like twenty years or more I have taken more or less part in an attempt to solve some of the main problems which interest you.

While we have approached these problems from a somewhat different angle, our objects have been the same. When I say "our," I refer to the officers of the United States Army,—and I fancy that the obstacles which we have encountered in our efforts have been somewhat identical with those which you have encountered.

In all truthfulness I must say that the principal obstacle which we have encountered in every part of the United States, and in every one of the Possessions in which the Army has been stationed, has been the absolute indifference of the people on the subject. If it were possible to so qualify it, I would say that it had been an active indifference.

That situation has changed somewhat in the last year, and for a reason which is quite obvious. For the past twenty years we have been making a fight for a class of men whom I might call, I suppose, the sons of Nobodies; that is, they were youngsters who came to us from no particular community. They were not representative of any particular class. The result was that there was no general or community interest back of them. Nobody, except their officers, took any particular interest in them. To-day we are dealing with the sons of Somebodies, and we have communities who are interested in the welfare of those men. Conditions are better for that reason.

I am going to take enough of your time to tell you of an instance that happened about ten years ago,—to be exact, just ten years ago this spring. In San Francisco, down in what was known as the Barbary Coast, perhaps one of the most disreputable sections in any city in this country, a young soldier became engaged in a more or less drunken brawl and killed a policeman. The city of San Francisco was profoundly shocked. Everybody was eager to punish this soldier for his crime. All of the influence of the police department and the others interested in the police department was brought to bear to secure his conviction.

His history was this: He had come to the Army from an obscure but respectable and God-fearing family. His life, up to the time he had come to the Army, had been entirely exemplary. He had, I think, been a member of the Y. M. C. A., and had in other ways conducted himself as the average decent young man in any community would be expected to do. In the post he had established for himself in the year that he had been in the service a record of being a clean, extremely decent young man. He was prominent in athletics in the post, which spoke for itself as indicating that his habits were good.

The history of the crime was that he had gone to San Francisco with other soldiers; they had drifted down into this section of the town; he had taken two or three drinks, and, due to the fact that he was not accustomed to drinking, they had more effect on him than they would have had on a man accustomed to drinking. A patrol came along picking up men who were in San Francisco without authority; and in a more or less playful spirit he engaged in a tussle with the corporal in charge of the patrol, in the tussle slipped the corporal's revolver out of the holster, ran down the street and ran into somebody. That somebody struck him over the head with a club, and another scuffle ensued in which the policeman was shot, whether intentionally or accidentally was never disclosed.

As I say, every effort was made to convict that young man of murder and to have him executed. Fifty or a hundred officers who were stationed in that vicinity took up a collection among themselves and hired the best legal talent available in that section of the country and had the young man defended, with the result, as I recall, that he was given a sentence of ten years' imprisonment.

The young man undoubtedly killed the policeman, but the people of San Francisco were responsible for the crime. In the first place, they maintained the breeding-ground which made that crime possible; and in the second place, the attitude of San Francisco, not at all dissimilar from the attitude throughout the country, was such as to bar the enlisted man in the uniform of his country from reputable places of amusement. As a matter of fact, at that particular time it was extremely difficult for an enlisted man in uniform to secure admittance to first-class hotels, first-class theatres, or any other first-class places of public entertainment or amusement.

So much for the indifference of the public in that case. On another occasion, within the last five

years, I was stationed at a post where the rottenest aggregation of brothels I have ever seen in my life was located on the edge of the post, across the road from the officers' quarters and from the barracks of the men. As a matter of fact, it was not a stone's throw from my own back door. In those dozen or more brothels flourished every form, if I may use the expression, of intensified vice. They did not even hesitate at selling liquor containing wood-alcohol to enlisted men, with the result that some of them died from it. We made every effort to close those places; we appealed to the community, which, by the way, derived the greater part of its living from the officers and enlisted men in that post. We met with absolute indifference. The place existed and continued to exist until only a short time ago, when conditions changed and the post was devoted to another purpose, and, for reasons more diplomatic than any other, those places were closed. That is the condition that we have contended with ever since I have been in the service, something over twenty-three years.

You have just heard the Secretary of your Association tell you of the efforts made to suppress this sort of thing within the past year. It is evident that your efforts are bearing fruit. We at Camp Devens are not ungrateful for what has been done to assist us in making the Camp clean and keeping it clean; and as a result of what has been done on the outside and of what we have been able to do, I think that we have as fine, clean a lot of young men at Camp Devens—and I have no doubt the same thing applies to every other cantonment—as can be found in any part of the country or any other country in the world. The records of our hospital and the records of our military courts will bear that out. These men are happy, and, I may add, they are extremely fortunate and contented because they are living a clean life in a clean atmosphere,

preparing themselves to do a man's full duty, and in a man's way.

The real problem is not at Camp Devens or in its immediate vicinity. It is throughout New England. The same conditions obtain in every other camp; so when I speak of New England I mean the country at large. The camps are clean; they will remain clean. The atmosphere is wholesome, and it will remain wholesome. It remains for the people of the country to do some housecleaning at home, and see to it that the surroundings and the atmosphere into which the soldier returning home on leave is introduced are as clean and wholesome as that which they leave behind in the camps.

As I understand it, that is the work in which you are now engaged, and I am glad to say that there is improvement. I know something of what has been done by this Society and by similar agencies working in this vicinity. I have no doubt they have been doing the same throughout the country, and they are accomplishing a great deal. Still, there lingers in the mind the suspicion that as a whole the effort to clean up things not only for the benefit of the soldiers but throughout the country is not entirely wholehearted. It may be, perhaps, that twenty years of fighting public indifference has made me a little sceptical, and the events of the past year have not altogether removed that scepticism. You know, as a matter of fact, that your representatives in Congress have made regulations which remove the temptation of alcohol from the men in uniform. Now I am not an abstainer myself. At one time or another in my career I think I have sampled every form of alcohol except wood-alcohol. I don't just now recall any form of it which is absolutely distasteful to me. I do not, however, drink a great deal of it, for the simple reason that nature did not endow me with a constitution that harmonizes with a great deal of liquor. I say this simply to make

my meaning and my position perfectly clear. Now I do say that in passing the law which removed the temptation of alcohol from our men in uniform you through your representatives in Congress did one of the wisest things that could have been done. The soldier must be possessed of all his faculties, mental and physical, at maximum efficiency,—and efficiency and alcohol do not mix in large quantities.

As I have said before, I think it was an extremely wise measure, one which will contribute a great deal toward making your army the finest army to be seen in Europe. But there are a lot of people who are going to stay at home. They are all going to take a part in this war before it is over, for we must remember that soldiers merely do the fighting in a war; the nation—the people of the country—prosecutes the war. Those who remain at home to supply the needs of the fighting men will find just as much need of all of their faculties, mental and physical, working at maximum efficiency, as will the man on the firing line. Therefore, as a plain sporting proposition, if you want to call it that, and as an expression of absolute sincerity, it seems to me that if the people of this country want to remove from this very wise act all suspicion of a hypocritical motive, they will "climb on the water-wagon" with their men in uniform during the period of the war.

In order to successfully prosecute the war there must be absolute teamwork throughout the nation. It means that every man, woman, and child in the country, in uniform or out of uniform, has a part to play. Some are playing it now. Before the war is over, each will play his part. The spirit of teamwork must exist in the heart of every member of that team, and the spirit of teamwork must be founded upon absolute mental confidence. Such confidence cannot exist when some of the members of the team feel that others are holding out on them.

PREAMBLE AND BY-LAWS  
OF  
**The New England Watch and Ward Society**

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THIS Society shall be known as The New England Watch and Ward Society, its object being the promotion of public morality and the removal of corrupting agencies.

1. The entire control of its affairs shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of not less than seven members.

2A. The annual business meeting of the Society shall take place in the month of March, the time and place being designated by the Board of Directors, and there shall be elected by ballot a President, two or more Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Board of Directors, who shall take office on the second Monday of June thereafter and serve for the ensuing year. The President and the Treasurer shall be, ex officio, members of the Board of Directors. All vacancies in the list of officers shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board of Directors. Officers may continue to act as such until their successors are duly elected and take office.

2B. A special meeting of the Society for the purpose of rescinding any action taken at the annual business meeting or at a prior special meeting may be called by the Directors at any time, first giving thirty days notice thereof and setting forth in the call the object of the meeting.

3. The President shall preside at all public meetings of the Society, and in his absence one of the Vice Presidents shall take his place.

4. The Treasurer shall receive and have custody of all moneys, funds and securities of the Society, and shall make payment upon order of the Board of Directors; shall keep an account of all receipts and disbursements, and submit a statement thereof at the annual business meeting of the Society, and to the Board of Directors whenever called upon.

No disbursement shall be made except on bills duly approved by authority of the Board of Directors, and the Treasurer's account shall be annually audited by a public auditor.

5. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Secretary. The Secretary shall be the chief executive officer of the Society and shall be responsible to the Board of Directors.

6. The Board of Directors shall meet regularly at 1 P.M. on the second Monday of the month, from October to June, inclusive. The Chairman of the Board of Directors may call a special meeting of the Board at any time upon written notice given at least one day previous to said meeting; and it shall be his duty to call a meeting of the Board at any time upon request of two members thereof. Five of said Board shall constitute a quorum for business.

7. The Order of Business at meetings of the Board of Directors shall be:—

1. Reading of the Minutes.
2. Report of the Treasurer.
3. Report of the Secretary.
4. Reports of Committees.
5. Reading of Communications.
6. Miscellaneous Business.

8. The Board of Directors may appoint Advisory Committees in each of the New England States, which shall co-operate with the Society in extending the influence and carrying on the work of the Society in their respective states, and especially by giving the Society the local information and local support that will enable it to accomplish the best results.

9. The payment of an annual subscription of five dollars by any person approved by the Board of Directors shall constitute the donor a Member of the Society. The payment of any sum not less than fifty dollars by any person so approved shall render the donor a Life Member. Persons may be elected as Honorary Members at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

10. These By-Laws may be amended at any time by an affirmative vote of not less than five of the Board of Directors, notice of the proposed change having been given at the next preceding regular meeting and in the Secretary's call.  
*(These By-Laws were adopted July 7, 1884, and amended February 6, 1907, December 7, 1910, January 11, 1915 and June 11, 1917.)*

## THE NEW ENGLAND WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY

MARCH 1, 1917—MARCH 2, 1918

## RECEIPTS

Balance, March 1, 1917, Regular Account . . . . .	\$104.80
Donations—Regular Account . . . . .	\$7,530.77
Funds for Special War	
Emergency Work . . . . .	8,654.35
	16,285.12
Interest on Bonds, and Dividends . . . . .	6,325.00
“ from Bank and on Mortgage . . . . .	220.66
Witness Fees . . . . .	133.95
Notes Payable . . . . .	1,000.00
	\$24,069.53

## EXPENDITURES

Secretary's Salary and Expenses . . . . .	\$3,826.94
Assistant Secretary's Salary and Expenses . . . . .	1,649.92
Agents' Wages and Expenses . . . . .	9,607.40
Rent, Telephone, and Office Assistants . . . . .	3,081.90
General Office Expense . . . . .	1,684.90
Postage and Printing . . . . .	1,547.32
Public Multigraphing . . . . .	489.53
Attorneys and Experts . . . . .	659.85
Interest . . . . .	157.19
Advertising . . . . .	330.82
Permanent Fund to adjust balance . . . . .	.46
Balance, Regular Account, March 2, 1918 . . . . .	306.39
War Emergency Fund . . . . .	726.91
	\$24,069.53

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

## ASSETS

Endowment Bonds . . . . .	\$107,175.48
Endowment Mortgage . . . . .	3,400.00
Endowment Stocks . . . . .	19,568.18
Endowment Uninvested . . . . .	497.07
Office Inventory . . . . .	1,106.00
Cash, General Account . . . . .	306.39
War Emergency Fund . . . . .	726.91
	\$132,780.03

## LIABILITIES

Endowment Fund . . . . .	\$130,644.09
Surplus . . . . .	1,135.94
Note Payable . . . . .	1,000.00
	\$132,780.03

## ENDOWMENT FUND

The J. W. and B. L. Randall Fund . . . . .	\$10,000.00
The Martha R. Hunt Fund . . . . .	101,849.09
The Oliver I. Kimball Fund . . . . .	1,000.00
Dr. G. C. Shattuck . . . . .	25.00
The James Seel Gill Fund . . . . .	5,000.00
The Eliza Frances Blacker Fund . . . . .	100.00
Alfred Bunker . . . . .	10.00
The Katherine C. Pierce Fund . . . . .	5,000.00
The Albert Edgar Angier Fund . . . . .	2,500.00
Samuel Brenton Whitney Fund . . . . .	100.00
Miss Fannie E. Morrill . . . . .	10.00
Helen Collamore Fund . . . . .	5,050.00
	<u>\$130,644.09</u>

Invested as follows:

American Tel. & Tel. Co., 4% Bonds, 1929 . . . . .	\$6,000.00
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Capital Stock . . . . .	13,400.00
Bangor & Aroostook Rd., 5% Bonds, 1939 . . . . .	5,000.00
Boston Elevated Ry., 4% Bond, 1935 . . . . .	5,000.00
Chicago Junction Ry., 4% Bonds, 1940 . . . . .	5,000.00
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co., 5% Bonds, 1937, . . . . .	7,000.00
Detroit Edison Co., 5% Bonds, 1953 . . . . .	5,000.00
Galveston Houston Electric Ry., 5% Bonds, 1954 . . . . .	5,000.00
Georgia Ry. & Electric Co., 5% Bonds, 1949, . . . . .	5,000.00
Illinois Steel Co., 4% Bonds, 1940 . . . . .	5,000.00
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Rd., 4% Bonds, 1936 . . . . .	5,000.00
Mortgage, 1st, 5% . . . . .	3,400.00
Pacific Light & Power Co., 5% Bonds, 1951, . . . . .	5,000.00
Portland Gen. Elec. Co., 5% Bonds, 1935 . . . . .	5,000.00
Ry. & Light Securities Co., 5% Bonds, 1942 . . . . .	5,000.00
Seattle Electric Co., Seattle Everett, 5% Bonds, 1939 . . . . .	5,000.00
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., 5% Bonds, 1941 . . . . .	5,000.00
Southern California Edison Co., 5% Bonds, 1939 . . . . .	6,000.00
Southern Pacific Rd., 4% Bonds, 1949 . . . . .	1,000.00
Union Pacific Preferred Stock, 4% . . . . .	2,500.00
United Electric Securities Co., 5% Bonds, 1942 . . . . .	9,000.00
United Fruit Co., 4½% Bonds, 1925 . . . . .	6,000.00
Western Elec. Co., 5% Bonds, 1922 . . . . .	5,000.00
Western Tel. & Tel. Co., 5% Bonds, 1932 . . . . .	5,000.00
	<u>\$129,300.00</u>
Endowment Uninvested . . . . .	\$497.07
Surplus at par, plus to balance . . . . .	847.02
	<u>1,344.09</u>
	<u><u>\$130,644.09</u></u>

## BEQUESTS AND SPECIAL GIFTS

1892	R. W. Wood	General	\$500.00
1896	Miss Mary D. Moody	General	2,000.00
1897	The J. W. and B. L. Randall Fund	Endowment	10,000.00
1903	Jacob H. Hecht	General	100.00
1903	Edward B. Earle	General	100.00
1907	Anonymous	Special Work	250.00
1910	A Friend (through F.B.A.)	Special Work	500.00
1910	"X. Y. Z."	Special Work	500.00
1911	A Friend	Special Work	100.00
1911-1912	The Martha R. Hunt Fund	Endowment	101,849.09
1912	The Oliver I. Kimball Fund	Endowment	1,000.00
1912	The Estate of Edward Whitney	General	200.00
1913	Dr. G. C. Shattuck	Endowment	25.00
1913	The Estate of Caroline R. A. Whitney	General	200.00
1913	Phillips Brooks Memorial Fund of Trinity Church	General	300.00
1914	A Friend (through F.B.A.)	Special Work	500.00
1914	The James Seel Gill Fund	Endowment	5,000.00
1914	Eliza Frances Blacker Fund	Endowment	100.00
1914	Anonymous	Special Work	1,000.00
1914	Alfred Bunker	Endowment	10.00
1914-1915	Katherine C. Pierce Fund	Endowment	5,000.00
1915	Albert Edgar Angier Fund	Endowment	2,500.00
1915	Samuel Brenton Whitney Fund	Endowment	100.00
1915	Miss Fannie E. Morrill	Endowment	10.00
1915	Anonymous (through Bishop Lawrence)	Special Work	1,000.00
1916	Helen Collamore Fund	Endowment	5,050.00
1916	Anonymous (through F.V.)	Special Work	500.00
1916	Anonymous	Special Work	29.89
1917	E. H. A.	Special Work	100.00
			<u>\$138,523.98</u>
	Endowment Fund		\$130,644.09
	General and Special Funds		<u>7,679.89</u>
			<u>\$138,523.98</u>

## NOTES ON BEQUESTS

We have received notice of a bequest of \$40,000 from the Estate of Miss M. H. Bishop, late of Cambridge, Mass. Miss Bishop had long been a member of this Society. Charles J. Bishop, Esq., her father, was identified with the Society from its origin in 1878. He was a member of the committee appointed by the original meeting of citizens called at the Park Street Church vestry on May 28, 1878, which committee was instructed to organize a society to promote the general purpose of suppressing corrupting agencies. At the organization of the Society he was made a member of the executive committee and the treasurer of the Society. He continued as treasurer up to 1884, when he became president. He was president from 1884 to 1895, when he was succeeded by Rev. Wm. J. Tucker, D.D.

GODFREY L. CABOT, *Treasurer.*

I have examined the books and accounts and receipts of The New England Watch and Ward Society, from March 1, 1917 to March 1, 1918, and verified the cash and the securities, and find the same correct and properly vouched.

HERBERT B. LORD, *Public Auditor.*

## GIFTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

FROM MARCH 1, 1917, TO MARCH 1, 1918

Abbott, Mrs. Edward . . . . .	\$5.00	Forward . . . . .	\$442.00
*Abbott, Mrs. Edward . . . . .	60.00	*Anthony, Miss A. R. . . . .	10.00
Abbott, Mrs. Edwin H. . . . .	5.00	Anthony, Miss A. R. . . . .	5.00
*A. A. . . . .	1.00	*Anthony, Mrs. Nathan, . . . . .	10.00
*Adams, Charles Hall . . . . .	10.00	Appleton, Dr. William . . . . .	10.00
*Adams, Miss Ella C. . . . .	5.00	Archibald, E. H. . . . .	1.00
*Adams, Miss Jessie L. . . . .	2.00	*Armstrong, George R. . . . .	10.00
*Alden, Mrs. Charles Herbert . . . . .	10.00	*Arnold, Mrs. Ella W. . . . .	1.00
Allen, Rev. F. B. . . . .	10.00	*Arnold, Rev. Harold C. . . . .	1.00
Allen, Miss M. Josephine, . . . . .	50.00	*Atherton, Percy L. . . . .	100.00
*Allen, Miss M. Josephine . . . . .	15.00	*Atkinson, Miss Caroline P. . . . .	5.00
*Almy, Mrs. Charles . . . . .	5.00	Atkinson, Mrs. Edward . . . . .	5.00
Ames, Mrs. James Barr . . . . .	10.00	*Auryansen, A. D. . . . .	5.00
*Ames, Mrs. James Barr, . . . . .	35.00	*Bacon, Mrs. F. E. . . . .	20.00
Amory, Miss Susan C. . . . .	10.00	*Bacon, Jos. W. . . . .	1.00
*Amory, Miss Susan C. . . . .	25.00	*Badger, Erastus B. . . . .	25.00
Amory, Mrs. William . . . . .	20.00	Badger, Erastus B. . . . .	25.00
*Amsden, Franklin D. . . . .	2.00	*Badlam, Miss Anna B. . . . .	1.00
*Angier, George M. . . . .	5.00	Bagg, E. P. . . . .	25.00
Anonymous . . . . .	10.00	*Bailey, Mrs. L. C. . . . .	2.00
" . . . . .	5.00	Baker, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Jr. . . . .	5.00
" . . . . .	50.00	Balch, Dr. Franklin G. . . . .	5.00
* " . . . . .	15.00	*Baldwin, Mrs. James C. T. . . . .	5.00
" . . . . .	5.00	Bancroft, C. F. . . . .	10.00
" . . . . .	5.00	*Barbour, E. D. . . . .	5.00
" . . . . .	1.00	*Barker, Mrs. E. T. . . . .	5.00
* " . . . . .	25.00	*Barnes, Mrs. W. L. . . . .	10.00
* " . . . . .	1.00	*Barr, Mrs. Thomas F. . . . .	5.00
* " . . . . .	5.00	*Barrett, Miss Mary D. . . . .	25.00
* " . . . . .	1.00	*Barrows, Miss Cecelia A. . . . .	5.00
* " . . . . .	5.00	*Barry, Mrs. John L., Jr. . . . .	5.00
* " . . . . .	10.00	Bartlett, Mrs. A. H. . . . .	3.00
" . . . . .	1.00	*Bartlett, Mrs. F. J. . . . .	5.00
" . . . . .	2.00	*Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Henry . . . . .	50.00
" . . . . .	2.50	Bartlett, Miss Mary F. . . . .	5.00
" . . . . .	2.50		
* " . . . . .	10.00		
Forward . . . . .	\$442.00	Forward . . . . .	\$852.00

\* Donation to War Emergency Fund.

Forward . . . . .	\$852.00	Forward . . . . .	\$1,318.00
*Bartol, Miss E. H. . . . .	25.00	*E. H. B. . . . .	5.00
Bartol, Miss E. H. . . . .	10.00	E. H. B. . . . .	5.00
*Barton, Mrs. F. O. . . . .	10.00	*Blood Co., The J. B. . . . .	25.00
Bater, Henry R. . . . .	2.00	Blood Co., The J. B. . . . .	25.00
*Bater, W. H. . . . .	5.00	*Boardman, Mrs. W. D. . . . .	5.00
Bater, W. H. . . . .	10.00	*Boardman, Mrs. H. J. . . . .	5.00
Bates, Samuel W. . . . .	5.00	*Boardman, Mrs. W. E. . . . .	2.00
Bayley, Edward B. . . . .	10.00	*Boggs, Mrs. Edwin P. . . . .	2.00
Beal, Mrs. James H. . . . .	5.00	Boggs, Mrs. Edwin P. . . . .	2.00
*D. W. B. . . . .	10.00	*Boit, Robert A. . . . .	10.00
*D. W. B. . . . .	25.00	Boland, Mrs. Esther F. . . . .	6.00
Beebe, E. Pierson . . . . .	50.00	Bonnar, Dr. J. M. . . . .	10.00
*Beebe, Philip S. . . . .	5.00	*Borden, Miss Carrie L. . . . .	15.00
*Beech, Mrs. Herbert . . . . .	20.00	Borden, Miss Carrie L. . . . .	15.00
Beech, Mrs. Herbert . . . . .	5.00	*Bott, Frank . . . . .	10.00
*Belcher, Mr. and Mrs. Louis . . . . .	1.00	Bowditch, Charles P. . . . .	25.00
*Belden, Mrs. Charles F. D. . . . .	3.00	Brackett, Dr. Jeffrey R. . . . .	5.00
*Benner, Mrs. Edward A. . . . .	2.00	*Brackett, Mrs. John Q. A. . . . .	3.00
*Bennett, Miss Elizabeth M. C. . . . .	10.00	*Bradford, A. A. . . . .	10.00
*Bennett, Mrs. Samuel C. . . . .	5.00	*Bradlee, Miss Mary E. . . . .	3.00
*Benedict, George L. . . . .	5.00	*Bradley, Mrs. Leverett, Bradley, Richard M. . . . .	5.00
Benoit, Arthur . . . . .	1.00	Brandegee, Mrs. M. B. . . . .	20.00
*Bense, Miss J. Annie . . . . .	1.00	Bremer, Miss Sarah F. . . . .	10.00
*Bierwirth, H. Conrad . . . . .	4.00	*Brewer, E. M. . . . .	25.00
Bigelow, Albert F. . . . .	5.00	*Brewster, William . . . . .	50.00
*Bigelow, George D. . . . .	10.00	Bridge, Edmund . . . . .	3.00
Bigelow, Mrs. Joseph S. . . . .	10.00	Briggs, Dr. Edward C. . . . .	3.00
*Birch, Albert . . . . .	10.00	*Brigham, Lincoln F. . . . .	5.00
*Bird, Miss Elsie W. . . . .	3.00	*Britton, Miss Lena A. . . . .	4.00
*Bisbee, Miss Welthia W. . . . .	2.00	*Britton, Miss Lena A. . . . .	2.00
†*Bishop, Miss M. J. . . . .	40.00	*Brooks, Gorham . . . . .	10.00
Bishop, Miss M. J. . . . .	25.00	*Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. . . . .	50.00
*Blackman, Henry D. . . . .	2.00	Brooks, Miss Martha N. . . . .	5.00
Blake, Mrs. Arthur W. . . . .	10.00	Brooks, N. B. K. . . . .	2.00
*Blake, Clarence J. M.D. . . . .	5.00	*Brooks, Mrs. Reuben . . . . .	10.00
Blake, Mrs. Francis . . . . .	50.00	Brooks, Mrs. Reuben . . . . .	10.00
Blake, Mrs. S. Parkman, Blodgett, Mrs. Charles W. . . . . .	45.00	Brooks, Shepherd . . . . .	5.00
	10.00	"Brothers We" Men's Club . . . . .	5.00
Forward . . . . .	\$1,318.00	Forward . . . . .	\$1,779.00

\* Donation to War Emergency Fund. † Deceased.

Forward . . . . .	\$1,779.00	Forward . . . . .	\$2,564.57
Brown, Durrell Co. . . . .	5.00	Call, Harry B. . . . .	1.00
Brown, Mr. Edwin . . . . .	1.00	*Call, Harry B. . . . .	1.00
*Brown, Miss Elizabeth B. . . . .	20.00	Campbell, Rev. W. R. . . . .	2.00
Brown, Miss Elizabeth B., . . . . .	10.00	*Campbell, Rev. W. R. . . . .	4.00
Brown, Jonathan, & Sons, . . . . .	25.00	*Cannon, Cornelius James . . . . .	2.00
*Brown, Mrs. James E. . . . .	5.00	*Capen, Mrs. Samuel B. . . . .	5.00
Brown, Mrs. Leroy S. . . . .	5.00	*Carey, Arthur A. . . . .	10.00
Brown, Oliver F. . . . .	5.00	Carey, Arthur A. . . . .	10.00
*Brown, T. Hassall . . . . .	25.00	*Carpenter, Miss Emily F. . . . .	5.00
*Brown-Wales Co. . . . .	10.00	Carr, Samuel . . . . .	10.00
*Bullard, Mrs. Kate P. . . . .	5.00	*Carrett, Mrs. J. Francisco . . . . .	2.00
*Bullard, Dr. and Mrs. William N. . . . .	100.00	Carter, Clark . . . . .	5.00
*Bullard, Mrs. William N. . . . .	15.00	*Carter, Clark . . . . .	4.00
Bullard, Dr. William N. . . . .	25.00	*Carter, Mrs. J. Richard, . . . . .	50.00
*Bumstead, Miss Ethel Q. . . . .	2.00	Carter, James Richard . . . . .	50.00
*Bunker, Alfred . . . . .	3.00	*Carter, James Richard . . . . .	50.00
Bunker, Alfred . . . . .	2.00	Carter, Rice & Co. . . . .	50.00
*Burdett, George A. . . . .	2.00	Carter, Rice & Co. . . . .	15.00
*Burdett, J. H. . . . .	5.00	*Carter, Mrs. John W. . . . .	25.00
*Burnham, Miss M. C. . . . .	10.00	Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. . . . .	5.00
Burnham, Mrs. John A. . . . .	10.00	*Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. . . . .	5.00
Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Allston . . . . .	10.00	Cary, Miss Emma F. . . . .	10.00
*Burrage, Edward C. . . . .	5.00	*Cary, Miss Emma F. . . . .	25.00
*Burrage, William E. . . . .	2.00	Cary, Miss Georgina S. . . . .	10.00
*Butler, Mrs. Julia M. . . . .	5.00	*Cary, Miss Georgina S. . . . .	60.00
*A. Z. . . . .	5.00	Catlin, Mrs. Hannah P. . . . .	1.00
*Byerly, W. E. . . . .	10.00	*Chamberlain, Chauncey W. . . . .	5.00
*Byers, Mrs. William . . . . .	10.00	*Chamberlain, Mrs. S. H. . . . .	1.00
*Byington, Mrs. L. J. . . . .	10.00	Chandler, Edward H. . . . .	5.00
Cabot, Godfrey L. . . . .	355.57	Channing, Miss Eva . . . . .	1.00
*Cabot, Miss Nancy G. . . . .	25.00	Chase, Miss Alice P. . . . .	50.00
*Cabot, Stephen Perkins, . . . . .	10.00	Chase, D. L. F. . . . .	10.00
*Cabot, Walter Mason . . . . .	5.00	*Chase, Harvey S. . . . .	5.00
*Cabot, Mrs. William R. . . . .	10.00	*Chase, J. B. . . . .	2.00
*Caldwell, Miss Charlotte E. . . . .	15.00	Chase, J. Frank . . . . .	5.00
Caldwell, Miss Charlotte E. . . . .	5.00	*Chase, P. Coggeshall . . . . .	5.00
Calef, Mrs. Louise J. . . . .	1.00	Chase, Mrs. Philip P. . . . .	25.00
*Calef, Mrs. Louise J. . . . .	2.00	Chase, Richard D. . . . .	10.00
*Call, Mrs. Annie Payson, . . . . .	10.00	Chase & Sanborn . . . . .	25.00
Forward . . . . .	\$2,564.57	*Cheever, Miss Helen . . . . .	8.00

Forward . . . . . \$2,564.57

Forward . . . . . \$3,138.57

\* Donation to War Emergency Fund.

Forward . . . . .	\$3,138.57	Forward . . . . .	\$3,558.57
E. S. C. . . . .	25.00	Collins, C. Burleigh . . . . .	2.00
Childs, Thomas S. . . . .	10.00	Collins, Mrs. Charles H., . . . . .	10.00
*Childs, Thomas S. . . . .	5.00	*Collins, Mrs. Charles H., . . . . .	35.00
Clark, Mrs. B. Preston . . . . .	40.00	Conf. Com. of Moral Education . . . . .	5.00
*Clark, Mrs. B. Preston . . . . .	35.00	*Connor, Mrs. Paul . . . . .	2.00
Clark, Mrs. Frederic S. . . . .	10.00	*Cook, Miss A. F. . . . .	5.00
*Clark, Mrs. Frederic S., . . . . .	25.00	*Cooleaf, Mrs. T. J., Jr. . . . .	25.00
*Clark, Mrs. J. Dudley . . . . .	10.00	Coolidge, Archibald C. . . . .	10.00
*Clark, Miss Katherine F. . . . .	3.00	*Coolidge, Miss Ellen G. . . . .	25.00
*Clark, Mrs. M.G. . . . .	1.00	Coolidge, Julian L. . . . .	25.00
*Clark, Mrs. R. F. . . . .	10.00	Coolidge, T. Jefferson . . . . .	5.00
*Clark, Miss Rosamond . . . . .	15.00	Coolidge, Mrs. T. Jefferson, Jr. . . . .	25.00
*Clarke, Henry Martin . . . . .	5.00	*Corwin, Miss Flora M. . . . .	2.00
*Clarke, Miss Lilian Freeman . . . . .	25.00	Cotting, Charles E. . . . .	25.00
Cleary, Mrs. N. A. . . . .	1.00	Cotton, Miss Elizabeth A. . . . .	50.00
*Cleveland, Francis D. . . . .	5.00	*Courier, George A. . . . .	.50
*Clementson, Mrs. Sidney . . . . .	10.00	Courier, George A. . . . .	1.00
*Clerk, Mrs. A. G. . . . .	5.00	*Coy, Dr. Lydia N. . . . .	5.00
*Clifford, C. W. . . . .	10.00	*Craig, Mrs. D. R. . . . .	10.00
Clifford, Miss Ellen . . . . .	2.00	*A. E. C. . . . .	10.00
*Clifford, Miss Ellen . . . . .	5.00	Crane, Mrs. Joshua, Sr. . . . .	2.00
Closson, Mrs. W. B. . . . .	5.00	Crane, Hon. W. Murray, . . . . .	25.00
*Cobb, Miss Alice G. . . . .	3.00	Crane, Mrs. Zenas . . . . .	50.00
*Cobb, Rev. W. H. . . . .	1.00	*Crocker, Mrs. Annie W. P. . . . .	10.00
Cobb, Rev. W. H. . . . .	1.00	*Crocker, Mrs. John F. . . . .	5.00
Cochrane, Alexander . . . . .	5.00	*Croll, Miss Pauline . . . . .	5.00
*Cockinos, N. C. . . . .	5.00	Cronkhite, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard W. . . . .	2.00
Codman, C. R. . . . .	15.00	*Cross, Prof. Charles R., . . . . .	10.00
*Codman, C. R. . . . .	50.00	Crowley, Arthur L. . . . .	10.00
Codman, Miss Catherine A. . . . .	5.00	Cruft, Miss E. M. . . . .	10.00
*Coffin, Miss Mary B. . . . .	25.00	*Cummings, Mrs. C. A. . . . .	10.00
*Coffin, Mrs. William H. . . . .	1.00	Cummings, Mrs. C.A. . . . .	10.00
*Coit, Judson B. . . . .	3.00	*Cunningham, Mrs. Frederic . . . . .	20.00
Colburn, Mrs. Catherine E. . . . .	25.00	Currier, Bert S. . . . .	1.00
*Colburn, Mrs. Catherine E. . . . .	10.00	*Curtis, Mrs. C. P., Jr. . . . .	5.00
Colby, Alfred H. . . . .	5.00	Nahant . . . . .	10.00
Cole, Dr. Anna B. Taylor . . . . .	1.00	*Curtis, Louis . . . . .	25.00
Cole, Leland H. . . . .	1.00	*Cushing, Miss Sarah P. . . . .	5.00
Cole, Miss Lucy B. . . . .	2.00	*Cushing, Walter F. . . . .	10.00
Forward . . . . .	\$3,558.57	*Cutler, Edward A. . . . .	2.00

Forward . . . . . \$4,063.07

\* Donation to War Emergency Fund.

Forward . . . . .	\$4,063.07	Forward . . . . .	\$4,539.07
*Cutler, Elbridge G. . . . .	10.00	*Dowse, Charles F. . . . .	10.00
Cutler, F. F. . . . .	5.00	*Drake, Mrs. Louis S. . . . .	5.00
*Dabney, The Misses . . . . .	2.00	Draper, W. S. . . . .	10.00
Dabney, Herbert . . . . .	2.00	*Drinkwater, Mrs. Ar-	
*Dabney, Miss O.F. . . . .	5.00	thur F. D. . . . .	10.00
*Daland, Mrs. Tucker . . . . .	25.00	Drinkwater, Horace R. . . . .	10.00
Dana, Miss Elizabeth E., . . . . .	20.00	Drown, Miss Mary F. . . . .	5.00
*Dana, Miss Mary Hurd, . . . . .	3.00	*Drury, Rev. and Mrs.	
Dana, Miss Mary Hurd . . . . .	5.00	S. S. . . . .	100.00
Dane, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Blaney . . . . .	25.00	Drury, Rev. and Mrs.	
Daniel, Dorchester M. E. Church . . . . .	5.00	S. S. . . . .	25.00
Davis, A. McF. . . . .	10.00	"D." . . . . .	3.00
Davis, Mrs. B. C. . . . .	20.00	*Duffy, Mrs. W. F. . . . .	2.00
Davis, Harold S. . . . .	5.00	Duncan, Mrs. Samuel W., . . . . .	10.00
*Davis, Harold S. . . . .	5.00	*Duncan, Mrs. Samuel	
*Davis, Miss Helen G. . . . .	10.00	W. . . . .	15.00
*Davis, W. M. . . . .	10.00	Dussel, Mrs. Florence B., . . . . .	1.00
Day, H. B. . . . .	25.00	*Eager, Mrs. George R. . . . .	25.00
Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. . . . .	25.00	Eager, Mrs. George R. . . . .	10.00
*Dearborn, Miss Sarah . . . . .	5.00	*Earle, Mr. and Mrs.	
*Dennen, Rev. Ernest J., . . . . .	5.00	Walter F. . . . .	10.00
Denison, Henry C. . . . .	5.00	*Eastman, E. Frank . . . . .	5.00
*Denney, Arthur B. . . . .	20.00	Eastman, E. Frank . . . . .	5.00
Denney, Arthur B. . . . .	5.00	*Eaton, Miss Mary J. . . . .	35.00
*Derby, Mrs. Hasket . . . . .	25.00	Edgerton, C. A. . . . .	5.00
Derby, Mrs. Hasket . . . . .	6.00	Edmands, Mrs. Frank . . . . .	2.00
*Derry, Cecil T. . . . .	1.00	*Edmands, Mr. and Mrs.	
*Dewson, George B. . . . .	10.00	John S. . . . .	20.00
*Dexter, Miss Rose L. . . . .	25.00	Edmands, M. Grant . . . . .	10.00
*Dey, Miss Dorothy . . . . .	5.00	*Edwards, Miss Phœbe	
*Dillenback, Henry B. . . . .	10.00	P. . . . .	50.00
Dinsmoor, Mr. and Mrs. George W. . . . . .	2.00	Egbert, Miss Ellen W. . . . .	5.00
*Dix, Miss Evelyn . . . . .	5.00	Eliot, Rev. C. R. . . . .	5.00
*Dobson, Miss C. B. . . . .	5.00	*Eliot, President Charles	
*Dodd, Mrs. Edwin M. . . . .	10.00	W. . . . .	5.00
*Doggett, Miss Grace H., G. J. D. . . . .	5.00	Eliot, President Charles	
*Doe, Charles C. . . . .	10.00	W. . . . .	5.00
Doe, Charles C. . . . .	20.00	Eliot, Miss Ida M. . . . .	5.00
Doty, Mrs. W. H. . . . .	25.00	*Elliott, Mrs. Douglas	
*Douglass, Adeline A. and Elizabeth P. . . . .	5.00	A. . . . .	5.00
	50.00	*Elmes, Mrs. E. Morton . . . . .	5.00
Forward . . . . .	\$4,539.07	*Ellery, Mr. and Mrs.	
		William . . . . .	100.00
		*Elliot, Mrs. John W. . . . .	50.00
		Ellis, Carlos B. . . . .	2.00
Forward . . . . .	\$5,109.07		

\*Donation to War Emergency Fund.

Forward . . . . .	\$5,109.07	Forward . . . . .	\$6,203.07
*Ellis, Carlos B. . . . .	2.00	Flagg, Miss Harriet V. . . . .	5.00
*Ellison, E. H. . . . .	5.00	*Flagg, Miss Harriet V. . . . .	15.00
Emerson, Elliot S. . . . .	5.00	Flagg, Miss Ida C. . . . .	5.00
*Emmons, G. B. . . . .	5.00	Friend . . . . .	5.00
Emmons, Mrs. R. W., 2d, . . . . .	5.00	* " . . . . .	15.00
Ernst, Dr. and Mrs. Har- old . . . . .	5.00	" . . . . .	5.00
Esselen, G. J. . . . .	2.00	* " . . . . .	10.00
Estabrook, A. F. . . . .	10.00	" . . . . .	10.00
*Estabrook, A. F. . . . .	10.00	* " . . . . .	10.00
Eustis, Mrs. Herbert H. . . . .	50.00	" . . . . .	20.00
*Everett, Henry C., Jr. . . . .	3.00	* " . . . . .	5.00
*Everett, Richard M. . . . .	5.00	" . . . . .	1.00
Fales, Herbert E. . . . .	10.00	" . . . . .	25.00
*Fales, Herbert E. . . . .	25.00	* " . . . . .	1.00
*Farley, Arthur C. . . . .	5.00	* " . . . . .	5.00
Farley, Arthur C. . . . .	10.00	" . . . . .	10.00
*Farnsworth, Miss Alice, . . . . .	20.00	An Army Officer . . . . .	5.20
Farnsworth, Miss Alice . . . . .	25.00	Fobes, Edwin F. . . . .	10.00
*Farnsworth, Ray D. . . . .	1.00	Forbes, Edward W. . . . .	2.00
Farwell, John W. . . . .	25.00	*Forbes, Edward W. . . . .	5.00
Faunce, C. P. . . . .	2.00	Forbes, Mrs. J. Malcolm, . . . . .	5.00
*Faunce, C. P. . . . .	3.00	Forbes, J. Murray . . . . .	5.00
"F." . . . . .	150.00	*Forbes, J. Murray . . . . .	15.00
Fearing, Mrs. Mary P. . . . .	10.00	"F" . . . . .	75.00
*Fearing, Mrs. Mary P. . . . .	10.00	**"F" . . . . .	200.00
Fegan, Mrs. Fannie H. . . . .	1.00	Fowle, Seth A. . . . .	5.00
Fenno, E. N. . . . .	5.00	*Fowler, Josiah Minot . . . . .	50.00
*Ferdinand, L. W. . . . .	5.00	Fowler, Mrs. Robert T. . . . .	25.00
*Fernald, Merritt L. . . . .	5.00	Fowler, T. H. . . . .	25.00
Ferrin, Mrs. F. M. . . . .	5.00	Fox, Miss Alice M. . . . .	5.00
Field, Mrs. D. W. . . . .	5.00	*Fox, Miss Alice M. . . . .	5.00
Field, Edward B. . . . .	5.00	*Freeman, Miss Harriet E. . . . .	5.00
First Unitarian Society in Newton . . . . .	25.00	Freeman, Miss Harriet E. . . . .	25.00
*Firth, William . . . . .	10.00	French, Miss Cornelia A., . . . . .	25.00
*Fisher, Miss Mary E. . . . .	10.00	*French, Miss Cornelia A. . . . .	120.00
*Fisher, Mrs. R. T. . . . .	250.00	Fries, Miss Louisa H. . . . .	1.00
*Fisher, William P. . . . .	10.00	Frothingham, Miss Eu- genia B. . . . .	25.00
*Fiske, Miss Cornelia B., . . . . .	5.00	*Frothingham, Miss Eu- genia B. . . . .	5.00
Fiske, Mrs. J. N. . . . .	25.00	Frothingham, Dr. Lang- don . . . . .	5.00
*Fitch, Miss C. T. . . . .	10.00		
*Fitch, Mrs. Louis H. . . . .	10.00		
Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott . . . . .	50.00		
*Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott . . . . .	250.00		
FitzGerald, Desmond . . . . .	5.00		

Forward . . . . . \$6,203.07

Forward . . . . . \$6,998.27

\* Donation to War Emergency Fund.

Forward . . . . .	\$6,998.27	Forward . . . . .	\$7,824.27
Frothingham, Mrs. Louis A. . . . .	50.00	*Guild, Miss Sarah L. . . . .	8.00
*Frothingham, Mrs. Louis A. . . . .	50.00	*Gulick, Mrs. Alida Carey . . . . .	3.00
*Funkhauser, Mrs. L. P. . . . .	5.00	Hall, Mrs. L. J. . . . .	10.00
*Furness, Miss Laura . . . . .	5.00	*Hammond, E. A. . . . .	5.00
*Furness, Miss R. T. . . . .	5.00	*Hanks, Mrs. Charles Stedman . . . . .	25.00
Gallaudet, Rev. Herbert D. . . . .	2.00	Hanks, Mrs. Charles Stedman . . . . .	5.00
Gardiner, Robert H. . . . .	25.00	Harding, Emor H. . . . .	5.00
*Gardiner, Robert H. . . . .	10.00	*Hardy, Alpheus H. . . . .	10.00
*Gardner, Charles . . . . .	10.00	Harlow, J. E. . . . .	5.00
*Gardner, William B. . . . .	10.00	Harlow, Mrs. Margaret . . . . .	2.00
Gay, Edward . . . . .	5.00	Harmon, Rollin E. . . . .	10.00
Gillette, A. P. . . . .	3.00	*Harrington, Mrs. Francis . . . . .	10.00
Gilmour, William . . . . .	5.00	*Harrington, George W. . . . .	5.00
*Gleason, James M. . . . .	10.00	*Harris, Edwin A. . . . .	10.00
*Goddard, Miss Julia . . . . .	15.00	Harris, Edwin A. . . . .	10.00
Goddard, Miss Julia . . . . .	5.00	Hartley, John . . . . .	1.00
*Goldthwaite, Edward . . . . .	5.00	*Hartmann, Arnold . . . . .	1.00
Goodman, H. A. . . . .	3.00	Hartness, Mrs. James . . . . .	25.00
*Goodman, H. A. . . . .	1.00	Hartwell, H. W. . . . .	10.00
Gordon, Rev. Albert . . . . .	2.00	*Haskell, Miss Margaret . . . . .	5.00
*Gould, George L. . . . .	5.00	Hathaway, Miss E. R. . . . .	10.00
*Gow, Charles R. . . . .	25.00	Hathaway, Mrs. Horatio . . . . .	10.00
*Grant, George W. . . . .	5.00	*Hathaway, Mrs. Horatio . . . . .	10.00
Gray, Miss Emily . . . . .	5.00	*Howes, Mrs. Frank H. . . . .	3.00
Gray, Miss Isa E. . . . .	25.00	Haynes, Clifford C. . . . .	5.00
Gray, Miss Mary C. . . . .	10.00	*Hayward, Mrs. Sarah J. . . . .	10.00
*Gray, Miss Mary C. . . . .	10.00	Hayward, Mrs. Sarah J. . . . .	10.00
Gray, Roland . . . . .	5.00	*Heilman, William C. . . . .	1.00
*Gray, Roland . . . . .	75.00	Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus . . . . .	10.00
*Green, Mrs. Harriet B. . . . .	2.00	Hemenway, Miss Clara . . . . .	25.00
Greene, Mrs. Harriet A. . . . .	3.00	*Hemenway, Miss Clara . . . . .	25.00
*Grew, Mrs. Edward S. . . . .	150.00	Heydt, John . . . . .	50.00
*Grew, Mrs. E. W. . . . .	10.00	Higginson, F. L., Jr. . . . .	25.00
Grew, Mrs. E. W. . . . .	10.00	*Hockley, Mrs. Thomas . . . . .	5.00
*Grew, Mrs. Henry S. . . . .	50.00	*Hodgkins, Mrs. W. H. . . . .	1.50
Grew, Mrs. Henry S. . . . .	15.00	Holbrook, E. Everett . . . . .	15.00
*Griffin, Mrs. Solomon B. . . . .	5.00	*Holt, W. R. . . . .	10.00
Grinnell, Harold D. . . . .	15.00	Holt, W. R. . . . .	5.00
*Grinnell, Harold D. . . . .	100.00	Homans, Mrs. John . . . . .	5.00
Grinnell, Miss Mary R. . . . .	25.00		
*Guild, Courtenay . . . . .	20.00		
Guild, Courtenay . . . . .	5.00		
*Guild, Frederick . . . . .	25.00		

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\* Donation to War Emergency Fund.

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Hooker, Miss Sarah H. . . . .	25.00	Jones, Miss Amelia H. . . . .	25.00
*Hooker, Miss Sarah H. . . . .	25.00	*Jones, Marshall W. . . . .	25.00
*Hooper, Mrs. J. R. . . . .	5.00	*Jones, N. R. . . . .	10.00
Hooper, Mrs. J. R. . . . .	10.00	Josselyn, Mrs. A. S. . . . .	5.00
*Hooper, Mrs. Susan Thayer . . . . .	10.00	*Josselyn, Mrs. A. S. . . . .	35.00
Hopkinson, Mrs. Charles . . . . .	5.00	Judd, Clifford K. . . . .	10.00
Houghton, Miss Elizabeth C. . . . .	5.00	Judd, John K. . . . .	10.00
Houston, Mrs. Georgette R. . . . .	1.00	*Keith, H. J., Co. . . . .	25.00
*Howard, Mrs. R. G. . . . .	5.00	*Keith, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. . . . .	25.00
Howard, Miss Sophia W. . . . .	10.00	Keith, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. . . . .	15.00
*Howe, Albert . . . . .	5.00	Keith, H. J. (personal) . . . . .	15.00
Howe, Henry S. . . . .	20.00	Kellen, William V. . . . .	20.00
Howe, Dr. O. H. . . . .	5.00	*Kellen, William V. . . . .	50.00
Howland, Miss E. K. . . . .	10.00	*Kenway, Mrs. H. P. . . . .	25.00
Hubbard, Charles W. . . . .	10.00	Kettle, Mr. and Mrs. Claude L. . . . .	5.00
*Hubbard, Charles W. . . . .	15.00	*Kidder, Mrs. A. M. . . . .	30.00
Hubbard, James M. . . . .	5.00	Kidner, Rev. Reuben . . . . .	3.00
*Hubbard, James M. . . . .	5.00	*Kidner, Rev. Reuben . . . . .	5.00
Hunneman, Misses . . . . .	5.00	Kimball, Mrs. David P., Kimball, Miss Gertrude	25.00
Hunnewell, Walter . . . . .	20.00	M. . . . .	2.00
Huntington, Mrs. W. E. . . . .	2.00	*Kimball, Miss Martha S. . . . .	5.00
*Huntington, Rev. W. E. . . . .	5.00	*Kimball, The Misses . . . . .	25.00
Huntingting, The H. R., Co. . . . .	2.00	Kincaid, Mrs. Seth . . . . .	1.00
Hurlburt, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. . . . .	10.00	*King, Miss Anne P. . . . .	5.00
Hussey, Miss Emily M. . . . .	2.00	King, Delcevare . . . . .	25.00
Hussey, Mrs. George . . . . .	25.00	*King, Miss Grace W. . . . .	5.00
Hutchinson, Miss Bertha M. . . . .	10.00	*King, Henry A. . . . .	5.00
*Iasigi, Mrs. Oscar . . . . .	25.00	*Kinsman, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. . . . .	10.00
Iasigi, Mrs. Oscar . . . . .	25.00	Knight, J. M. . . . .	2.00
*Ireland, Miss Catherine Innes . . . . .	5.00	*Knight, J. M. . . . .	2.00
*Ives, Mrs. D. O. . . . .	25.00	*Knowles, Miss Sylvia H. . . . .	2.00
Ivers, Rev. John C. . . . .	5.00	*Ladd, Miss Mary H. . . . .	5.00
*Ivers, Rev. John C. . . . .	5.00	Lamb, H. A. . . . .	10.00
*Jackson, Mrs. C. C. . . . .	50.00	Lamprey, Francis K. . . . .	5.00
Jackson, Mrs. C. C. . . . .	35.00	Lamprey, Miss Leila M., Lang, Mrs. B. J. . . . .	10.00
A. P. J. . . . .	3.00	*Lang, Miss Margaret R. . . . .	5.00
Johnson, Arthur S. . . . .	10.00	Lang, Miss Margaret R.,	2.00
Johnson, Edward C. . . . .	10.00		2.00
Johnson, Henry R. . . . .	2.00		
*Johnson, Mrs. Otis S. . . . .	3.00		

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\* Donation to War Emergency Fund.

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Latimer, Mr. and Mrs.		Lyman, Mrs. Henry	50.00
George D. . . . .	5.00	*Lyman, Miss Julia	75.00
Lawrence, Mrs. Amory		Lyman, Theodore . . .	50.00
A. . . . .	5.00	Lyon, David G. . . . .	2.00
*Lawrence, M. W. . . .	5.00	Lyon, Mrs. William H. .	10.00
*Lawrence, R. B. . . .	25.00	*MacGregor, Miss Elizabeth T. . . . .	1.00
*Lawrence, Rt. Rev.		MacInnis, William J. . .	2.00
William . . . . .	100.00	*Mann, Rev. Alexander, . . . . .	25.00
Lawrence, Miss Sarah . .	10.00	Manson, Mrs. Alice D. .	10.00
*Lawrence, W. A. . . .	5.00	*Manson, Mrs. Alice D.,	10.00
Lawrence, Mrs. W. A. .	10.00	Maplewood New Century	
*Lawrence, Mrs. W. A. .	10.00	Club . . . . .	5.00
*Lee, Miss Ellen M. . .	2.00	*Marquis, N. . . . .	2.00
Lee, Miss Ellen M. . .	3.00	Marshall, Mrs. John K. .	3.00
Lee, Joseph . . . . .	25.00	Martin, Sarah E. . . . .	2.00
*Lee, Joseph . . . . .	50.00	Mason, Miss E. F. . . . .	50.00
Lee, Mrs. Joseph . . . .	50.00	Mason, Miss Fanny P. .	50.00
*Legg, John . . . . .	15.00	Mason, Frank S. . . . .	2.00
Legg, John . . . . .	5.00	*Mason, Mrs. Herbert	
Leighton, Mr. and Mrs.		C. . . . .	10.35
Leonard F. . . . .	2.00	Mason, Miss Ida M. . . .	100.00
Leonard, E. F. . . . .	2.00	Matthews, Mrs. G. A. .	1.00
*Leverett, Geo. V. . . .	20.00	May, Miss Eleanor G. .	5.00
*Leviseur, Mrs. Louis .	3.00	*May, Miss Eleanor G. .	5.00
*Lewis, J. B. . . . .	5.00	Mayo, Mrs. Lawrence .	5.00
Lewis, J. B. . . . .	5.00	McLellan, Edward . . . .	2.00
Lewitsky, Philip, & Co. .	1.00	Mead, Edwin D. . . . .	5.00
*Ley, Fred T., & Co. .	10.00	*Mead, Mrs. Lucia Ames,	1.00
Ley, Harold A. . . . .	10.00	*Means, Mrs. James . .	25.00
Lincoln, William H. . .	10.00	Merriam, H. H. . . . .	10.00
*Lindsey, Mrs. William .	50.00	Merrill, Miss Ida A. .	5.00
*Longfellow, A. W. . .	5.00	Merrill, Mrs. Jennie E. .	1.00
*Longyear, John M. . .	25.00	Merriman, Rev. and Mrs.	
*Lord, James B. . . . .	10.00	Daniel . . . . .	10.00
Loring, Miss Anna P. .	5.00	Meserve, Mrs. H. G. . .	5.00
*Loring, Miss Anna P. .	10.00	Miller, E. L. . . . .	10.00
Loring, Augustus P. . .	5.00	Moore, Mrs. E. C. . . .	1.00
*Loring, Miss Louisa P. .	10.00	Moore, Stephen . . . . .	25.00
Loring, Miss Louis P. .	10.00	*Moore, Stephen . . . .	100.00
Loring, Mrs. W. C. . . .	10.00	Moors, Arthur W. . . .	10.00
*Loring, Judge and Mrs.		*Moors, Francis J. . . .	100.00
W. C. . . . .	20.00	Moors, Francis J. . . .	200.00
Lowell, Mrs. Francis C. ,	20.00	Morison, Mrs. J. H. . .	10.00
Lowell, Miss Lucy . . . .	25.00	Morrill, Miss Amelia . .	10.00
*Lowell, Miss Lucy . . .	100.00	*Morrill, Miss Annie W.,	20.00
*Luquer, Lynch . . . . .	5.00		

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Forward . . . . . \$10,904.12

\* Donation to War Emergency Fund.

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*Morse, Abner . . . . .	10.00	Paine, James L. . . . .	5.00
Morse, James F. . . . .	50.00	*Paine, James L. . . . .	10.00
*Morse, Miss J. G. . . . .	10.00	Paine, Robert T. . . . .	10.00
Morse, Miss J. G. . . . .	5.00	Paine, Robert Treat, Association . . . . .	50.00
*Morss, John Wells . . . . .	5.00	Paine, Misses Sarah C. and Marianne . . . . .	25.00
Morss, John Wells . . . . .	10.00	Palmer, Mrs. Benjamin S. . . . .	5.00
*Morville, Jr., R. W. . . . .	10.00	Parker, Miss Eleanor S. . . . .	25.00
Moseley, Miss Ellen F. . . . .	15.00	*Parker, Miss Eleanor S.,	300.00
*Moseley, Miss Ellen F. . . . .	50.00	Parker, Harrison . . . . .	10.00
Moses, H. A. . . . .	15.00	Parker, Jefferson H. . . . .	5.00
*Moses, H. A. . . . .	25.00	Parker, Misses . . . . .	10.00
*Mudge, Rev. James . . . . .	1.00	Payne, Miss Ellen . . . . .	2.00
Munro, Miss M. H. . . . .	25.00	*Peabody, Rev. Endicott . . . . .	50.00
*Munro, Miss M. H. . . . .	2.00	Peabody, Rev. Endicott . . . . .	25.00
*Munroe, Miss L. S. . . . .	5.00	Peabody, Miss Sylvia . . . . .	10.00
Murdock, Miss Maria N. . . . .	3.00	Peirce, Mrs. I. Newton . . . . .	25.00
*Murlin, Lemuel H. . . . .	5.00	Perham, Mrs. M. E. . . . .	1.00
*Myers, H. P. . . . .	5.00	Perin, George L. . . . .	2.00
Myrick, Miss A. T. . . . .	5.00	Perrin, Rev. W. T. . . . .	1.00
Nason, Miss Mary L. . . . .	3.00	*Peters, Mrs. Andrew J., Jr. . . . .	5.00
Nazro, Mrs. F. H. . . . .	2.00	Pickering, Miss Annie M. . . . .	1.00
Nelson, Miss M. H. . . . .	15.00	Pickering, Miss M. M. . . . .	2.00
*Nelson, Miss M. H. . . . .	5.00	Pickman, Mrs. D. L. . . . .	25.00
Nesbitt, George A. . . . .	1.00	Pierce, Mrs. A. Martin . . . . .	10.00
Newell, John L. . . . .	2.00	Pierce, Mrs. Edward L. . . . .	25.00
Newell, Mrs. M. A. M. . . . .	30.00	Pierce, Otis N. . . . .	10.00
Newton, James H. . . . .	5.00	*Pierce, Otis N. . . . .	10.00
Newton, Mrs. Walter W. . . . .	2.00	Pingree, David . . . . .	50.00
Nickerson, Miss F. S. . . . .	2.00	Plimpton, Theodore M. . . . .	1.00
*Nickerson, Miss Florence S. . . . .	1.00	Porter, Miss Emma E. . . . .	1.00
*Norcross, Grenville H. . . . .	25.00	*Porter, Miss Emma E.,	4.00
Norcross, Otis . . . . .	10.00	*Porter, Harry G. . . . .	15.00
*Norcross, Otis . . . . .	25.00	Porter, W. P. . . . .	10.00
Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Ziba A. . . . .	5.00	*Pratt, Mrs. Arthur M. . . . .	10.00
*Nourse, Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. . . . .	.50	Pratt, Laban . . . . .	10.00
Noyes, Carleton E. . . . .	5.00	Pratt, Waldo E. . . . .	25.00
*Nye, Mrs. George H. . . . .	10.00	Prentiss, William A. . . . .	25.00
O'Brion, Miss Mary E. . . . .	5.00	Prescott, Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. . . . .	10.00
Osborne, Alfred S. . . . .	5.00	*Prescott, Miss Clara F. . . . .	5.00
Osgood, Robert . . . . .	20.00	Prescott, Miss Mary R. . . . .	20.00
Paine, Miss Ethel L. . . . .	50.00		
Paine, Rev. George L. . . . .	10.00		
Paine, Miss Helen . . . . .	5.00		
		Forward . . . . .	\$12,248.62
Forward . . . . .	\$11,403.72		

\* Donation to War Emergency Fund.

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*Prescott, Miss Mary R.,	25.00	Ripley, Mrs. George . . .	25.00
*Prescott, Mr. and Mrs.		*Robbins, Frederick . . .	1.00
Oliver . . . . .	25.00	*Robbins, Mrs. Marguerite Hunt . . . . .	2.00
Price, Charles R. . . . .	5.00	Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. . . . .	2.00
*Price, Charles R. . . . .	5.00	Roberts, Mrs. Coolidge S. . . . .	10.00
Proctor, Henry H. . . . .	10.00	*Robinson, Mrs. J. Watts, . . . . .	2.00
Puffer, H. C. . . . .	10.00	Robinson, Roswell R. . . . .	25.00
*Puffer, H. C. . . . .	5.00	Robinson, William A. . . . .	5.00
*Putnam, Mrs. George . .	20.00	Rodman, Miss Emma . . . . .	10.00
Putnam, Mrs. George . .	5.00	Rodman, Miss Julia W. . . . .	20.00
Quincy, Mrs. George H.,	2.00	Rogers, Miss Annette P., . . . . .	15.00
Randall, Charles P. . . .	5.00	Rogers, S. S. . . . .	5.00
*Randall, Charles P. . . .	5.00	Ross, Mrs. M. Denman . . . . .	10.00
*Rankin, Lieut. Walter P. . . . .	5.00	*Ross, Mrs. M. Denman, . . . . .	25.00
*Raymond, Mrs. H. E. . .	10.00	Rotch, Mrs. William J. . . . .	50.00
Raymond, Mrs. Robert F. . . . .	3.00	Rothwell, Bernard J. . . . .	10.00
*Reed, Arthur M. . . . .	5.00	*Rothwell, Bernard J. . . . .	25.00
Reed, Miss Emily S. . . .	5.00	*Russell, Allen . . . . .	5.00
Reed, Rev. James . . . . .	10.00	Russell, Mrs. Richard . . . . .	1.00
*Reed, Mrs. John H. . . .	5.00	Russell, Mrs. W. A. . . . .	10.00
*Reed, Mrs. Sarah A. . .	5.00	*Rust, Mrs. W. A. . . . .	25.00
Reed, Mrs. Sarah A. . . .	5.00	St. Paul's School . . . . .	10.00
*Reynolds, Miss Agnes .	2.00	Saltonstall, Robert . . . . .	25.00
Reynolds, Miss Anna T. .	10.00	*Saltonstall, Robert . . . . .	25.00
*Reynolds, Miss Anna T. . . . .	20.00	*Sampson, Mrs. Augustus N. . . . .	2.00
Rhodes, L. H. . . . .	5.00	Sampson, Miss Lucy S. . . . .	3.00
*Rice, Mrs. Abbott B. . .	5.00	Sanborn, James A. . . . .	5.00
*Rice, Oscar R. . . . .	5.00	Sanderson, G. A. . . . .	10.00
*Rich, W. T. . . . .	10.00	*Sanderson, G. A. . . . .	10.00
Richards, Miss Grace . .	5.00	*Saunders, Annie G. . . . .	5.00
Richards, W. L. . . . .	2.00	Saville, Mrs. William . . . . .	10.00
Richardson, Mrs. E. C. .	5.00	Schneider, Mrs. Franz . . . . .	10.00
*Richardson, Dr. Mark W. . . . .	5.00	Scott, Miss Anna L. . . . .	1.00
*Richmond, J. B. . . . .	10.00	*Scott, Charles S. . . . .	1.00
Ricketson, Walton . . . .	5.00	Scott, Charles S. . . . .	1.00
*Ricketson, Mr. Walton and Miss Anna . . . . .	2.50	*Scovell, C. H. . . . .	5.00
Riley, Charles E. . . . .	25.00	Seabury, Miss Sarah E. . . . .	50.00
*Ripley, Charles . . . . .	5.00	Sears, Mrs. K. W. . . . .	25.00
A Friend . . . . .	5.00	Sears, Eben W., Jr. . . . .	5.00
*A Friend . . . . .	55.00	*Sedgley, Dr. Frank R. . . . .	5.00
*Ripley, Mrs. George . . .	30.00	Selfridge, Mrs. G. S. . . . .	5.00
		Shattuck, Dr. G. C. . . . .	5.00
Forward . . . . .	\$12,635.12	Forward . . . . .	\$13,136.12

\* Donation to War Emergency Fund.

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Shaw, Mrs. G. S. . . . .	10.00	*Sprague, Mrs. Isaac . . .	25.00
*Shepard, T. H. . . . .	5.00	*Sprague, Isaac . . . . .	25.00
Shillaber, W. G. . . . .	5.00	Sprague, Mrs. S. E. . . . .	10.00
*Shreve, Mrs. Benjamin D. . . . .	5.00	Stackpole, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. . . . .	10.00
Shuman, A., & Co. . . . .	5.00	Stackpole, Miss Roxanna . . . . .	5.00
*Shute, Miss Katherine H. . . . .	2.00	*Stanwood, Mrs. Eben . . . . .	10.00
Sidelinger, George A. . . . .	10.00	Stanwood, Mr. and Mrs. Edw. . . . .	10.00
Silsbee, Miss Martha . . . . .	10.00	*Staples, J. N., Jr. . . . .	10.00
*Simes, Mr. and Mrs. William . . . . .	50.00	Starzyk, Paul P. . . . .	5.00
*Simonds, George H. . . . .	5.00	Stearns, Charles H. . . . .	2.00
*Simons, William C. . . . .	30.00	Stebbins, Rev. Roderick . . . . .	5.00
*Simmons, Miss Elizabeth R. . . . .	5.00	*Stephens, Dr. Winston . . . . .	5.00
Simpkins, Miss M. W. . . . .	5.00	Stetson, Mrs. Frederick D. . . . .	10.00
Slater, Mrs. Elizabeth . . . . .	5.00	Stetson, James H. . . . .	10.00
Slosson, Rev. Gaius J. . . . .	5.00	Stevens, Mrs. S. D. . . . .	5.00
Smith, A. H. . . . .	1.00	*Stone, Miss Caroline . . . . .	10.00
Smith, Edward E. . . . .	5.00	Stone, Miss Caroline . . . . .	5.00
Smith, Miss Elizabeth L. . . . .	1.00	*Stone, Mrs. E. P. . . . .	5.00
*Smith, Miss Elizabeth L. . . . .	1.00	Stone, Joseph H. . . . .	5.00
Smith, Miss Ellen V. . . . .	10.00	*Stone, Mrs. Philip S. . . . .	2.00
*Smith, Miss Ellen V. . . . .	100.00	*Stone, Mrs. Richard . . . . .	25.00
Smith, Rev. E. W. . . . .	5.00	*Storer, John H. . . . .	20.00
*Smith, F. E. . . . .	5.00	*S. . . . .	10.00
*Smith, G. W. V. . . . .	20.00	S. . . . .	25.00
*Smith, Joseph M. . . . .	5.00	† "S, a Friend" . . . . .	100.00
Smith, Joseph M. . . . .	5.00	Stratton, Solomon P. . . . .	3.00
Smith, Mrs. Joseph N. . . . .	10.00	*Sturgis, Mrs. Robert S. . . . .	7.00
Smolczynski, Dr. Karol . . . . .	5.00	Sturtevant, Royal B. . . . .	5.00
Smyth, Herbert W. . . . .	5.00	*Swasey, Miss H. M. . . . .	6.00
Snow, Walter B. . . . .	1.00	*Swift, Merton W. . . . .	2.00
Spalding, Miss Dora N. . . . .	10.00	*Sylvester, Miss R. M. . . . .	5.00
Spaulding, J. L., Jr. . . . .	5.00	Sylvester, Miss R. M. . . . .	13.00
*Spaulding, J. L., Jr. . . . .	10.00	Taber, Mrs. William G. . . . .	2.00
Spear, Misses . . . . .	5.00	C. H. T. . . . .	5.00
*Spear, Misses . . . . .	5.00	Talbot Co. . . . .	5.00
Speare, Mrs. Alden . . . . .	10.00	*Tapley, Miss Alice P. . . . .	50.00
*Speare, Mrs. Alden . . . . .	20.00	Tapley, Miss Alice P. . . . .	50.00
*Sprague, Dr. F. P. . . . .	50.00	Tapley, Miss Emily W. . . . .	3.00
Sprague, Dr. F. P. . . . .	10.00	Tappan, Mrs. Frederick H. . . . .	5.00
"Special Work" . . . . .	100.00	*Tappan, Mrs. Frederick H. . . . .	10.00
Sprague, Mrs. Isaac . . . . .	50.00		

Forward . . . . . \$13,747.12

Forward . . . . . \$14,322.12

\* Donation to War Emergency Fund.      † Deceased.

Forward . . . . .	\$14,322.12	Forward . . . . .	\$14,966.12
*Tarbell, H. C. . . . .	1.00	*Vaughan, Miss Bertha H. . . . .	5.00
Taylor, Dr. Frederic W. . . . .	2.00	*Vaughan, Mrs. Henry G. . . . .	25.00
*Taylor, William B. . . . .	50.00	Vialle, Charles A. . . . .	10.00
"Cambridge" . . . . .	5.00	Vieira, Rev. A. P. . . . .	10.00
**"Cambridge" . . . . .	10.00	*Von Blomberg, Miss Eva . . . . .	2.00
Thacher, Miss Elizabeth B. . . . .	10.00	*Vose, Charles . . . . .	5.00
*Thacher, Louis B. . . . .	10.00	Vose, Charles . . . . .	5.00
Thacher, Louis B. . . . .	5.00	*Wadsworth, Miss Ade- laide E. . . . .	3.00
*Thacher, Mrs. Martha B. . . . .	10.00	Waite, Miss Florence L. . . . .	5.00
Thacher, Mrs. Martha B. . . . .	5.00	*Wales, William Q. . . . .	2.00
Thayer, Mrs. Edward D. . . . .	5.00	Wales, William Q. . . . .	2.00
Thayer, Mrs. Ethel R. . . . .	15.00	*Walker, Grant . . . . .	50.00
Thayer, Lucius H. . . . .	5.00	*Walker, Mrs. John G. . . . .	10.00
Thayer, R. S. . . . .	100.00	*Walker, Miss Sarah C. . . . .	20.00
Thorndike, Sturgis H. . . . .	10.00	Walton, Rev. F. J. . . . .	25.00
*Thorndike, Sturgis H. . . . .	25.00	Walworth, Joseph E. . . . .	5.00
*Thorp, Joseph G. . . . .	50.00	Ward, Miss Anita S. . . . .	10.00
Todd, Thomas . . . . .	5.00	*Ward, Miss Caroline E. . . . .	10.00
*Topliff, Miss Anna E. . . . .	20.00	Ward, Miss Caroline E. . . . .	10.00
*Toppin, Mrs. Robert N. . . . .	20.00	Ward, Mrs. Francis J. . . . .	50.00
*Torrey, Mrs. Elbridge . . . . .	15.00	*Ware, Miss Mary Lee . . . . .	10.00
Torrey, Mrs. Elbridge . . . . .	50.00	Warren, Mrs. Bayard . . . . .	10.00
Torrey, J. R. . . . .	5.00	Warren, Bentley W. . . . .	10.00
Tower, Miss Ellen M. . . . .	10.00	*Warren, Bentley W. . . . .	10.00
*Tower, Miss Ellen M. . . . .	30.00	Warren, Miss Cornelia . . . . .	10.00
Tower, Miss Florence E. . . . .	2.00	Warren, Mrs. Samuel D. . . . .	10.00
Towne, F. B. . . . .	10.00	Watkins, Miss Emma C. . . . .	25.00
*Towne, F. B. . . . .	25.00	*Watson, Mrs. Thomas A. . . . .	10.00
Towne, William E. . . . .	5.00	Watson, Thomas R. . . . .	5.00
Townsend, Mrs. Robert . . . . .	5.00	*Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. Albert . . . . .	1.00
Trowbridge, George E. . . . .	10.00	*Webster, Andrew C. . . . .	10.00
*Tucker, William A. . . . .	3.00	Webster, Andrew C. . . . .	10.00
Turbell, H. C. . . . .	5.00	*Webster, Arthur S. . . . .	5.00
Upham, Miss E. Annie . . . . .	15.00	Webster, Mrs. Arthur G. . . . .	2.00
*Upham, Miss E. Annie . . . . .	10.00	*Weeks, Mrs. John W. . . . .	50.00
Upham, Miss Susan . . . . .	10.00	Weis, Miss A. Lora . . . . .	5.00
Upton, George A. . . . .	10.00	*Weld, M. S. . . . .	10.00
Van Allen, Rev. W. H. . . . .	5.00	Weld, S. M. . . . .	25.00
Van Brunt, Mrs. Charles . . . . .	50.00	Wellington, Mrs. Austin C. . . . .	5.00
Van Noorden, E. . . . .	5.00		
Van Wagener, Mrs. A. . . . .	1.00		

Forward . . . . . \$14,966.12

Forward . . . . . \$15,453.12

\* Donation to War Emergency Fund.

Forward . . . . .	\$15,453.12	Forward . . . . .	\$15,889.12
*Wentworth, Mrs. Charles F. . . . .	10.00	Williams, John D. . . . .	10.00
Wentworth, Mrs. Charles F. . . . .	15.00	Williams, Mrs. Robert B. . . . .	5.00
*West Roxbury Congregational Church . . . . .	10.00	Willson, Miss Lucy B. . . . .	10.00
Wheeler, Mrs. A. D. . . . .	3.00	Wilson, Mrs. George G. . . . .	5.00
*Wheeler, Mrs. A. S. . . . .	20.00	Winship, Boit & Co. . . . .	5.00
*Wheeler, Miss Alice M. . . . .	10.00	Winslow, Arthur . . . . .	10.00
*Wheelwright, Mrs. A. C. . . . .	25.00	*Winsor, Mrs. Alfred . . . . .	15.00
White, Miss Lizzie D. . . . .	5.00	Winsor, Mrs. Alfred . . . . .	5.00
*White, Mrs. M. P. . . . .	25.00	Winsor, Miss Mary P. . . . .	5.00
White, Mrs. M. P. . . . .	30.00	*Wolcott, Mrs. Roger . . . . .	50.00
Whiting, Mrs. S. B. . . . .	5.00	Wood, Mrs. A. B. . . . .	5.00
*Whitney, Mrs. Geoffrey G. . . . .	5.00	*Wood, Mrs. A. B. . . . .	5.00
*Whittemore, Mrs. F. W. . . . .	5.00	*Wood, Howard M. . . . .	5.00
Whittemore, J. Q. A. . . . .	25.00	Woodbridge, Prof. S. H. . . . .	10.00
Whittemore, Mrs. S. D. . . . .	5.00	Woodman, Miss Mary . . . . .	15.00
*Whittemore, Mrs. S. D. . . . .	5.00	*Woodman, Miss Mary . . . . .	20.00
Whitten, Mrs. G. R. . . . .	10.00	*Woods, Henry D. . . . .	25.00
*Whitten, Mrs. G. R. . . . .	5.00	Woods, Henry D. . . . .	50.00
Wigglesworth, George . . . . .	50.00	Woodward, Mrs. F. H. . . . .	1.00
Wilcox, Miss E. Jose- phine . . . . .	10.00	*Woodward, Dr. S. B. . . . .	25.00
Wilder, Herbert A. . . . .	10.00	Woodward, Dr. S. B. . . . .	50.00
*Wilder, Herbert A. . . . .	10.00	*Woolson, Mrs. James A. . . . .	10.00
"Interested" . . . . .	10.00	*Wrightington, Mrs. C. W. . . . .	5.00
*Willcox, The Misses . . . . .	3.00	Wrightington, Mrs. C. W. . . . .	5.00
Willcox, The Misses . . . . .	35.00	*Wyman, Frank W. . . . .	10.00
Williams, David W. . . . .	25.00	Wyman, Frank W. . . . .	10.00
Williams, Miss E. Fran- ces . . . . .	5.00	*Yeaton, H. A. . . . .	5.00
*Williams, Miss E. Fran- ces . . . . .	10.00	Young, Miss Fanny . . . . .	10.00
	60.00	Zeuch, William E. . . . .	5.00
Forward . . . . .	\$15,889.12		\$16,285.12

\* Donation to War Emergency Fund.

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The payment of fifty dollars in one year with the approval of the Board of Directors constitutes a person a Life Member.

A Friend	Clark, Jas. E.
A Friend	Cole, Mrs. Arthur H.
A Friend (through F. B. Allen)	*Converse, E. S.
*Appleton, Mrs. William	Converse, Edward W.
Adie, Andrew	Coolidge, Mrs. J. Randolph
Allen, Miss M. Josephine	Coolidge, Mrs. T. Jefferson, Jr.
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Anonymous	Cunningham, Mrs. Frederick
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Barrell, William L.	Cutter, Abram E.
Batchelder, Francis	Cutter, Mrs. Abram E.
Beebe, J. Arthur	Dalton, Mrs. Charles H.
Beebe, E. Pierson	Davis, A. McFee
Beech, Mrs. Herbert	*Denison, John N.
Blake, Dr. Clarence J.	Dodge, George A.
Blake, Francis	*Eaton, William S.
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Cabot, Mrs. W. C.	*French, Jonathan
Carter, James Richard	*French, J. D. W.
Cary, Mrs. Edward M.	*French, Miss Caroline L. W.
Chase, Miss Alice P.	French, Miss Cornelia Ann
Chase, Mrs. Philip P.	"Friday, the 13th"
Chase, Richard D.	Frothingham, Mrs. Louis A.
*Clark, A. B.	Ginn & Co.

\* Deceased.

- Gray, Miss Isa E.  
 Grover, William O.  
 "T. S. H."  
 Haines, Mrs. J. H.  
 Hanks, Mrs. Charles S.  
 Harris, Mrs. J. N.  
 Haskell, Miss Mary E.  
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 Higginson, Henry L.  
 Holmes, Mrs. Edward  
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 \*Houghton, H. O.  
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 Hunnewell, F. W.  
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 Jones, Jerome  
 "K," A Friend  
 Kellen, William V.  
 Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
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 King, Delcevare  
 King, Theophilus  
 Lawrence, W. Appleton  
 Lawrence, Rt. Rev. Wm.  
 \*Lawrence, Amos A.  
 Lawson, Rev. A. G.  
 Lee, Joseph  
 Lee, Mrs. Joseph  
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 Loring, Miss L. P.  
 Lowell, Miss Lucy  
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 Lyman, Mrs. Henry  
 Lyman, Miss Julia  
 Lyman, Theodore  
 Mason, Miss Fannie P.  
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 Osborn, Mrs. John B.  
 Paine, Miss Ethel L.  
 \*Paine, Robert Treat  
 Paine, Robert Treat, Association  
 Paine, W. A.  
 Peabody, Rev. E.  
 Peabody, Harold  
 Phillips, Mrs. John C.  
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 Pickman, Mrs. D. L.  
 Pierce, Mrs. A. G., Jr.  
 Pierce, Mrs. E. L.  
 \*Pierce, Hon. Henry L.  
 Pingree, David  
 Pratt, W. E.  
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 Rogers, Mrs. Jacob C.  
 Rotch, Mrs. William J.  
 Russell, Robert S.  
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 Sampson, Mrs. Robert deW.  
 Seabury, Miss S. E.  
 Sears, Mrs. George G.  
 Sears, Mrs. J. M.  
 Shaw, Mrs. G. H.  
 Sias, Mrs. Charles D.  
 Sprague, Mrs. Isaac  
 Sprague, Isaac, Jr.  
 Starrett, L. S.  
 Sturgis, Mrs. Robert Shaw  
 \*Tapley, Mrs. A. P.  
 Tapley, Miss Alice P.  
 Taylor, Wm. B.  
 Thayer, R. S.

\* Deceased.

† Miss Martha R. Hunt had been a life member since 1887 and on her decease left the Society as Residuary Legatee a very generous share in her large estate.

Travelli, Charles	Weld, S. M.
Taunton Law and Order League	Wheatland, Mrs. Stephen G.
Torrey, Mrs. Elbridge	White, Mrs. M. P.
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Walker, Mrs. John G.	Woods, Mrs. Henry
Ward, Mrs. Francis J.	Woods, Henry D.
Ward, Miss M. DeC.	Woodward, Dr. S. B.
Webb, Mrs. Annie B.	*Woolson, J. A.

\* Deceased.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE NEW ENGLAND  
WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY

*Founded in 1878*  
*Incorporated in 1884 in Boston*

FOR THE YEAR 1918 - 1919

---

BOSTON:  
OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 200 EQUITABLE BUILDING  
67 MILK STREET  
1919

## OBJECT

The object of this society is to remove temptations to vice and crime — to stop up sources of corruption. Its work is not remedial but preventive — it must make its appeal through the head to the heart — and it does not therefore enlist the sympathies of the community as does the effort to reform the criminal and provide for the wretched. It must accordingly depend for its support upon those who can wisely judge of its value, and who are moved to give, not by impulse, but by reason.

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## APPEAL

*“Persons who, being liable to WATCH AND WARD, neglect or refuse without reasonable excuse to appear and do duty personally or by sufficient substitute; and constables or officers or members of the watch who refuse to execute and observe proper orders, shall forfeit ten dollars.”*

Section 7, Chapter 31, of the Revised  
Laws of Massachusetts, 1902.

It is curious that this old law is on our Statute books today. It is of course a “dead letter,” but the need of *watch and ward* is still most urgent.

Can you “do duty personally” in the difficult but most necessary *preventive* work which we are doing?

Will you not, therefore, give to us — your “sufficient substitute” — a generous subscription, to enable us to do it for you?

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## FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to The New England Watch and Ward Society, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of . . . . .

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(Founder of the Society) 1 Joy St.

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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Pres. W. F. HUNTINGTON, LL.D., 1907-13.  
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Hon. EDWIN D. MEAD, 1911-18.  
Doctor CLARENCE J. BLAKE, 1897-1919.

## FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

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200 EQUITABLE BUILDING,  
March 1, 1919.

*To the Members and Friends of The New England  
Watch and Ward Society:*

The moral victories of the World War, when written down in history, will equal its martial triumphs.

The historian will note with amazement the arrival in a democratic government of a higher moral standard in relation to temperance and social purity than seemed feasible until the exigencies of a world conflict demanded that our morals be such as would yield the highest efficiency. "The Morals and Efficiency Campaign," in which this Society has had a part, first by commission from and then by co-operation with the Federal Government, has emphasized the truth that clean, sober living is not only ideally right but also superbly practicable.

Moral  
Victories  
and  
Martia  
Triumphs

We have learned by the experience of 5,000,000 of the cleanest, most manly soldiers that the world has ever seen, that the doctrine of "the sexual necessity" was a wicked fallacy and need of "sowing one's wild oats" an unmanly superstition.

What is manly will have a new meaning for our youth. We have struggled tediously up a long hill and gone gloriously "over the top."

The "new spirit" which animates the enlarged soul of the returning "crusader" is not an egoistic one, but an altruistic mood; not "what is most pleasant for me" but "what is best for all." They were too near the supreme sacrifice to retain egoistic notions.

The  
New  
Mood

The "new mood" is a prophecy of greater moral triumphs to come in the *Reconstruction Period*. We are ready to believe that the "new mood" will not protest against the prohibition of intoxicating liquor, nor will it tolerate the reopening of the brothel. The demand of the reconstruction

period will be for a preservation of the higher standards of the new era.

How these higher standards in part were realized will be here touched upon.

## I. Concerning Crimes against Public Chastity

For the first time in the world's history there has been put in practise a complete remedy for the social evil. Both the demand and the supply factors were considered. Education in sex hygiene and law enforcement were urged equally and together. It must be recognized that education in clean living in order to minimize illicit demands, is equally important with law enforcement to keep down the supply factors in immoral alliances. Our part in this two-sided remedy concerned law enforcement.

**Two-Sided Remedy**

At the beginning of the new year there was but one city of this Commonwealth where a large "red light district" was tolerated. It obtained there through unbroken customs of a generation. The time was ripe when, with scores of its sons in the navy and on the seven seas, public opinion was ready to support the abolition of the old time shame. With its streets filled with sailors off the battleships in its harbor, we descended upon that city one night in seven autos, with thirty-five raiders, and visited simultaneously every house in the "district" of that city. What evidence we found that night, added to what had been quietly gathered beforehand, was made the ground for earnest prosecutions under the "ironclad" law, or the law providing only a jail sentence. In every prosecution a conviction resulted and a considerable time sentence was imposed.

**"District Smashed"**

On the appeal to the Superior Court, District Attorney Wells showed a fine spirit of co-operation and refused to dispose of the cases so that the "district" would be likely ever to open up again.

**Diseases Prevented**

On the electric car line to another State from one of the largest "Rest Camps" where 7,000 sailors were recuperating was a district which for a score of years has remained entrenched through the old-fashioned fallacies of a largely foreign mill town. That community had not felt the thrill

of the new public opinion so the work had to be done by outsiders.

After some of the inmates had fired upon the armed force of the military authorities who accompanied our twenty raiders, the lieutenant in command, Hannibal Hamlin, called upon the outlaws to "surrender in the name of the President of the United States," and out of the house were marched fifty-four pleasure-seekers and eight women inmates to be dealt with according to law. Local conditions made it difficult to bring those responsible to justice, but in the person of Attorney-General Herbert A. Rice, of Rhode Island, the majesty of the law was vindicated. It is now within the power of Governor Beckman of Rhode Island to see that the leading official offender is replaced by a man on the police commission of that town who will do his sworn duty. That official is simply a holdover, occupying his place till another is appointed. The "reservation" is broken up and we hope will never open again.

When we began this year we said that our aim was to see that not one open brothel remained throughout the State. With the closing of houses in New Bedford, Taunton, Mansfield, Ashburnham, Westminster, and Worcester, that program was fulfilled so far as open houses were concerned.

It remains for us to record a splendid piece of work done by the Boston police in which we did nothing but furnish some stimulus. We refer to the curbing of immoral cafés, until wartime, the prevalent system of immorality in Boston.

This Society had made to Washington 153 reports on conditions in Boston cafés and prepared to back up our charges with court evidence, if called upon. These reports contributed to the Federal order, — that twenty-five Boston cafés must be placed under the "Segregation of Sex Rule." The enforcement of that rule helped somewhat, but when, on June 10th, it became manifest that the police were in dead earnest to improve conditions and hundreds of arrests of disorderly persons were made, a more effective means had been found for emptying the "cafés" from the outside.

Here we ought to record another fine piece of work by the Boston police, viz., the enforcement of the "True Name Bill."

Challenge  
of  
Diamond  
Hill

Boston  
Cafés

True  
Name  
Work

The action of the police in visiting certain hotels and making "official inspections" was action in the right direction, but that action did not reach its proper result because the grand jury failed to indict those believed to be responsible for the immoral conditions revealed. Who was responsible for the failure of justice we cannot say, as all the action went on behind the doors of the grand jury room, but those who know the temper of grand juries as a rule, can easily guess where the fault lay. There is no suspicion that the police were responsible for the failure.

. . . . .

Revere  
House  
Case

The Revere House Injunction and Abatement Case, which is the first case to be tried fully and minutely through every possibility of legal defense under the Red Light Injunction and Abatement Law, has moved along some degrees this year, but the end is not yet. Several expedients can yet be resorted to in order to delay the fatal day.

This year the case has passed through the Supreme Judicial Court on the exceptions to rulings on law points and has so far been decided in favor of the Society. These exceptions concerned, first, the constitutionality of the law; second, its applicability to hotels even when the center of loose life; third, the degree of proof required under it (whether preponderances of evidence or proof beyond a reasonable doubt); and lastly, the right under the law to a trial by jury. On each and all these points the Supreme Court sustained the ruling of the trial judge.

The case therefore came back to the trial judge to make his findings of fact, since his findings of law had been accurate. The judge found, briefly stated, that all the charges made by the Society's representative had been sustained by the evidence. The next step will be the issuance of the "final decree." If this fulfills the law, it could be the sale by public auction of all the furniture and fixtures found on the premises and the closing of the building for all purposes for one year's time.

It needs to be kept in mind that the final decree can be appealed from to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court again, and that if the Supreme Court sustains the decree a "writ of error" can be taken out raising a question under the

United States Constitution and carrying the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Of course there is no way of preventing all these legal delays except to compromise, and we cannot do that. When we first gave "notice" that a nuisance existed there, the simple expedient of ousting the tenant who had not kept the place free from offense would have avoided all further litigation, but the public announcement of the resolve to "fight it" brought on the only method of resolving the difficulty, viz., to see what the law could do and carry it through the courts.

The following is a copy of the Court's Finding of Fact in the Revere House.

"In accordance with the terms of the report to the Supreme Court heretofore made in this case, and in accordance with the opinion of that court in regard to all the defendant's requests for rulings and the motion for a jury trial, I now make the following additional finding of fact:

"1. I find that a very considerable portion of the revenue derived by the defendant Harrison from the operation of the Revere House was derived from the business of prostitution, assignation, and lewdness carried on therein. At the same time a legitimate hotel business was also carried on therein.

"2. I find that the so-called 'grotto' or beer garden on the Bulfinch Street side of the hotel was used chiefly for purposes of assignation and immoral bargaining by men and women who resorted thereto in great numbers, and that many rooms in the hotel were hired, used, and occupied by them for purposes of prostitution and lewdness.

"3. Although the evidence tended to show the more or less frequent use for immoral purposes of certain rooms upon various floors of the hotel, I find specially that rooms on the third floor were frequently and at times almost continuously used for said purposes; and that some of them were so used many times even on the same day.

"4. I find that the notice given by the plaintiff to the defendant corporation as the record owner of the premises was served five or more days before the plaintiff's bill was filed, and that notwithstanding said notice, the defendant corporation took no steps to enforce its rights against the defendant

Court's  
Finding

Harrison as provided in R. L., c. 101, s. 10, as amended by St. 1914, c. 624, s. 13.

**Nuisance** "5. I find that the nuisance complained of exists and that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed for in his bill. Let a final decree in accordance with the foregoing memorandum be entered."

(Signed) JOHN FREEMAN BROWN,  
*Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts.*

## Federal Assistance in Local Problems

Adequately to comprehend moral conditions in New England during the War, one must appreciate the influence in this section of the country of effective branches of the Commission on Training Camp Activities. After March 1, 1917, the local branches of the Commision were in charge of Army and Navy officers. These officers were assisted by special non-commissioned officers suited to their tasks. They had the use of provost guards and naval patrols. They had special agents in abundance.

**Methods** Observation of vice conditions affecting the Army was made by men of no interest or suspected interest except patriotic considerations. They were collected by methods which private forces could not use. They were gathered by men whose spirits were protected by their very fighting attitude toward vice. They were gathered in ways which were not ordinarily practised by private forces.

The tabulation and co-ordination of these facts were marshaled to support feasible policies dictated by only patriotic considerations. The policies were inaugurated by "demands" which could not be refused.

In a word, the machinery, the methods and motives of the Federal forces were crushingly strong and wisely used for local good. Reforms which had been advocated by this Society for ten years were easily forced upon the authorities. Indeed most of the local officials were glad to respond to the irresistible demand. All this regime was supported by a public opinion that would have annihilated any one opposing it. This was especially true of sexual offenses.

## Indecent Theatricals, Amusements, and Public Dances

We are glad to note that the progress made through the work of the Committee on Public Amusements, with which this Society has co-operated, has been constant and much of the indecency of two years ago is not now even attempted. The improved standards of Boston have spread to other theatrical centers, and there movement begun has been of widespread effect. There is a "tone" to our burlesque and vaudeville houses that has sounded throughout the eastern part of the United States, if not farther. Our "code" has been widely copied. It has, in fact, had a national influence.

Progress

It is only just to acknowledge the helpful co-operation of Mr. John H. Casey, the Mayor's Licensing Secretary, not only in this work but in the control of public dances that has made Boston distinctly different from other New England cities. When Mr. Casey did not initiate higher standards he never opposed them and has always maintained a high standard when he did not venture to initiate the highest. We believe the public owes a debt of gratitude to this faithful public official.

We had to go far back into the old common law this year to find a form of complaint against an amusement nuisance in order to prosecute a particular type of public exhibition commercialized at one of our beach resorts. In this nuisance, the element of surprise and consternation suffered by women when scandalized by a blast of wind disarranging their garments, made an unseemly exhibition and very degrading. A fine of \$250 was imposed by the court on the corporation maintaining this "common-law nuisance." We hope the persons responsible for that nuisance will not try conclusions with the law again, for if they do no money fine would be again recommended. A jail sentence would be the only remedy for their money madness.

Common  
Law  
Nuisance

## Modern Dancing

It seems almost incredible that dancing should have degenerated to so low a plane as it has on some of the "modern" muscle dances for couples. The name alone of one indicated what it obviously aims to imitate. This dance in Boston is

Dance  
Degenerate

forbidden by Secretary Casey in public entertainments, and when indulged in in private dances has led to expulsions from the hall by police officers. Surreptitiously employed by persons who use it as an introduction to immoral solicitation and other indecent actions and conditions this year led to the closing of several public dance halls. We have found these types of dances unmolested in cities outside of Boston and are now attempting to have them pronounced legally obscene in the hope that they thus stigmatized will be more generally suppressed. In the field of the dance with its liberal etiquette, it is not easy to bring about practical results. Unrestrained, there seems to be no limits to which dancing will not descend.

In a recent prosecution by agents of this Society a fine of \$450 was imposed upon five young men promoting a public dance in which "muscle dances" by couples were encouraged.

Roulette  
and  
Faro

## II. Crimes against Public Policy

### *Gambling Nuisances*

During the year we have discovered a systematic endeavor to introduce into Massachusetts, professional gambling houses with roulette equipments. They were not the type resorted to by crowds of promiscuous players, but by selected parties with large amounts of money to lose. These were to be fleeced. These places had sent out agents to find victims to be brought in automobiles and then "wined and dined" until their money was gone, then they were to be thrown out by some effective means that would not expose the real intent of the promoters. In one place this method of ejection was to stage a fake "raid," and then offer to let the victim go if he would make it worth while. That seems the only palpable explanation of the fourteen local police badges we found in one of these houses situated in the town of Waverley. When we were gathering evidence in one of these houses a local police officer let our agents into the house, so close was he to the keepers. When we raided it, we found a police officer in citizen's clothes already in the house, but not a member of the raiding party. He lied to his chief as to how he happened there. He told, under oath, a different story as to why he was there. His story to the chief at the time of

the raid could not have been true if the story told under oath was true. The judge hearing the case readily convicted the keeper. We have told this story to show how close some police departments get to gambling nuisances.

Our largest raid this year was on a Sunday afternoon in January, when we found 48 men penned up in a basement engaged in "crap shooting." It was in this city about thirty days later that a sixty-eight year old "crap shooter" was arrested for holding up the paymaster of a large manufacturing concern and stealing a payroll of several thousand dollars. He had been gradually drawn into the gambling fever and so frightened by threats and stimulated by false expectations that he was forced into a dishonest life. The story of that man alone would convince the public that gambling dens are a serious menace to a community.

"Craps"

If one were challenged to state in what respect gambling is an evil, the answer is to be found in this Cambridge Superior Court case. The abstract ethics of the thing never in the world deterred a man who had in him the passion of gambling. It is a waste of words to haggle over the question, "How is it wrong?" There is a plainer and bigger question, "What are its results?" "How is it observed to work in human life?" This is especially to be observed in the Cambridge case. It paralyzes the human will; it degrades the human soul. "By its fruits shall we know it" whether its victim is sixteen or sixty-eight.

In our Cambridge case we are glad to say that the lower court judge did his duty and sentenced the keeper of the place of 48 captives to jail for three months. On his appeal the Superior Court changed the sentence from jail to \$50, and that, even though the man had pleaded guilty and the last bet before we broke open the door of this gambling house at the time of the raid was for \$600 per side. Just how that district attorney's office expects to make gambling unprofitable with a small money fine is hard to figure out.

Reductio  
ad  
Absurdam

### III. Department of Crimes against Public Health

We have continued in our policy not to bring prosecutions for the narcotic traffic so long as the public authorities maintain the high standard of law enforcement that has obtained

for the past eighteen months. Many of the criticisms of this Society's agents arose from the fact that to get drug cases one must have in his employ persons who know the methods of the drug vice by actual experience and later reform. That is the only way to get results.

Congratula-  
tions

We are glad again to recognize the splendid work of the District Attorney's office in this field of vice and crime during the past year. We congratulate Special Officers Welch and Manning, of Station 2, on their ingenious, hard, unpleasant but imperative work in suppressing the drug traffic.

#### IV. Miscellaneous

It ought to be recorded that four of our agents have this year been assaulted by ruffians while engaged in assisting in the service of warrants. One was shot through the lower leg, one was assaulted with a loaded gun pointed at his heart, one had his cheek bone laid open by a brick thrown in a dark cellar, and one was struck with a fist in the eye and had his glasses broken. In all but one case recourse to the law brought about punishment.

Scores and even hundreds of investigations have been made that did not reach prosecution.

Let us mention just one. A certain moving picture concern planned to stimulate business by giving out in the yards of our public schools 5,000 tickets at greatly reduced rates for a special scholars' performance on a Saturday morning. The distribution of tickets had been entirely contrary to school regulations, and had the police known of it, would have subjected the persons giving them out to prosecution. The film contained several rape scenes entirely harmful to such young persons. We received notice at 11.30, one Friday noon, too late to have word sent out to the principals and teachers to get the tickets back or forbid attendance. Something effective must be done at once. We got in touch with the Superintendent of Schools and, armed with the influence of his indignation at the violation of such an important regulation, we notified the licensing authorities of the menace. We had Mr. Casey, the efficient Licensing Secretary of His Honor, Mayor Peters, see the exhibition on Friday afternoon

Prevention  
vs.  
Cure

and he ordered the objectionable part cut out, so that the crowds of boys and girls were not "harmed" by the improper exhibitions. We understand the school authorities further emphasized the necessity for watchfulness and more rigid enforcement of their wise rule to guard against such perils.

## Legislation

One of the chief means of demoralizing the dance by the process of darkening the hall under the name of "moonlight dancing" has been penalized by a bill introduced this year that seems sure to pass.

We have been able by co-operating with the Commission on Training Camp Activities to secure the passage of a "Red Light Injunction and Abatement Law" in New Hampshire. Our state agent for New Hampshire, Mr. Elwin Wright, had to spend considerable time to bring about the passage of that law. He deserves much credit for his untiring efforts.

We have had to oppose a vicious boxing bill and a bad stock wagering measure again this year.

Better  
Law  
Secured

## Summary

Our agents this year have investigated conditions in 59 New England cities and towns. We have lost one case after trial in a lower court and failed to win but one case tried in a Superior Court. In that case the jury disagreed and it is to be tried again. Below is a summary of the prosecutions with the results obtained:

### A. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC CHASTITY:

1. House of ill fame (iron clad) . . . . .	7
2. Prostitution nuisance . . . . .	10
3. Idle and disorderly . . . . .	38
4. Lewd and lascivious . . . . .	7
5. Statutory crimes . . . . .	8
6. Procuring for house of ill fame . . . . .	1
7. Obscene nuisance . . . . .	1
	—
	72

### B. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY:

1. Gambling nuisance . . . . .	10
2. Other gambling offenses . . . . .	88
3. Promoting lotteries . . . . .	4
	—
	102

## C. MISCELLANEOUS MILITARY CASES, ETC.

1. Liquor nuisance . . . . .	7
2. Liquor sales . . . . .	8
3. Assaults on agents . . . . .	2
	—
	17
	—
	191

## FINES AND SENTENCES IN

A. Public chastity cases . . . . .	\$1,560	and 91 months
B. Public policy cases . . . . .	2,440	and 5 months
Total	\$4,000	and 96 months

(Signed) J. FRANK CHASE,  
*Secretary.*

**FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING****OF****The New England Watch and Ward Society**

The above meeting was held at First Baptist Church, Boston, at 4 P.M., Sunday, May 4, 1919. Addresses were made by President Rev. Frederick B. Allen, President W. H. Faunce, and Rev. Raymond Calkins. The Secretary, J. Frank Chase, read his annual report. The following is a stenographic report of the addresses:

REV. AUSTEN K. DEBLOIS: I will introduce at this point Rev. Frederick B. Allen, whose name you all know so well, and whose work for the masses and in the cause of human betterment you have all known for so long, the founder as well as the President of the Watch and Ward Society. Mr. Allen will take charge of the services.

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**Address by Rev. Frederick B. Allen**

My dear friends, we welcome you heartily to this forty-first anniversary of the New England Watch and Ward Society. It is a temptation for the first speaker to take all the time that he wants, but today we have special reasons for giving ample time to our last two speakers, as each of them has an important message to give, and the report of our Society will also take some time; so, although there is much I would like to say, I will try to be very brief.

I want to speak of the object of the Society. The New England Watch and Ward Society does not fight the victims of temptation, but its promoters. Our enemy is commercialized vice. There are few easier ways of earning money abundantly than by providing for the abnormal appetites of men; and old civilizations, especially where there have been generations

of wealth and luxury, have been apt to build and entrench certain ways of providing for human vice which are extremely difficult to disrupt, and which have spread their influence far and wide.

In one of the earliest letters of Phillips Brooks from abroad, in 1865, he wrote, "What I have seen has certainly impressed me, as I had no idea before, with the presence of marks of decay and corruption, as shown in the recognition of and provision for profligacy which belongs to old civilizations."

The provision for profligacy commercializes vice. The habit of mind of saying, "Oh, these things are human nature, you have got to take them as a by-product of civilization," discourages all efforts for reform or eradication of evil.

In our case this year against the Revere House, which was a great success, although the public do not yet know it, because the decree has not yet been made public, when we proved all that was evil, the lawyer for the defense began by saying: "It seems to be forgotten by the plaintiff that this is a hotel," and he dwelt upon the fact "this is a hotel," assuming that every hotel was naturally and inevitably a place of prostitution. It is all these assumptions that we fight against.

Dr. Faunce will show us we have had moral victories in the war, and that is because our men have come from a country where we never yet have surrendered to the idea that any form of vice is necessary and to be condoned.

I want to say one word of tribute to the memory of Stephen O'Meara, our late police commissioner. He was a man who, beyond his great ability and excellence in other ways, made an honest square fight against disorderly houses. There was no compromising with them, no allowing fines to be paid occasionally, as a sort of rental of evil. He fought them. I remember once in conversation with him he said he had just had a call from the mayor and the chief of police of a large western city. He told me the city, though I will not name it. They asked him how he dealt with the "red light district," what was the method he used. He said "We have no such district. We fight every bad house to the utmost. We do not tolerate them." He said, "To my knowledge there is not a single open disorderly house in the city." "But," they said, "how do the public take that?" He said, "I have no trouble." "Why," they said, "in our city if we tried to do that the

community would not stand for it one moment. They think these things are a necessity."

I humbly suggest that it is one of the credits which we may claim for the Watch and Ward Society that it has for more than forty years created and maintained a standard, an ideal of decency and purity in the city which made it possible for Stephen O'Meara to do his splendid work.

I want to introduce the Secretary of our Society, who will make his annual report. The lawyers, who in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred are unsuccessful in their cases against us, when defeated do their very best to blacken the name and reputation of Mr. J. Frank Chase, and a few respectable people might be led to question, "Is there not something wrong about him?" I want to say, the officers of the Society, nearly a score of men, whose names are well known, are unanimous in believing in his integrity, in the courage and earnestness of his fight against evil, and in his personal purity and high-mindedness. We often read in the papers of soldiers who have been decorated for acts of conspicuous heroism. We believe that he deserves just such a medal for heroism and courage in his fight for righteousness.

I introduce Mr. J. Frank Chase, who will give the annual report of the Watch and Ward Society.

### J. Frank Chase, Secretary

I want to begin my report this afternoon by reading a letter recently received from one of our distinguished citizens, a notable Catholic layman and the former President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Bernard J. Rothwell, dated April 3, 1919.

April 3, 1919.

Mr. J. FRANK CHASE, Secy.,  
New England Watch and Ward Society,  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Chase:

As I was absent for about a month, I did not receive your letter addressed to the various Vice Presidents until my return yesterday.

I want to compliment you on your successful work of the past year. I have noted from time to time and have been strongly impressed by your courageous action. There is no question but that the influence of

the Society goes beyond the actual cases prosecuted. It unquestionably has a decided deterring influence to the great advantage of the community. Would that its activities could be multiplied.

Wishing you and it continued usefulness, I remain,

Very truly yours,

BERNARD J. ROTHWELL.

The Secretary's Report will be found on pages 5-16.

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Mr. ALLEN. I take great pleasure in introducing as our next speaker, Rev. Raymond Calkins, pastor of the First Church in Cambridge (Congregational) and one of the directors of the New England Watch and Ward Society.

### Address by Rev. Raymond Calkins

If there is one verse of scripture which is in my mind this afternoon more than any other it is this: "Behold old things are passed away and all things are become new."

Conditions today are seemingly changing with such bewildering rapidity that it is almost impossible for the mind and for the heart of man to keep up with them. I well recall a remark made by Lloyd George in the middle of this great war where he used these words in his Guild Hall speech: He said sometimes this world seems to move so leisurely it seems to stand still almost for centuries of time, but in other moments it covers the orbit of centuries almost in a moment of time. And sometimes it looks as if God took a thousand years to do what ought to be done in one day, and then at other times there is accomplished in one day what it seems as if it would take a thousand years to perform.

That is exactly the day in which we are living now. If Henry Adams thought that he was confronting chaos before the war, what would he think in the day in which we live? If he thought his education was incomplete five or ten years ago, what would he think of the inadequacy of his education at the time in which we stand today? If he thought he had figured out by a system of mathematics what he called his dynamic theory of history so that he could tell exactly how much was going to be accomplished in a given era of time, what would he think of the whimsicality of his mathematical

theory of history in the age in which we live now? The fact is everything is becoming new. This world is a different world. Everything is going to be different. We understand that. Government is going to be a different government from what it has been. Politics is bound to be a different thing from what it has been. Educators understand that education is going to be a different thing. Churchmen understand that the church has got to act from a different set of motives and towards different moral ends, and that men and women are bound to be a different type of men and women to confront the burden of responsibilities of the new era in which we now live. This world is on the move. It is only a question of what we are moving towards.

Now if you will apply that condition to the work of the Watch and Ward Society it seems to me we get in what respect is our work bound to be different now because of the new era in which we find ourselves? You ask nine people out of ten who have heard of this organization what it is for and they will tell you it is for the suppression of vice. The business of this organization is to fight vice in every form, whether in prostitution, whether in the circulation of obscene literature, the use of drugs, and gambling and what not,—to find vice and then to "swat" it, that is the business of this organization.

And I want to say that to a certain extent that is true, and that is bound to be true just as long as what we call the public conscience of our New England communities remains what it is, and the public conscience of our New England communities has been pitifully inadequate to the work which they themselves had to do.

This is proved by the fact that during the war our United States Government has had to step in and clean up towns, for the sake of the soldiers and sailors, which our municipal authorities and civic conscience had not cleaned up of themselves. So long as we have not enough public civic conscience to make clean and decent towns there is a chance for the repressive work of an organization of this kind, to see to it that the cities and towns do not slacken throughout our New England communities. That feature and function of this work of our Society will remain in the future.

The point is that it is bound to be new. Why is it bound to be new? Because of the new world into which we have

entered, and I say it is bound to be new in this respect, not only the work of this organization but similar work of all kinds. It is bound to discover what are those normal appetites and desires that lie behind every abnormal expression of them. You can take it for a fact every vice has some normal desire or appetite underneath it. And the thing to do here it seems to me is bound to be the new chapter of the work. The thing to do is to satisfy the normal desire and so prevent the abnormal expression of appetite of every form and every kind. This is no new thing.

We have been told that nature abhors a vacuum. Our Lord put this truth into classic expression when He spoke of the empty house to which the unclean spirits returned in fresh force and with fresh energy. Moreover, modern science has taken cognizance of this. We all know that the new therapeutics consists in attacking disease by reinforcing nature so that disease cannot descend upon it. We all understand that forms of poverty are attacked today, not directly so much in the way of relief, but indirectly by the provision of work and care for the body which will prevent the state of poverty from existing.

And in all this business of the repression of vice we need the constructive work of the provision for the normal appetites and desires of the human being, which, if not provided for, will express themselves in an abnormal and vicious way.

A beautiful illustration of this was presented by the United States Government during the great war through which we have come in the splendid way in which the government has taken care of its men in a physical and recreational way. This was not true everywhere down to the beginning of the war. Shocking stories had been told of what went on at the Mexican border during our scrimmage with Mexico. That cannot be said during the great war. The United States Government has taken excellent care of its men. In the first place the work of repression has gone on. The United States Government has seen to it that the men had a clean and fit place to work in. The United States Government has seen that work done in the great centers of New England where soldiers have been congregated, but the point is the work did not stop there. The United States Government has seen to the welfare of the men by the provision, on the largest scale ever known in military history, of recreational

features and the provision of all kinds of normal exercises and enjoyments that young men demand. By the provision of those things these men have not been inclined to evil thoughts and evil ways. It has been done on a wholesale scale and it has been done with great effectiveness.

The point which I now urge is this. Since the demobilization era is at hand and since the United States Government is bound to be going out of the business of providing recreational features for our soldiers in general, for the recreational care of its men, and since, moreover, another great demobilization is under way, and on the first day of July the liquor force will be demobilized also, and the American liquor saloon will cease to exist as a perilous factor, has not the time come for our American communities to provide in a constructive way for the social and recreational demands of these men and women and so to obliterate vice by offering the citizens of American communities decent opportunities for recreation which are normal to the human being? When that shall be done it must be done in thoroughgoing fashion. It can be done only by the erection of what we may call a Recreational Department of the municipal governments, a department that shall be recognized as truly as any other department of our municipalities is recognized.

I wish I could point out the moral necessity for such labor as this by illustrating the kinds of commercialized recreations which now exist in our American communities. I can mention only one. For some years now a group of social workers here in Boston has been interested in the kind of entertainment which has been offered by the theaters, technically known as burlesque theaters. The ordinary citizen of our community knows nothing whatever about this chapter of American education, because most of them never enter a theater of this sort. Let me make a long story, then, brief by saying that for four or five years this group of social workers has been trying to eliminate the worst features from the performances in theaters of this kind, which are crowded with soldiers, sailors, men, boys, and to a certain extent also with women and with girls. After four years or more of persistent work I have brought with me this afternoon, thinking I might have the courage to read it,—but I won't say that because I do not lack it, but I will say I cannot bring myself to take upon my

lips this beautiful Sunday afternoon to read into the ears of the gentle men and women before me the dialogues recorded from the performances in these theaters this last week past. Perhaps this is as convincing as any statement I can make. After four years of effort I am unwilling to read in this company dialogues from these theaters this last week; yet there was not a thing there really that we could take up. After the rules had been laid down by the Mayor in this city there was not standing ground on which we could make a protest. Mind you, these people who have not the money to spend for high class theater performances want color, light, dancing, and all that anybody wants to get at the theater. By the payment of twenty-five cents or fifty cents he gets—what? He gets a commercialized form of recreation where dialogues take place after four years sincere work which I am unwilling to repeat here this afternoon.

I will close what I have to say by stating that the necessarily repressive work of this organization, a work which must go on in a repressive fashion, shall be supplemented by constructive work, of the provision of normal recreation and amusement for the citizens of our American communities, carrying on the excellent work the United States Government has done in wartimes for the American soldier and for the American sailor, and this shall be done in a constructive and continuous fashion; that there shall be a department of Public Recreation which shall have this matter in charge, whose function shall be, not only the repression of vicious forms of amusements, but shall supplement that by the constructive work of the provision of decent forms of amusements and entertainment which, by satisfying the normal appetite for amusement and recreation, shall tend little by little to eliminate those vicious forms of amusement which is one of the works of this organization to suppress. It does seem to me that the conscience of our American communities should see that such recreation is furnished.

In closing may I say I do hope that the citizens of Boston and other New England communities will come to the support by their intelligence and confidence of the work of this organization. It is open to all kinds of criticism and it gets it. Some of that criticism is deserved and well meant, but much of it is ill-deserved and is not well meant. I do think that those

who really stand for high public morals and for public decency should hold up their hands and lift up their voices in support of an organization which is trying to do its level best in the interests of the morals of our New England communities. And the Board of Directors of this organization I do want to say is not an absentee board. A member of a certain board of directors escaped conviction the other day by saying that, while he was a Director of that organization, he never attended its meetings. It was a lame excuse. The directors of this organization are not absentee directors. Its directors do attend its meetings and do know what goes on.

So, asking your support of this organization and making this one suggestion for the enlargement of its work and the enlargement of the work carried on by municipal governments in the interests of its citizens in the provision of normal forms of amusement which little by little will tend to extirpate and curb the abnormal appetite, I close what I have to say to you this afternoon.

**Mr. ALLEN.** Before introducing the next speaker I want to pay a tribute to the splendid work done by the group of workers of which Dr. Calkins has spoken. This group of social workers outside of the Watch and Ward Society known as the Committee on Public Amusements has supervised the theaters, dance halls, and motion picture houses. Reports have been made every week. They have brought these reports to the authorities and have caused rules to be made so that although he still tells you he deplores the low average of moral sentiment, a great deal that was open and indecent and unclean has been wiped out through the constant, industrious, and faithful work of this group of men and women.

**Mr. ALLEN.** I take great pleasure in introducing as the last speaker, Dr. Faunce, President of Brown University, who will speak on some of the moral victories of the great war.

### **Address by President W. H. P. Faunce**

It is a pleasure to take part in the anniversary of a Society which belongs to Providence as truly as to Boston, and to all New England as much as to Massachusetts.

In the great war now ended, as in all wars, the most important results have been unintended. We obtained what we fought for: freedom to breathe and live in the modern world; but we also obtained some things we did not fight for or dream of. War releases enormous and uncontrollable forces. It lets the genii out of the bottle and the released spirit proceeds to do some things that no human being could foresee. War brings some bitter disappointments to the victors, as witness the Peace Conference in Paris, but it also brings them into a new attitude towards life and the world is never the same again.

Those who were behind the American Revolution started out simply to resist unjust taxation, with no desire for a separation from the mother country, but they were inevitably driven to declare their independence. In our Civil War Abraham Lincoln came only gradually to see that we were working for more than the preservation of the Union, that we must achieve the emancipation of a race. And in this last great war, too great for any name, we have let loose powers at which civilization now stands aghast, but we have also brought to light some unintended gains which will hearten and inspire us in the task of creating the world that is to be. What are the achievements we did not intend, the victories we did not mean to win?

I have no time to speak this afternoon about the new sense of national unity. We did not start out to unify America, but we have done it. In spite of all surface disorders, in spite of the outbreaks on the morning of May Day, let us not be deluded. This country is more united today than any other one of the belligerent powers. The purchase of government bonds by nearly thirty million people means they have become partners with their Government, and their contribution is only the outward sign and symbol of the welding of the nation in the fires of war.

I have not time to speak of the enlargement of our national horizon, the vanishing of isolation, the recovery of the far horizon of the founders of America. We did not seek that, but we have found it. I want to speak of results more subtle and imponderable, which vitally affect the home and school and church and state.

First of all, we have found a new motive for virtue. I well remember the temperance societies of my boyhood and the arguments they used to present for total abstinence. They

told us that the Bible forbids us to touch intoxicating liquors. We knew there were some passages in the Bible that were not wholly decisive, and we noted that the marriage in Cana of Galilee was a story not touched upon by the temperance orators. Then we were told that the church forbids this kind of indulgence; but that argument did not touch the multitudes outside of the church. Then we were told it was morally wrong to touch that kind of beverage, wrong like theft or falsehood; but something within us rebelled against that confusion of thought.

Now in the sight of the whole world has come a demonstration that personal cleanliness and self-control are the *sine qua non* of national efficiency. Every young man in America has been forced to ask himself, "Am I fit?" Tens of thousands have been plunged into shame and chagrin by the discovery they were liabilities and not assets of the nation. We have had the truth forced home that private morality is a public concern. We have learned, as no teachers or preachers could ever convince us, the great truth that effectiveness in war and in peace depends on physical fitness, and that physical fitness depends absolutely on character. Our nation has had burned into its consciousness the fact that the foundation of manhood and womanhood is morality. Only a clean army is a victorious army; only a clean man is fit to carry a clean flag.

We have been troubled by the large percentage of rejected men of draft age in this country, and well we may be. Forty-seven per cent of the men examined in Massachusetts were rejected, besides the thousands that were sent back from France as unfit; but those rejections were chiefly because of under-development, of malnutrition, of congenital defects or diseases brought about by unwholesome conditions in industry. In the German nation the number of rejections was far greater, because of gluttony, drunkenness, and venereal diseases that had sapped the foundation of manhood. All civilized lands have been convinced as by a message in letters of fire that no man is fit to fight for his country, or to work in it, unless he is the captain of his own soul.

Never before did any army go out with such determination to preserve its fitness as our American army. Our men in khaki were no saints, and did not wish to be; but they were the cleanest fighting force the world ever saw. The arm of federal

authority reached out into cities where the municipal authorities were spineless and into country villages where moral sentiment was stagnant, and shut up the evil resorts, deported the evil men and women and cleaned out disreputable houses. Linked with the Government was the noble endeavor of the Young Men's Christian Association, — which attempted too much when it tried to manage the canteen, but which has done superb work that will be fully recognized hereafter; of the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and the Red Cross, furnishing our young men with wholesome recreation, with books and music and friendly aid. Our army was composed of men who kept their own freedom to a larger degree than ever before in history.

A government officer recently told us that whereas the courts-martial in the United States Army in the year 1909 amounted to seven per cent of the enlisted force, for the last year, 1918, they amounted to only one half of one per cent of the enlisted men. In other words, one fourteenth as many men in proportion to the total army were subjected to courts-martial as ten years ago. That is a record of which this country may well be proud. That means a moral victory whose influence will be felt for the next generation. Multitudes of soldiers have taken upon their lips in effect the words of the young English soldier, Charles Hamilton Sorley:

“This sanctuary of my soul  
Unwittingly I keep white and whole,  
Unlatched and lit, if thou shouldst care  
To enter or to tarry there.  
With parted lips and outstretched hands  
And listening ear, thy servant stands.  
Call thou early, call thou late,  
To thy great service dedicate.”

Not all of our soldiers by any means have felt that way. War has coarsened and brutalized many men; it always does and it always will. But multitudes of others have said, “Call thou early, call thou late, to thy great service dedicate.”

Another thing we have gained. We have come to realize that the first function of the Government is not the protection of property, but the protection of the moral character of our citizens. In the past we have sometimes thought that if the Government would suppress the robber, the burglar, and the foot-

pad, then we could leave to individual initiative or to the Christian Church the work of developing strength of character. Under that theory the work of the Government is merely to penalize the wrongdoer and stop there. Now under the sudden demand for a victorious army we have come to see that the Government must create conditions under which character is possible; it must develop morale, must encourage manly virtue. The Government must make the way of the transgressor hard; yes, but it must make the way of the morally ambitious increasingly easy. The Government must protect not only the goods behind the counter, but the girl that sells the goods behind the counter; not only the manufactured munitions of war, but the man that makes the munitions; not merely the ship that sails the sea, but the standards and ideals of the sailor. In other words, the defense of character is as truly the concern of the Government and the duty of the State as the defense of property. Both property and character suffer from human greed. The chief enemies of character are not the men who are moved by love of vice. They are men who are moved by the love of money. The men who keep the saloons are often themselves entirely temperate. The traffickers in womanhood may be personally as good as the men who live next door. But they are willing to enrich themselves by debauching the bodies and souls of others, and they are thus traitors to their country.

Frances Power Cobbe, the English writer of the last generation, used to distinguish between the "brute-like sins" and the "fiend-like sins." She said the brute-like sins are those that result from appetites such as we share with the brutes around us, while the sins of hate, greed, and hypocrisy are wrongs that no brute can commit, sins that we share only with the fiends from Hades.

The great enemies of the social order today are not the licentious men, but the men who are willing to become rich on the license of others; not the men of passion who violate womanhood, but the men of cold nature who make a fortune out of others' passion and coin their dollars out of human hearts. Some of them sit at the head of our pews in the churches on a Sunday morning, and they ought to be hunted out of all relation to the Christian Church.

The Government, reinforced by public sentiment, must see to it that vice is not commercialized; that fiendlike human

beings shall not prey upon character; and that goodness in modern cities has at least a fair chance. If the Government protects the chestnut trees from the blight and the elm trees from the beetle and the cotton crop from the boll weevil, it should protect clean-limbed and clear-eyed young men and women from the harpies that infest the city slums and the roadside inns. Better far that our banks should be looted at dead of night than that our moral resources should be destroyed by those profiteers that fear not God nor regard man.

We talk about the conservation of our coal, which has been wasted. We talk about the conservation of our oil, and its flowing to waste by the million barrels today. We say much about the importance of not stripping the forests from our hillsides and not letting our water power run to waste. But the supreme thing is the conservation of the energy of our manhood and womanhood.

We have cared more for machines than for men. Many of us care more for the automobile than for the chauffeur that drives it. Many men care more for horses than for human souls. Abraham Lincoln, whose humor was ever close to his sense of tragedy, was very solicitous about the conservation of mules in the American Army at the time of the Civil War,—for then they took the place of the motor truck,—and he said, “If I lose a Brigadier-General I can make another by the scratch of the pen, but if we lose a good mule he cannot possibly be replaced.” And there has been a good deal of that spirit shown in sober earnest down to the present day.

If we can make our camps sanitary in days of war, why not make sanitary the factory and village, where now men sicken and babies die? If we could surround our camps with a barred zone, couldn’t we put that zone around the Christian college and the bank and the mill and the school? If we could insist on character in khaki, could we not demand character in evening dress? If we can banish the canteen and have public sentiment behind us, shall we not put public sentiment next July behind the banishment of the saloon from our American life? Whatever your personal private habits or sentiments may be, I beseech you to stand behind the Government in giving a fair chance to the new law which the conscience of America has put through. If it is a bad law the quickest way to find it out is to enforce it; therefore those that do not believe in it and those that do

should stand behind the Government next summer to make that enforcement entirely effective.

One of the finest things is the recent announcement of the great Red Cross organization, that, though its work on the battlefields is now over, it is to reorganize and replan its work so as to unite science and sympathy in the promotion of the public health in every civilized land. If we could only take the forces released in days of war and harness them into public health and public morality in the days of peace, what a magnificent victory that would be!

Another thing we have discovered. We have found that loyalty to the social order is a more powerful impulse than any amount of individual self-interest. How many times in the last two years we have seen young men who did not respond in the least to the motive of self-interest. They seemed without ambition, aimless, disjointed, disheveled men. I remember one of them to whom I said in the library three years ago, "What are you aiming at in this life here?" He answered: "How in the world does a man sit down with a book a whole hour at a time? After ten minutes I find I am looking out the window." That was the type of the man's mind. Recently a military officer said to me: "That young man, that friend of yours, has been entirely made over. He is now an officer and he is working day and night. He has developed great power of organization and has the respect of all under his command." The upsetting of the world has made the setting up of a multitude of young men. Women who never found a cause worth dying for or even worth living for, found it two years ago. Women whose aim in life was afternoon teas and bridge and first nights at the theater, spenders of a father's or husband's money, pinned the Red Cross on their breasts and went forth to the zone of fire at the front. Men who had given their lives to accumulating a fortune have been working for one dollar a year in Washington. Multitudes who did not respond to the idea of any personal gain have felt this new motive, the desire to be worthy members of a social order.

The prudential motive does not work with college men today. You cannot come to any group of college students and say, "If you do this thing you will suffer." They say, "I will take my chances," and you won't get ahead in the slightest degree by talking to them in that way. We had a young

man in our biological department who was studying embryology. He was looking through the microscope at the first stirrings of life, watching its marvelous and miraculous development. He had been a young man of careless habits and we had talked to him in vain. We told him he would suffer if he did not keep straight. That made no impression whatever. One morning he was looking through the microscope at that tiny bit of life and he turned to his professor and said: "I see it now. I never realized it before. I am a link in the endless chain of life. Part of the chain is before me and part to come after me, and I will not be a rotten link in that chain!" There is the most powerful motive that the world knows today, when a man realizes that he is a link, responsible to all before him and responsible to all that come after him; and millions have said, "I will not be a rotten link in that chain."

Only one thing more this afternoon, and that affects our gathering here. In any good fight victory depends on the men behind the lines even more than on the men at the front. The men behind the battle line must support and sustain those who bear the brunt of the battle at the peril of their lives. What is a good man in the twentieth century? In the Middle Ages the good man was Simon Stylites standing on a pillar receiving the admiration of the multitude who adored him for his sacrifice. That is not goodness today. English Puritanism gave us the picture of the Pilgrim in his progress putting his fingers into his ears, stifling the cry of wife and child, leaving the City of Destruction behind him while he set out for the Celestial City. Goodness then was flight; goodness was escape. Goodness does involve escape, but that isn't all of it.

What is a good telephone? A good telephone is one that is in touch with all the other telephones on the line; one that is "connected up" through the central office with the entire system of the city and the country; and a good man is not only one built on a correct pattern of personal virtue, but one that is linked up with all the lives around him and who feels his responsibility for the common order of mankind.

There is a clergyman who has retired from active service in New York City, whom I have known for thirty years,—Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. I wandered into his church on a Good Friday evening twenty-five years ago and heard him preaching, then all unknown to fame, to a little company, on

the crucifixion of Christ. He said: "I have only two things to say tonight. One is that the love of God is just the same as when Christ hung upon the cross on Calvary; and the other is that human sin is just the same as when it crucified Christ." He added, "If any of you doubts that, just go out and try to close up the evil resorts of this city and see whether the spear is not plunged into your own heart while you try to do it." A little later he went out into those evil resorts and the spear was thrust into his heart, and he was despised and rejected by the multitude because he dared to face evil unafraid.

The agents of this society are doing work that none of us may do. They are entering places where we decline to go. They incur obloquy from which we have been saved. They must face, not misunderstanding,—which is hard enough,—but the clear understanding of those whose wits are sharpened by careers of crime. If we ask them to do that, the least we can do is to stand behind them as they go. Therefore I pledge the best citizens of my own State, together with you men and women of Massachusetts, that we will stand behind these men who take their reputations in their hands, if not their lives, to face the powers of evil and say, "They shall not pass."

Oh, it is a perplexed world into which we are looking out today. It is a world upheaved and torn, and we know not what the future shall be; but it is a world in whose creation we are to have a part. As we look out on it there are only two attitudes we can take, the attitude of Shakespeare's Hamlet and the attitude of the young English poet who gave up his life on the expedition to Gallipoli. Hamlet cried, "The time is out of joint; Oh, cursed spite that I was born to set it right!" But Rupert Brooke wrote, as he sailed away on the ill-fated expedition, "Now God be thanked, who hath matched us with his hour!"

What do you say as you face the perplexed world today? Do you moan, "Oh, cursed spite that I was born to set it right," or do you boldly cry, "God be thanked, who hath matched us with his hour?"

Mr. ALLEN. I am sure we are most grateful to Dr. Faunce. Receive the benediction.

PREAMBLE AND BY-LAWS  
OF  
*The New England Watch and Ward Society*

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THIS Society shall be known as The New England Watch and Ward Society, its object being the promotion of public morality and the removal of corrupting agencies.

1. The entire control of its affairs shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of not less than seven members.

2A. The annual business meeting of the Society shall take place in the month of March, the time and place being designated by the Board of Directors, and there shall be elected by ballot a President, two or more Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Board of Directors, who shall take office on the second Monday of June thereafter and serve for the ensuing year. The President and the Treasurer shall be, *ex officio*, members of the Board of Directors. All vacancies in the list of officers shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board of Directors. Officers may continue to act as such until their successors are duly elected and take office.

2B. A special meeting of the Society for the purpose of rescinding any action taken at the annual business meeting or at a prior special meeting may be called by the Directors at any time, first giving thirty days notice thereof and setting forth in the call the object of the meeting.

3. The President shall preside at all public meetings of the Society, and in his absence one of the Vice Presidents shall take his place.

4. The Treasurer shall receive and have custody of all moneys, funds, and securities of the Society, and shall make payment upon order of the Board of Directors; shall keep an account of all receipts and disbursements, and submit a statement thereof at the annual business meeting of the Society, and to the Board of Directors whenever called upon.

No disbursement shall be made except on bills duly approved by authority of the Board of Directors, and the Treasurer's account shall be annually audited by a public auditor.

5. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Secretary. The Secretary shall be the chief executive officer of the Society and shall be responsible to the Board of Directors.

6. The Board of Directors shall meet regularly at 1 P.M. on the second Monday of the month, from October to June, inclusive. The Chairman of the Board of Directors may call a special meeting of the Board at any

time upon written notice given at least one day previous to said meeting; and it shall be his duty to call a meeting of the Board at any time upon request of two members thereof. Five of said Board shall constitute a quorum for business.

7. The Order of Business at meetings of the Board of Directors shall be:

1. Reading of the Minutes.
2. Report of the Treasurer.
3. Report of the Secretary.
4. Reports of Committees.
5. Reading of Communications.
6. Miscellaneous Business.

8. The Board of Directors may appoint Advisory Committees in each of the New England States, which shall co-operate with the Society in extending the influence and carrying on the work of the Society in their respective States, and especially by giving the Society the local information and local support that will enable it to accomplish the best results.

9. The payment of an annual subscription of five dollars by any person approved by the Board of Directors shall constitute the donor a member of the Society. The payment of any sum not less than fifty dollars by any person so approved shall render the donor a Life Member. Persons may be elected as Honorary Members at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

10. These By-laws may be amended at any time by an affirmative vote of not less than five of the Board of Directors, notice of the proposed change having been given at the next preceding regular meeting and in the Secretary's call.

*(These By-laws were adopted July 7, 1884, and amended February 6, 1907, December 7, 1910, January 11, 1915, and June 11, 1917.)*

# THE NEW ENGLAND WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY

MARCH 2, 1918, to MARCH 1, 1919

## RECEIPTS

Balance, March 2, 1918, Regular Account . . .	\$306.39
Balance, March 2, 1918, War Emergency Fund . . .	726.91
Donations — Regular Account . . . \$10,813.50	
War Emergency Fund      729.00	11,542.50
Interest on Bonds and Dividends . . . . .	6,203.15
Interest from Bank and on Mortgage . . . . .	139.53
Witness Fees . . . . .	202.64
Miscellaneous Income . . . . .	159.16
	—————
	\$19,280.28

## EXPENDITURES

Notes Payable . . . . .	\$1,000.00
Secretary's Salary and Expense . . . . .	3,528.84
Assistant Secretary's Salary and Expense . . . . .	1,478.60
Agent's Wages and Expense —	
Regular Account . . . . .	\$5,572.05
War Emergency Fund . . . . .	729.00
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Rent, Telephone, and Office Assistants . . . . .	2,555.93
General Office Expense . . . . .	887.06
Postage and Printing . . . . .	1,214.65
Public Multigraphing . . . . .	298.75
Attorneys and Experts . . . . .	657.56
Interest . . . . .	182.06
Advertising . . . . .	96.77
Automobile Expense . . . . .	747.75
Balances — Regular Account, March 1, 1919 . . . . .	331.26
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	\$19,280.28

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

## ASSETS

Endowment Bonds . . . . .	\$109,190.52
Endowment Mortgage . . . . .	3,400.00
Endowment Stocks . . . . .	19,568.18
Endowment Uninvested . . . . .	441.60
Office Inventory . . . . .	1,106.00
Cash, General Account . . . . .	331.26
	\$134,037.56

## LIABILITIES

LIABILITIES	
Endowment Fund	\$132,600.30
Surplus	1,437.26
	<u>\$134,037.56</u>

## ENDOWMENT FUND

The J. W. and B. L. Randall Fund . . . . .	\$10,000.00
The Martha R. Hunt Fund . . . . .	101,849.09
The Oliver I. Kimball Fund . . . . .	1,000.00
Dr. G. C. Shattuck . . . . .	25.00
The James Seel Gill Fund . . . . .	5,000.00
The Eliza Frances Blacker Fund . . . . .	100.00
Alfred Bunker . . . . .	10.00
The Katherine C. Pierce Fund . . . . .	5,000.00
The Albert Edgar Angier Fund . . . . .	2,500.00
Samuel Brenton Whitney Fund . . . . .	100.00
Miss Fannie E. Morrill . . . . .	10.00
Helen Collomore Fund . . . . .	5,050.00
The A. G. Robinson Fund . . . . .	1,956.21
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	\$132,600.30

Invested as follows:

American Tel. & Tel. Co., 4% Bonds, 1929 . . . . .	\$6,000.00
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Capital Stock . . . . .	13,400.00
Bangor & Aroostook Rd., 5% Bonds, 1939 . . . . .	5,000.00
Boston Elevated Ry., 4% Bonds, 1935 . . . . .	5,000.00
Chicago Junction Ry., 4% Bonds, 1940 . . . . .	5,000.00
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co., 5% Bonds, 1937 . . . . .	7,000.00
Detroit Edison Co., 5% Bonds, 1953 . . . . .	5,000.00
Galveston Houston Electric Ry., 5% Bonds, 1954 . . . . .	5,000.00
Georgia Ry. & Electric Co., 5% Bonds, 1949 . . . . .	5,000.00
Illinois Steel Co., 4% Bonds, 1940 . . . . .	5,000.00
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Rd., 4% Bonds, 1936 . . . . .	5,000.00
Mortgage, 1st 5% . . . . .	3,400.00
Pacific Light & Power Co., 5% Bonds, 1951, . . . . .	5,000.00
Portland Gen. Electric Co., 5% Bonds, 1935, . . . . .	5,000.00
Ry. & Light Securities Co., 5% Bonds, 1942, . . . . .	5,000.00
Seattle Electric Co., Seattle Everett, 5% Bonds, 1939 . . . . .	5,000.00
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., 5% Bonds, 1941 . . . . .	5,000.00
Southern California Edison Co., 5% Bonds, 1949 . . . . .	6,000.00
Southern Pacific Rd., 4% Bonds, 1949 . . . . .	1,000.00
Union Pacific Preferred Stock, 4% . . . . .	2,500.00
United Electric Securities Co., 5% Bonds, 1942 . . . . .	9,000.00
United Fruit Co., 4½% Bonds, 1925 . . . . .	6,000.00
United States Liberty Bond, 4%, 1942 . . . . .	1,000.00
United States Liberty Bond, 4¼%, 1928 . . . . .	1,000.00
United States Liberty Bond, 4¼%, 1938 . . . . .	50.00
Western Electric Co., 5% Bonds, 1922 . . . . .	5,000.00
Western Tel. & Tel. Co., 5% Bonds, 1932 . . . . .	5,000.00
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Endowment Cash, Uninvested . . . . .	\$441.60
Surplus cost at par, plus to balance, . . . . .	808.70
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	\$1,250.30
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	\$132,600.30

## BEQUESTS AND SPECIAL GIFTS

1892 R. W. Wood . . . . .	General	\$500.00
1896 Miss Mary D. Moody . . . . .	General	2,000.00
1897 The J. W. and B. L. Randall Fund. . . . .	Endowment	10,000.00
1903 Jacob H. Hecht . . . . .	General	100.00
1903 Edward B. Earle . . . . .	General	100.00
1907 Anonymous . . . . .	Special Work	850.00
1910 A Friend (through F.B.A.) . . . . .	Special Work	500.00
1910 "X. Y. Z." . . . . .	Special Work	500.00
1911 A Friend . . . . .	Special Work	100.00
1911-1912 The Martha R. Hunt Fund. . . . .	Endowment	101,849.09
1912 The Oliver I. Kimball Fund . . . . .	Endowment	1,000.00
1912 The Estate of Edward Whitney . . . . .	General	200.00
1913 Dr. G. C. Shattuck . . . . .	Endowment	25.00
1913 The Estate of Caroline R. A. Whitney . . . . .	General	200.00
1913 Phillips Brooks Memorial Fund of Trinity Church . . . . .	General	300.00
1914 A Friend (through F. B. A.) . . . . .	Special Work	500.00
1914 The James Seel Gill Fund . . . . .	Endowment	5,000.00
1914 The Eliza Frances Blacker Fund . . . . .	Endowment	100.00
1914 Anonymous . . . . .	Special Work	1,000.00
1914 Alfred Bunker . . . . .	Endowment	10.00
1914-1915 Katherine C. Pierce Fund . . . . .	Endowment	5,000.00
1915 Albert Edgar Angier Fund . . . . .	Endowment	2,500.00
1915 Samuel Brenton Whitney Fund . . . . .	Endowment	100.00
1915 Miss Fannie E. Morrill . . . . .	Endowment	10.00
1915 Anonymous (through Bishop Lawrence) . . . . .	Special Work	1,000.00
1916 Helen Collomore Fund . . . . .	Endowment	5,050.00
1916 Anonymous (through F. V.) . . . . .	Special Work	500.00
1916 Anonymous . . . . .	Special Work	29.89
1917 E. H. A. . . . .	Special Work	100.00
1918 A. G. Robinson Fund . . . . .	Endowment	1,956.21
Endowment Fund . . . . .		\$132,600.30
General and Special Funds . . . . .		<u>7,879.89</u>
		\$140,480.19
		<u>\$140,480.19</u>

## NOTES ON BEQUESTS

We have received notice of a bequest of \$2,500 from the estate of Mrs. Mary A. May Newell, late of Roxbury, Mass. Mrs. Newell had been a member of this Society since May, 1898. She had reached the age of eighty-one years, nine months, and twelve days. For nearly forty years she was on the editorial staff of the *Youth's Companion*. To her memory the following tribute has been paid and is worth repeating: "She was a woman of rare common sense and good judgment, of disciplined intellect and trained conscience, of tried loyalty and devotion to Christ and to His cause in all the earth, to His Church, to her pastors and fellow-workers, to kindred and friends. She acted from reason and principle rather than from emotion and impulse."

GODFREY L. CABOT, *Treasurer.*

I have examined the books and accounts and receipts of The New England Watch and Ward Society, from March 1, 1918, to March 1, 1919, and verified the cash and the securities, and find the same correct and properly vouched.

HERBERT B. LORD, *Public Auditor.*

## GIFTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

FROM MARCH 1, 1918, TO MARCH 1, 1919

"A Friend" (June, 1918) . . . . .	\$5.00	<i>Forward</i> . . . . .	\$244.00
Abbe, Dr. A. J. . . . .	5.00	Barnes, Mrs. L. T. . . . .	25.00
Abbot, Mrs. Edwin H. . . . .	5.00	Barns, Mrs. Carl . . . . .	3.00
Adams, Ella C. . . . .	5.00	Barrows, Cecelia A. . . . .	5.00
Alden, Mrs. Charles Herbert . . . . .	5.00	Bartlett, Miss Mary F. . . . .	5.00
Allen, Rev. Frederick B. . . . .	10.00	Bartol, Miss Elizabeth H. . . . .	35.00
Allen, M. Josephine . . . . .	50.00	Bater, Henry R. . . . .	2.00
Ames, Mrs. James Barr, . . . . .	10.00	Bater, W. H. . . . .	10.00
Amory, Mrs. Robert . . . . .	5.00	Bayley, Edward B. . . . .	10.00
Amory, Miss Susan C. . . . .	10.00	Beal, Mrs. James H. . . . .	15.00
Amory, Mrs. William . . . . .	20.00	"D. W. B." . . . . .	5.00
Amsden, Mr. Franklin D. . . . .	2.00	Beaux, Miss Cecelia . . . . .	25.00
Andrews, Miss Sarah G. . . . .	5.00	Beebe, E. Pierson . . . . .	50.00
Anthony, Miss A. R. . . . .	5.00	Beech, Mrs. Herbert . . . . .	5.00
"Anonymous" (March, 1918) . . . . .	5.00	Belden, Mrs. Charles . . . . .	5.00
"Anonymous" (May, 1918) . . . . .	1.00	Bell, Mrs. G. G. . . . .	5.00
"Anonymous" (May, 1918) . . . . .	*Bemis, Mrs. A. F. . . . .	5.00	
"Anonymous" (December, 1918) . . . . .	10.00	Benedict, George L. . . . .	5.00
"Anonymous" (June, 1918) . . . . .	5.00	Bennett, Mrs. Samuel C. . . . .	5.00
Archibald, E. H. . . . .	25.00	Benoit, Arthur . . . . .	2.00
Armstrong, George R., . . . . .	10.00	*Betton, Mrs. C. G. . . . .	5.00
Atkinson, Miss C. P. . . . .	5.00	Bigelow, Mrs. Jos. S. . . . .	45.00
Babson, Miss Elinor . . . . .	1.00	Bisbee, Miss Welthea, . . . . .	2.00
Babson, Mrs. Thomas M. . . . .	5.00	Blake, Mrs. Arthur W., . . . . .	10.00
Bacon, Mr. Joseph W., . . . . .	10.00	Blake, Mrs. S. Parkman . . . . .	20.00
Bailey, H. B. . . . .	5.00	"A Friend" . . . . .	2.00
Bailey, Mrs. L. C. . . . .	1.00	Blodgett, Mrs. Charles W. . . . .	10.00
Bancroft, C. F. . . . .	2.00	Blood, J. B., Co. . . . .	25.00
Barbour, Edward D. . . . .	10.00	Boardman, Mrs. W. D. . . . .	5.00
Barker, Mrs. E. T. . . . .	5.00	*Boardman, Mrs. W. E., . . . . .	5.00
	5.00	Boggs, Mrs. E. P. . . . .	2.00
	1.00	Boit, Robert C. . . . .	10.00
	5.00	Boland, Mrs. Esther F., . . . . .	4.00
	2.00	Bonnar, Dr. J. M. . . . .	10.00
	10.00	Boorman, Miss Laura, . . . . .	10.00
	5.00	Borden, Miss Carrie L., . . . . .	15.00
	5.00	Borden, Harrison T. . . . .	5.00
<i>Forward</i> . . . . .	\$244.00	<i>Forward</i> . . . . .	\$651.00

\* Donation to War Emergency Fund.

<i>Forward . . . . .</i>	<b>\$651.00</b>	<i>Forward . . . . .</i>	<b>\$3,933.00</b>
*Bott, Frank . . . . .	5.00	Cabot, Stephen P. . . . .	10.00
Bowditch, Charles P. . . . .	25.00	Cabot, W. M. . . . .	5.00
Brackett, Dr. J. R. . . . .	5.00	Caldwell, Miss Char-	
Brackett, Mrs. J. Q. A. . . . .	3.00	lotte . . . . .	2.00
*Bradford, Mary G. . . . .	5.00	Calef, Mrs. Louise J. . . . .	2.00
" A. A. B." . . . . .	10.00	Calkins, Mrs. Wolcott, . . . . .	2.00
Bradley, Mrs. Charles . . . . .	50.00	Call, Mrs. Annie P. . . . .	5.00
Bradley, Mrs. Leverett . . . . .	3.00	Call, Harry B. . . . .	5.00
Bradley, Susan H. . . . .	3.00	Campbell, Rev. W. R., . . . . .	2.00
Brandegee, Mrs. Ed. D., . . . . .	10.00	Capen, Mrs. S. B. . . . .	5.00
Brandegee, Mrs. M. B., . . . . .	10.00	Carey, Arthur A. . . . .	5.00
Bremer, Sarah F. . . . .	25.00	Carpenter, Emily F. . . . .	10.00
Brewer, E. M. . . . .	25.00	Carr, Samuel. . . . .	10.00
Brewster, William . . . . .	3.00	Carret, Mrs. J. F. . . . .	2.00
Bridge, Edmund . . . . .	5.00	Carter, A. D. . . . .	25.00
Briggs, Dr. Edw. C. . . . .	5.00	Carter, Clark . . . . .	3.00
Brooks, Mrs. Reuben . . . . .	10.00	Carter, J. Richard . . . . .	100.00
Brooks, Shepard . . . . .	5.00	Carter, Mrs. Richard . . . . .	50.00
Brooks, Mr. and Mrs.		Carter, Mrs. J. W. . . . .	10.00
L. G. . . . .	2.00	Carter, Mr. R. B. . . . .	5.00
Brown & Adams . . . . .	25.00	Carter, Rice Co. . . . .	25.00
Brown, Davenport . . . . .	5.00	Carey, Miss G. S. . . . .	10.00
Brown, Durrell Co. . . . .	5.00	Caswell, William T. . . . .	50.00
Brown, Elizabeth B. . . . .	10.00	Catlin, Mrs. Hannah . . . . .	1.00
Brown, Mrs. Leroy S. . . . .	5.00	Chamberlain, Mrs. S.	
Brown, Oliver F. . . . .	5.00	H. . . . .	1.00
Brown, T. Hassell . . . . .	10.00	" Cash " . . . . .	10.00
*Brown, Wales Co. . . . .	5.00	Chase, D. L. F. . . . .	10.00
Bullard, Mrs. Kate P. . . . .	5.00	*Chase, P. Coggeshall . . . . .	5.00
*Bullard, Mrs. Kate P., . . . . .	5.00	Chase, Harvey S. . . . .	5.00
Bullard, Dr. Wm. N. . . . .	25.00	Chase, Mrs. P. P. . . . .	50.00
Bullard, Mrs. Wm. N., . . . . .	15.00	Chase, Richard D. . . . .	15.00
Bumstead, Miss Ethel		Chase & Sanborn . . . . .	25.00
Q. . . . .	2.00	Cheever, Helen . . . . .	3.00
Bunker, Alfred . . . . .	6.00	" E. S. C. " . . . . .	10.00
Burdett, George A. . . . .	2.00	Childs, Thomas S. . . . .	5.00
Burdett, J. H. . . . .	5.00	Clark, Mrs. Fred. S. . . . .	25.00
Burnham, Miss Dorothy . . . . .	1.00	Clark, Mrs. B. Preston, . . . . .	15.00
Burnham, Mrs. J. A. . . . .	10.00	Clark, Miss Rosamond, . . . . .	5.00
Burr, Mr. and Mrs.		Clarke, Allen B. . . . .	3.00
Allston . . . . .	10.00	Clark, Mrs. Susie . . . . .	2.00
Butler, Mrs. Julia M., . . . . .	2.00	Clark, Miss Anna M., . . . . .	3.00
" A. Z." . . . . .	5.00	Clarke, Miss Lillian F., . . . . .	10.00
Byington, Mrs. L. J. . . . .	5.00	Clerk, Mrs. A. G. . . . .	5.00
Cabot, Godfrey L. . . . .	2,900.00	*Clifford, Mr. Chas. W., . . . . .	10.00
Cabot, Henry B. . . . .	5.00	Clifford, Mr. Chas. W., . . . . .	5.00
		Clifford, Miss Ellen . . . . .	2.00
<i>Forward . . . . .</i>	<b>\$3,933.00</b>	<i>Forward . . . . .</i>	<b>\$4,501.00</b>

\* Donation to War Emergency Fund.

<i>Forward</i>	. . . . .	\$4,501.00	<i>Forward</i>	. . . . .	\$4,996.00
Closson, Mrs. W. B.	. . . . .	5.00	*Daland, Mrs. Tucker	. . . . .	10.00
*Cobb, Miss Alice G.	. . . . .	2.00	Dana, Miss Mary Hurd,	. . . . .	5.00
Cobb, Rev. W. H.	. . . . .	1.00	Dane, Mr. and Mrs. E.	. . . . .	
Cochrane, Alexander	. . . . .	5.00	B.	. . . . .	25.00
Codman, Miss C. A.	. . . . .	10.00	Daniel Dorchester M.	. . . . .	
Codman, C. R.	. . . . .	15.00	E. Church	. . . . .	10.00
Coffin, Mary B.	. . . . .	10.00	Davis, A. McF.	. . . . .	10.00
*Coit, Judson B.	. . . . .	3.00	Davis, Mrs. B. C.	. . . . .	20.00
Colburn, Mrs. Catherine E.	. . . . .	25.00	*Davis, Geo. P.	. . . . .	2.00
Cole, Dr. Anna B.	. . . . .		Davis, Harold S.	. . . . .	5.00
Taylor	. . . . .	1.00	Davis, Geo. L.	. . . . .	5.00
Cole, Miss Lucy B.	. . . . .	3.00	Davis, Wm. M.	. . . . .	3.00
Collins, C. Burleigh	. . . . .	2.00	Day, Mrs. Frank A.	. . . . .	5.00
Collins, Mrs. Chas. H.	. . . . .	10.00	Day, H. B.	. . . . .	25.00
Conant, Charlotte H.	. . . . .	10.00	Dean, Charles A.	. . . . .	25.00
Cook, Miss A. F.	. . . . .	5.00	Dearborn, Sarah	. . . . .	5.00
Coolidge, Mrs. F. L.	. . . . .	5.00	Delano, Miss Julia	. . . . .	25.00
Coolidge, Mrs. T. J., Jr.	. . . . .	50.00	Denny, Arthur B.	. . . . .	5.00
Coolidge, Mr. T. J., Jr.	. . . . .	5.00	Denison, Henry C.	. . . . .	10.00
Coolidge, Julian L.	. . . . .	25.00	Derby, Mrs. Hasket	. . . . .	6.00
Corwin, Miss Flora M.	. . . . .	1.00	*Dexter, Miss Rose L.	. . . . .	25.00
Cotting, Charles E.	. . . . .	25.00	Dillenback, H. B.	. . . . .	10.00
Cotton, Miss Elizabeth A.	. . . . .		Dinsmoor, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W.	. . . . .	5.00
Craflin, Arthur W.	. . . . .	50.00	Dobson, Miss C. B.	. . . . .	5.00
Craig, Mrs. D. R.	. . . . .	10.00	Dodd, Mrs. E. M.	. . . . .	10.00
"A. E. C."	. . . . .	5.00	"G. J. D."	. . . . .	10.00
Crane, Hon. W. Murray	. . . . .	2.00	Doe, Charles C.	. . . . .	25.00
Crane, Mrs. Zenas	. . . . .	25.00	Douglass, The Misses	. . . . .	50.00
Crocker, Mrs. A. W. P.	. . . . .	50.00	Draper, W. S.	. . . . .	10.00
Croll, Miss Pauline	. . . . .	10.00	Dressel, Mrs. Florence	. . . . .	1.00
Cronkhite, Mr. and Mrs. L.	. . . . .	5.00	Drown, Miss Mary F.	. . . . .	10.00
Cruft, E. M.	. . . . .	2.00	Drury, Rev. and Mrs. S. S.	. . . . .	25.00
Cummings, Mrs. C. A.	. . . . .	10.00	Duncan, Mrs. S. W.	. . . . .	10.00
Cunningham, Mrs. Fred	. . . . .	10.00	Eastman, E. Frank	. . . . .	5.00
Cushing, Sarah P.	. . . . .	20.00	Eaton, Mary J.	. . . . .	10.00
Curtis, Mrs. Greeley S.	. . . . .	10.00	Edmands, Mrs. Frank	. . . . .	5.00
Curtis, Louis	. . . . .	10.00	Edmands, Mr. and Mrs. John	. . . . .	20.00
"Nahant"	. . . . .	25.00	Edwards, Phoebe P.	. . . . .	10.00
Cutler, Ed. A.	. . . . .	25.00	Egbert, Ellen W.	. . . . .	5.00
Dabney, Herbert	. . . . .	25.00	Eisemann, Mrs. S. W.	. . . . .	5.00
Dabney, Miss O. F.	. . . . .	10.00	Eliot, Pres. Charles W.	. . . . .	10.00
Dabney, The Misses	. . . . .	2.00	Elliott, Howard	. . . . .	10.00
		2.00	Elliott, Mrs. J. W.	. . . . .	50.00
		2.00	Ellis, Carlos B.	. . . . .	2.00

*Forward* . . . . . \$4,996.00

*Forward* . . . . . \$5,525.00

\* Donation to War Emergency Fund.

<i>Forward</i>	\$.5,525.00	<i>Forward</i>	\$6,261.00
Ellison, E. H.	5.00	Frothingham, Eugene	
Elmes, Mrs. E. Morton,	5.00	B.	10.00
Emmons, G. B.	5.00	Frothingham, Dr. Lang-	
Emmons, Mrs. R. W.,		don	5.00
2d	5.00	Frothingham, Mrs.	
Enrich, F. E.	1.00	Louis A.	25.00
Esselen, G. J.	2.00	Gallaudet, Capt. H. D.	2.00
Estabrook, A. F.	10.00	Gardiner, Robert H.	25.00
Eustis, Mrs. H. H.	20.00	Gathemann, Mrs. A. A.,	10.00
Everett, Henry C., Jr.,	5.00	Gibbs, Lyman	10.00
Everett, Richard M.	2.00	*Giese, Mrs. H. W.	25.00
Fales, Mrs. Herbert E.,	15.00	Gillette, A. P.	3.00
*Fales, Mr. Herbert E.,	25.00	Goddard, Miss Julia	5.00
Farley, A. C.	5.00	Goldthwaite, Edw. S.,	5.00
Farnsworth, Alice	50.00	Goodman, H. A.	3.00
Farnsworth, Ray D.	1.00	Gould, George L.	10.00
Farwell, Mr. and Mrs.		Grant, George W.	5.00
John	25.00	Gray, Emily	5.00
Faunce, C. P.	3.00	Gray, Isa E.	25.00
"Anonymous"	50.00	Gray, Mary C.	10.00
"F."	150.00	Gray, Roland	5.00
Fearing, Mrs. Mary P.,	10.00	Grew, Mrs. Edw. S.	25.00
Fenno, E. N.	5.00	Grew, Mrs. Edw. W.	10.00
Ferdinand, L. W. & Co.,	5.00	Grew, Mrs. Henry S.	15.00
Ferrin, Mrs. F. M.	5.00	*Griffin, Mrs. S. B.	5.00
Field, Mrs. D. W.	5.00	Grinnell, H. D.	100.00
Field, Ed. B.	5.00	Grinnell, Mary R.	25.00
Fisher, Mrs. R. T.	100.00	Guild, Courtney	10.00
Fisher, Mr. William P.,	15.00	Guild, Sarah L.	10.00
Fiske, Miss Cornelia B.,	5.00	Haagenson, Mrs. M. S.,	2.00
Fiske, Mrs. Emalina	5.00	Hall, Mrs. George A.	25.00
Fitch, Miss C. T.	10.00	Handy, Thomas	50.00
Fitch, Mrs. Louis H.,	5.00	Harding, Emor H.	5.00
Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott	50.00	Harlow, J. E.	5.00
Fitzgerald, Desmond	5.00	Harmon, Rollin E.	10.00
**Fitzpatrick, T. B.	5.00	Harrington, Mrs. F. B.,	5.00
Flagg, Miss Harriet V.,	5.00	Harrington, George W.,	3.00
Flagg, Miss Ida C.	5.00	Harris, Edwin A.	5.00
"A Friend"	5.00	Hartley, John	1.00
Fobes, Edwin F.	10.00	Hartmann, Arnold	1.00
Forbes, Edw. W.	2.00	Hartwell, H. W.	10.00
Forbes, J. Murray	5.00	Haskell, Miss Margaret,	2.00
"F."	50.00	Hathaway, Miss E. R.,	15.00
Fowle, Seth A.	5.00	"A Friend"	25.00
Fox, Alice M.	5.00	Haven, Mrs. Franklin,	25.00
Freeman, Miss Harriet		Hay, Rev. H. Clinton	5.00
E.	25.00	*Hayward, Mrs. A. F.	8.00
<i>Forward</i>	\$6,261.00	<i>Forward</i>	\$6,851.00

\* Donation to War Emergency Fund. \*\*Deceased.

<i>Forward</i>	\$.851.00	<i>Forward</i>	\$7,363.50
Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus	10.00	Kellen, William V.	20.00
Hemenway, Miss Clara,	25.00	"A Friend"	5.00
Higginson, F. L., Jr.	25.00	Kenway, Mrs. H. P.	5.00
Hockley, Mrs. Thos.	5.00	"A Friend"	10.00
Holbrook, E. Everett	10.00	Kettle, Mr. Claude L.	5.00
Holmes, Mrs. Albert W.,	5.00	Kidder, Mrs. A. M.	10.00
Holt, W. R.	10.00	Kidner, Rev. Reuben	3.00
Homans, Mrs. John	5.00	Kimball, Miss Gertrude	
Hooper, Mrs. J. R.	10.00	M.	2.00
Houghton, Elizabeth G.	5.00	Kimball, Miss Martha.	5.00
Houston, Mrs. G. R.	2.50	Kimball, The Misses	25.00
Howard, Mrs. R. G.	5.00	King, Miss Anna P.	5.00
Howard, Sophia W.	10.00	**King, D. Webster	15.00
Howe, Henry S.	20.00	King, Delcevare	47.50
Howe, Capt. James S.,	5.00	King, Grace W.	5.00
Howes, Mrs. Frank H.,	5.00	*King, H. A.	5.00
Howland, Mrs. A. C.	10.00	Knight, J. M.	2.00
Howland, Miss E. K.	10.00	*Knowles, Sylvia H.	2.00
Hubbard, James M.	5.00	Ladd, Miss Mary H.	2.00
Hunnewell, Mrs. Arthur	50.00	Lane, Mrs. John C.	5.00
Hunnewell, Walter	20.00	Lang, Mrs. B. J.	5.00
Huntington, Mrs. W. E.	2.00	Lang, Margaret R.	2.00
Huntington, Rev. W. E.	5.00	Latimer, Mr. and Mrs.	
Hussey, Mrs. George	25.00	George D.	5.00
Iasigi, Mrs. Oscar	25.00	Lawrence, R. B.	25.00
Ireland, Catherine I.	5.00	Lawrence, Miss Sarah	10.00
Ivers, Rev. J. C.	5.00	Lawrence, Mrs. W. A.,	10.00
*Ives, Mrs. C. O.	25.00	Lawrence, Rev. W. A.,	25.00
Jackson, Mrs. C. C.	25.00	*Lawrence, Rt. Rev.	
Jenney, Bernard, Jr.	5.00	William	50.00
Johnson, Arthur S.	10.00	Lee, Miss Ellen M.	3.00
Johnson, Edw. C.	10.00	Lee, Mrs. Joseph	50.00
Johnson, G. B.	5.00	Lee, Joseph	25.00
Johnson, Mrs. Otis S.	3.00	Legg, John	5.00
Jones, Miss Amelia H.,	25.00	Leighton, Mr. and Mrs.	
Jones, N. R.	10.00	Leonard	2.00
Josselyn, A. S.	10.00	Leonard, E. F.	2.00
Judd, Clifford K.	10.00	Leviseur, Mrs. Louis	3.00
Judd, John K.	10.00	Lewitzky, Philip & Co.,	1.00
Keith, H. J.	25.00	Lincoln, William H.	10.00
Keith, Mrs. H. J.	10.00	Longfellow, Mrs. W. P.,	10.00
Keith, H. J. Co.	10.00	Longyear, J. M.	25.00
		Lord, James B.	10.00
<i>Forward</i>	\$7,363.50	Loring, Miss Anna D.	10.00
		Loring, Miss Louisa P.,	10.00
		Loring, Mrs. W. C.	10.00
		Lowell, Mrs. Francis C.	20.00

*Forward* \$.851.00*Forward* \$7,363.50

\$7,870.00

\* Donation to War Emergency Fund. \*\*Deceased.

<i>Forward</i>	\$7,870.00	<i>Forward</i>	\$8,813.00
Lowell, Lucy . . . . .	25.00	Nelson, Rev. H. W. . . . .	5.00
Lyman, Mrs. Henry . . . . .	50.00	Nelson, Miss M. H. . . . .	5.00
*Lyman, Miss Julia . . . . .	75.00	**Newall, Mrs. M. A. . . . .	
Lyon, David G. . . . .	2.00	M. . . . .	10.00
Lyon, Mrs. William H. . . . .	10.00	Newton, Joseph H. . . . .	5.00
Madden, M. L. . . . .	100.00	Nickerson, Florence . . . . .	1.00
Mackintosh, Newton . . . . .	1.00	*Norton, George N. . . . .	5.00
MacInnis, William J. . . . .	2.00	Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Ziba A. . . . .	5.00
Trinity Church, Rev. Alex. Mann, Rector	25.00	Nourse, Mr. and Mrs. Walter . . . . .	1.00
Manson, Mrs. Alice D. . . . .	10.00	Noyes, Carleton E. . . . .	5.00
Mason, Miss Fanny P. . . . .	50.00	"A Friend" . . . . .	5.00
Mason, Fletcher S. . . . .	5.00	O'Brien, Miss Mary E. . . . .	5.00
Mason, Ida M. . . . .	100.00	Osgood, Robert . . . . .	10.00
*Mason, Ellen F. . . . .	75.00	Osborne, Alfred S. . . . .	5.00
Anonymous . . . . .	5.00	Page, Dr. Calvin G. . . . .	5.00
May, Elinor G. . . . .	5.00	Paine, Rev. George L. . . . .	10.00
May, Dr. G. E. . . . .	5.00	Paine, Helen . . . . .	5.00
Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence . . . . .	5.00	Paine, James L. . . . .	10.00
McLellan, Edward M. . . . .	2.00	Paine, The Misses . . . . .	25.00
Mead, Lucia Ames . . . . .	1.00	Paine, Robert T. Ass., Palmer, Mrs. B. S. . . . .	25.00
*Means, Mrs. James . . . . .	10.00	Parker, Eleanor S. . . . .	25.00
Merriam, F. . . . .	5.00	Parker, Jefferson H. . . . .	5.00
Merriam, Mrs. Daniel . . . . .	10.00	Parsons, Catherine . . . . .	5.00
Merrill, Albert R. . . . .	10.00	Payne, Miss Ellen . . . . .	2.00
Merrill, Mrs. Jennie E. . . . .	1.00	Peabody, Rev. Endicott . . . . .	75.00
Merrill, Miss Ida A. . . . .	5.00	Peirce, Mrs. I. Newton . . . . .	25.00
Miller, E. L. . . . .	10.00	Perham, Mrs. M. E. . . . .	1.00
Mills, Frank P. . . . .	5.00	Perrin, Rev. W. T. . . . .	1.00
Mittincague S. School . . . . .	5.00	Perry, Mrs. Thos. D. . . . .	1.00
Moore, Stephen . . . . .	25.00	Peters, Mrs. A. J., Jr. . . . .	5.00
Moors, Arthur W. . . . .	10.00	Pickering, Annie M. . . . .	1.00
Moors, Francis J. . . . .	100.00	Pickering, Miss M. M. . . . .	2.00
Morrill, Miss Amelia . . . . .	10.00	Pickman, Mrs. D. L. . . . .	25.00
Morrill, Miss Annie W. . . . .	40.00	Pierce, Mrs. A. Martin . . . . .	5.00
*Morville, R. W., Jr. . . . .	10.00	Pierce, Mrs. Edw. L. . . . .	25.00
Morse, Herbert R. . . . .	5.00	Pierce, Otis N. . . . .	10.00
Morse, James F. . . . .	50.00	Pingree, Mrs. A. E. . . . .	15.00
Morss, John Wells . . . . .	10.00	Pitman, Mrs. B. F. . . . .	5.00
Moseley, Miss Ellen F. . . . .	10.00	Pope, Mrs. Albert . . . . .	10.00
Moses, H. A. . . . .	10.00	Porter, Emma E. . . . .	2.00
Munroe, Miss L. S. . . . .	2.00	Porter, Harry G. . . . .	15.00
Munroe, Miss M. H. . . . .	25.00	Pratt, Laban . . . . .	10.00
Myrick, Miss A. T. . . . .	5.00		
Nason, Miss Mary L. . . . .	5.00		
Nazro, Mrs. F. H. . . . .	2.00		

*Forward* . . . . . \$8,813.00*Forward* . . . . . \$9,235.00

\* Donation to War Emergency Fund. \*\*Deceased.

<i>Forward . . . . .</i>	<i>\$9,235.00</i>	<i>Forward . . . . .</i>	<i>\$9,591.00</i>
Pratt, Waldo E. . . . .	25.00	Robinson, William A. . . . .	5.00
Prescott, Dr. and Mrs. C. D. . . . .	20.00	Robinson, Roswell R. . . . .	25.00
Prescott, Miss Clara F. . . . .	1.00	Rodman, Miss Julia W. . . . .	5.00
Prescott, Miss Mary R. . . . .	25.00	"A Friend" . . . . .	10.00
Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver. . . . .	25.00	Rogers, Miss A. P. . . . .	15.00
Price, Charles R. . . . .	5.00	Rogers, Mary T. . . . .	2.50
Priest, Mrs. John T. . . . .	3.00	Rogers, S. S. . . . .	5.00
Puffer, H. C. . . . .	5.00	Ross, Mrs. M. D. . . . .	10.00
Putnam, Mrs. Geo., Sr. . . . .	5.00	Rotch, Mrs. W. J. . . . .	5.00
Quincy, Mrs. M. C. S. . . . .	2.00	Rothwell, B. J. . . . .	10.00
Randall, Charles P. . . . .	5.00	Russell, Allen . . . . .	5.00
Raymond, Mrs. H. E. . . . .	2.00	Russell, Mrs. Richard . . . . .	1.00
*Reed, Mr. Arthur M. . . . .	5.00	Russell, Mrs. W. A. . . . .	10.00
Reed, Miss Emily S. . . . .	5.00	Rust, Mrs. N. A. . . . .	5.00
Reed, Ida B. . . . .	10.00	Saltonstall, Robert . . . . .	25.00
Reed, Mrs. Sarah A. . . . .	5.00	Sampson, Mrs. A. N. . . . .	1.00
Reed, Mrs. John H. . . . .	5.00	Sampson, Lucy S. . . . .	3.00
W. H. R. . . . .	25.00	Sanborn, James A. . . . .	5.00
Reynolds, Miss Agnes. . . . .	2.00	Sanderson, G. A. . . . .	10.00
Reynolds, Miss Anna T. . . . .	5.00	Saunders, Annie G. . . . .	5.00
Rhodes, L. H. . . . .	5.00	Saville, Mrs. William . . . . .	10.00
Rice, Mrs. A. B. . . . .	5.00	Scott, Miss Anna L. . . . .	1.00
Rice, Oscar R. . . . .	5.00	Scott, Charles S. . . . .	2.00
Rich, W. T. . . . .	10.00	Scovelle, C. H. . . . .	5.00
Richards, W. L. . . . .	2.00	Seabury, Miss S. E. . . . .	10.00
Richardson, Mrs. E. C.,	5.00	Sears, Mrs. E. W., Jr. . . . .	5.00
Richardson, Dr. Mark W. . . . .	5.00	Sears, Mrs. K. W. . . . .	50.00
Richmond, J. B. . . . .	10.00	Selfridge, Mrs. G. S. . . . .	5.00
Ricketson, Walton and Anna . . . . .	10.00	Shattuck, Dr. G. C. . . . .	5.00
Riley, Charles E. . . . .	50.00	Shaw, Mrs. G. S. . . . .	10.00
Ripley, Mrs. Clara May . . . . .	5.00	Shaw, Mrs. Henry S. . . . .	5.00
Ripley, Mr. Charles . . . . .	5.00	Shaw, Mrs. R. G. . . . .	5.00
Ripley, Mrs. George . . . . .	25.00	Shepard, T. H. . . . .	5.00
Roberts, Mrs. Coolidge S. . . . .	15.00	Shillaber, W. G. . . . .	5.00
Robbins, Frederick . . . . .	2.00	Shuman, A. & Co. . . . .	5.00
Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. . . . .	2.00	Shute, Miss Katherine H. . . . .	2.00
*Robinson, Mrs. F. N. . . . .	5.00	Sidelinger, George A. . . . .	10.00
Robinson, Mrs. William A., Jr. . . . .	5.00	Silsbee, Miss M. . . . .	10.00
		*Simes, Mrs. William . . . . .	50.00
		Simes, Miss Alice . . . . .	15.00
		Simons, Mr. W. C. . . . .	25.00
		*Simmons, Elizabeth R. . . . .	5.00
		Simpkins, Miss M. W. . . . .	5.00
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		Slater, Mrs. Elizabeth, . . . . .	5.00

*Forward . . . . . \$9,591.00**Forward . . . . . \$10,013.50*

\* Donation to War Emergency Fund.

<i>Forward</i>	. . . . .	\$10,013.50	<i>Forward</i>	. . . . .	\$10,327.50
"A Friend"	. . . . .	20.00	Swift, Merton W.	. . . . .	2.00
Smith, A. H.	. . . . .	1.00	Sylvester, Miss R. M.,	. . . . .	13.00
Smith, Edw. E.	. . . . .	5.00	Taber, Mrs. Wm. G.	. . . . .	1.00
Smith, Elizabeth L.	. . . . .	1.00	"C. H. T."	. . . . .	5.00
*Smith, F. E.	. . . . .	5.00	Tapley, Alice P.	. . . . .	50.00
Smith, Rev. E. W.	. . . . .	5.00	Tapley, Miss E. W.	. . . . .	3.00
Smith, George W. V.	. . . . .	10.00	Tappan, Miss Eliza-	. . . . .	
Smith, Mrs. J. N.	. . . . .	10.00	beth O.	. . . . .	5.00
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Snow, Walter B.	. . . . .	1.00	Tarbell, H. C.	. . . . .	5.00
Sohier, Miss Emily L.	. . . . .	5.00	*Tarbell, H. C.	. . . . .	2.00
Spare, John V.	. . . . .	5.00	Taylor, Dr. Fred. W.	. . . . .	2.00
Anonymous	. . . . .	15.00	*Taylor, William B.	. . . . .	25.00
Spear, The Misses	. . . . .	5.00	"Cambridge"	. . . . .	5.00
Sprague, Dr. Francis	. . . . .		Thacher, Louis B.	. . . . .	10.00
P.	. . . . .	10.00	Thacher, Miss Mar-	. . . . .	
Anonymous	. . . . .	1.00	garet J.	. . . . .	2.00
Stackpole, Miss R.	. . . . .	5.00	Thacher, Mrs. Martha	. . . . .	
Stackpole, Mr. and			B.	. . . . .	5.00
Mrs. M.	. . . . .	10.00	Thayer, Mrs. Edw. D.	. . . . .	5.00
Stanley, Mrs. B. F.	. . . . .	2.00	Thayer, Mrs. Ethel R.	. . . . .	15.00
Stearns, Charles H.	. . . . .	2.00	Thorndike, Mrs. A. A.	. . . . .	10.00
Stearns, Mrs. R. H., Sr.	. . . . .	10.00	Thorndike, Sturgis H.	. . . . .	35.00
Stebbins, Rev. Roderick,			Thorpe, Joseph G.	. . . . .	25.00
Steedman, Mrs. Chas.			Todd, Thomas	. . . . .	5.00
J.	. . . . .	5.00	Tompkins, L. D.	. . . . .	10.00
Stephens, Dr. Winston,	. . . . .	5.00	Topliff, Miss Anna E.	. . . . .	25.00
Stetson, F. D.	. . . . .	40.00	Toppan, Mrs. Robert	. . . . .	
Stetson, Mrs. F. D.	. . . . .	10.00	N.	. . . . .	15.00
Stetson, James H.	. . . . .	10.00	"A. W. T."	. . . . .	50.00
Stevens, Mrs. S. D.	. . . . .	10.00	Towne, F. B.	. . . . .	10.00
Stone, Miss Caroline	. . . . .	5.00	Townsend, Mrs. Rob-	. . . . .	
Stone, Mrs. E. P.	. . . . .	5.00	ert	. . . . .	5.00
Stone, J. H.	. . . . .	10.00	Tower, Miss Ellen M.	. . . . .	10.00
Stone, Mrs. Philip S.	. . . . .	2.00	Tower, Miss Florence	. . . . .	
Stone, Miss Mary G.	. . . . .	5.00	E.	. . . . .	2.00
Stone, Mr. W. B.	. . . . .	2.00	Tower, Mrs. Kate D.	. . . . .	1.00
Storer, J. H.	. . . . .	10.00	Tower, Mrs. Richard	. . . . .	5.00
"S."	. . . . .	25.00	Trowbridge, George E.	. . . . .	10.00
Story, Miss F. L.	. . . . .	2.00	Tucker, Mrs. Helen M.	. . . . .	2.00
Sturgis, Mrs. R. S.	. . . . .	2.00	Tucker, William A.	. . . . .	3.00
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*Swasey, Miss H. M.	. . . . .	5.00	S.	. . . . .	5.00
Sweetser, Mrs. F. E.	. . . . .	3.00	Upham, Miss E. Annie,	. . . . .	15.00
St. Paul's School, Con-			Upton, George A.	. . . . .	10.00
cord, N. H.	. . . . .	10.00	Van Allen, Rev. W. H.,	. . . . .	5.00

*Forward* . . . . . \$10,327.50

*Forward* . . . . . \$10,750.50

\* Donation to War Emergency Fund.

<i>Forward</i>	. . . . .	\$10,750.00	<i>Forward</i>	. . . . .	\$11,110.50
Van Noorden, E.	. . . . .	5.00	Whiting, Mrs. S. B.	. . . . .	5.00
Van Wagenen, Mrs. A.,	. . . . .	2.00	Whitney, Mrs. G. G.	. . . . .	5.00
Vaughan, Miss Bertha	. . . . .		Whittemore, Mrs. F.	. . . . .	
H.	. . . . .	5.00	W.	. . . . .	5.00
Vaughan, Mrs. Henry	. . . . .		Whittemore, Rev. Geo.	. . . . .	
G.	. . . . .	5.00	H.	. . . . .	1.00
Vialle, Mr. Charles A.,	. . . . .	10.00	Whittemore, Mrs. S. D.,	. . . . .	2.00
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Von Blomberg, Eva.	. . . . .	5.00	Q. A.	. . . . .	25.00
Waite, Miss Florence	. . . . .		Whitten, Mrs. G. R.	. . . . .	10.00
L.	. . . . .	5.00	Wigglesworth, George.	. . . . .	25.00
Wales, William Q.	. . . . .	2.00	Anonymous	. . . . .	50.00
Walker, Mrs. John G.,	. . . . .	10.00	Wilcox, E. Josephine	. . . . .	10.00
Walker, Miss Sarah C.,	. . . . .	10.00	Wilder, Esther F.	. . . . .	5.00
Walton, Rev. Fred J.,	. . . . .	25.00	Wilder, H. A.	. . . . .	10.00
Walworth, J. P.	. . . . .	5.00	"Interested"	. . . . .	2.00
Ward, Anita S.	. . . . .	10.00	Willard, Mrs. Horace	. . . . .	
Ward, M. DeC.	. . . . .	10.00	M.	. . . . .	1.00
Ware, Miss Mary Lee	. . . . .	10.00	Willcox, The Misses	. . . . .	25.00
Warren, Mrs. Bayard,	. . . . .	10.00	Williams, E. Frances	. . . . .	20.00
Warren, Bentley W..	. . . . .	5.00	Williams, John D.	. . . . .	10.00
Warren, Miss Cornelia,	. . . . .	10.00	Williams, Mrs. Robert	. . . . .	
Warren, Mrs. Sam. D.,	. . . . .	10.00	B.	. . . . .	5.00
Watkins, Miss E. C..	. . . . .	25.00	Williams, Mrs. T. B.	. . . . .	10.00
Watson, Thomas R..	. . . . .	10.00	Williston, Emily	. . . . .	5.00
Weaver, Mrs. Albert	. . . . .	1.00	Willson, Miss Lucy B..	. . . . .	10.00
Webster, Andrew G.	. . . . .	10.00	Wilson, Mrs. E. B.	. . . . .	5.00
Webster, Mrs. Arthur	. . . . .		Winship, Boit Co.	. . . . .	5.00
G.	. . . . .	2.00	Winslow, Arthur	. . . . .	10.00
*Weeks, Mrs. John W.,	. . . . .	50.00	Winsor, Mrs. Alfred	. . . . .	10.00
Weis, A. Lora	. . . . .	5.00	Winsor, Mary P.	. . . . .	5.00
*Weld, Mr. and Mrs.	. . . . .		Woelfe, Caroline	. . . . .	2.00
C. M.	. . . . .	10.00	Wonson, Mrs. Susan E.,	. . . . .	10.00
Wellman, Joseph H..	. . . . .	1.00	Woods, Henry D..	. . . . .	50.00
Wentworth, Mrs. Chas.	. . . . .		Wood, Mrs. A. B..	. . . . .	10.00
F.	. . . . .	5.00	Woodward, Mrs. F. H.,	. . . . .	1.00
Wheatland, Mrs. S. G.,	. . . . .	10.00	Woodbury, H. O..	. . . . .	1.00
Wheeler, Mrs. A. D..	. . . . .	2.00	Woodman, Mary	. . . . .	20.00
Wheeler, Mrs. Henry	. . . . .		Woodward, Dr. S. B..	. . . . .	25.00
N.	. . . . .	5.00	Woolson, Mrs. James	. . . . .	
Wheechock, Charles B.	. . . . .	5.00	A.	. . . . .	10.00
Wheelwright, Mrs. A.	. . . . .		Worcester, Rev. W. L.,	. . . . .	5.00
C.	. . . . .	10.00	Wyman, Frank W.	. . . . .	20.00
Whipple, L. E.	. . . . .	5.00	Young, Mrs. Chas. A.,	. . . . .	2.00
Anonymous	. . . . .	10.00	Young, Miss Fanny.	. . . . .	10.00
White, Mrs. M. P.	. . . . .	30.00			
			Total	. . . . .	\$11,542.50
<i>Forward</i>	. . . . .	\$11,110.50			

\* Donation to War Emergency Fund.

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The payment of fifty dollars in one year with the approval of the Board of Directors constitutes a person a Life Member.

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- A Friend
- A Friend
- A Friend (through F. B. Allen)
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- Blake, Francis
- Blake, Mrs. S. Parkman
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- "F"
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- Fisher, Mrs. R. T.
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- Forbes, Mrs. J. M.
- Forbes, Mrs. W. H.
- \*French, Jonathan

\*Deceased.

- \*French, J. D. W.
- \*French, Miss Caroline L. W.
- French, Miss Cornelia Ann
- "Friday, the 13th"
- Frothingham, Mrs. Louis A.
- Ginn & Co.
- Gray, Miss Isa E.
- Grinnell, H. D.
- Grover, William O.
- "T. S. H."
- Haines, Mrs. J. H.
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- Ireson, Miss Katherine C.
- \*Ireson, Miss Isabel
- Jones, Jerome
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- Kellen, William V.
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- King, Delcevare
- King, Theophilus
- Lawrence, W. Appleton
- Lawrence, Rt. Rev. William
- \*Lawrence, Amos A.
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- Lee, Mrs. Joseph
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- Lyman, Mrs. Henry
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- Osborne, Mrs. John B.
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- Paine, Robert Treat Association
- Paine, W. A.
- Peabody, Rev. E.
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- Pingree, David
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- \*Ramsay, Rev. William H.
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- Sampson, Mrs. Robert deW.
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- Sears, Mrs. J. M.
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- Shaw, Mrs. G. H.
- Sias, Mrs. Charles D.
- Simes, Mrs. William
- Sprague, Mrs. Isaac

\*Deceased.

\*\*Miss Martha R. Hunt had been a life member since 1887, and on her decease left the Society as Residuary Legatee a very generous share in her large estate.

- Sprague, Isaac, Jr.  
Starret, L. S.  
Sturgis, Mrs. Robert Shaw  
\*Tapley, Mrs. A. P.  
Tapley, Miss Alice P.  
Taylor, William B.  
Thayer, R. S.  
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Woods, Henry D.  
Woodward, Dr. S. B.  
\*Woolson, J. A.

\*Deceased.

Griffith-Stillings Press  
Boston, Mass.

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE NEW ENGLAND  
WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY

*Founded in 1878*  
*Incorporated in 1884 in Boston*

FOR THE YEAR 1919-1920

---

BOSTON:  
OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, ROOM 401  
142 BERKELEY STREET

1920

## OBJECT

The object of this society is to remove temptations to vice and crime — to stop up sources of corruption. Its work is not remedial but preventive — it must make its appeal through the head to the heart — and it does not therefore enlist the sympathies of the community as does the effort to reform the criminal and provide for the wretched. It must accordingly depend for its support upon those who can wisely judge of its value, and who are moved to give, not by impulse, but by reason.

---

## APPEAL

*“Persons who, being liable to WATCH AND WARD, neglect or refuse without reasonable excuse to appear and do duty personally or by sufficient substitute; and constables or officers or members of the watch who refuse to execute and observe proper orders, shall forfeit ten dollars.”*

Section 7, Chapter 31, of the Revised  
Laws of Massachusetts, 1902.

It is curious that this old law is on our Statute books today. It is of course a “dead letter,” but the need of *watch and ward* is still most urgent.

Can you “do duty personally” in the difficult but most necessary *preventive* work which we are doing?

Will you not, therefore, give to us — your “sufficient substitute” — a generous subscription, to enable us to do it for you?

---

## FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to The New England Watch and Ward Society, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of.....

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(Founder of the Society) 1 Joy St.

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Rev. GEO. D. B. PEPPER, D.D., 1878-91.  
Rev. NOAH PORTER, D.D., 1878-91.  
Hon. B. G. NORTHRUP, LL.D., 1878-82.  
Rev. E. G. ROBINSON, D.D., 1878-89.  
Rev. MATT. H. BUCKHAM, LL.D., 1871-91.  
Rev. E. B. ANDREWS, LL.D., 1890-91.  
Rev. E. W. DONALD, 1893-04.  
GEORGE H. QUINCY, 1894-95.  
ROBERT TREAT PAINE, 1894-10.  
HERBERT S. CARRUTH, 1894-95.  
Prof. GEO. H. PALMER, 1898-05.  
JEROME JONES, 1907-10.  
Pres. FREDERICK W. HAMILTON, LL.D., 1907-13.  
Pres. W. F. HUNTINGTON, LL.D., 1907-13.  
Hon. SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D., 1907-14.  
Rev. FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, D.D., 1907-14.  
Hon. EDWIN D. MEAD, 1911-18.  
Dr. CLARENCE J. BLAKE, 1897-1919.

## PAST DIRECTORS

The men whose courageous and aggressive righteousness inspired them, in their time, wisely to direct the work of this Society; faithfully to bear its responsibilities; cheerfully to bear the prejudices; gloriously to rejoice in a better, cleaner, safer City and Commonwealth and New England, which they had a share in bringing about.

- IRVING O. WHITING, 1878-81.  
J. C. PROCTOR, 1878-82.  
CHARLES J. BISHOP, 1878-95.  
ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Jr., 1878-87.  
HOMER B. SPRAGUE, 1878-86.  
J. D. W. FRENCH, 1878-01.  
WILLIAM R. NICHOLS, 1878-82.  
JAMES M. HUBBARD, 1880-82.  
SAMUEL N. BROWN, 1880-82.  
CHARLES F. WYMAN, 1880-04.  
CHARLES W. DEXTER, 1880-86.  
WILLIAM H. LADD, 1880-96.  
ARTHUR B. ELLIS, 1883-93.  
LORIN F. DELAND, 1884-88.  
BENJAMIN F. REDFERN, 1884-96.  
WARREN K. BLODGETT, Jr., 1886-91.  
WILLIAM R. RICHARDS, 1886-88.  
JAMES W. TUFTS, 1887-88.  
FRANCIS B. SEARS, 1887-88.  
Rev. CHARLES F. DOLE, 1887-88.  
JOHN P. ALMY, 1888-89.  
Rev. ALBERT G. LAMSON, 1889-91.  
EDMUND D. BARBOUR, 1890-92.  
CURTIS GUILD, Jr., 1892-93.  
GEORGE HUTCHINSON, 1892-94.  
JOHN S. LOCKWOOD, 1892-20.  
A. S. LOVETT, 1893-15.  
Rev. J. A. BEVINGTON, 1893-95.

ARCHIBALD M. HOWE, 1894-95.  
Rev. RUFUS B. TOBEY, 1894-14.  
CHARLES W. BIRTWELL, 1894-17.  
Dr. EDWIN W. DWIGHT, 1895-00.  
Rev. CHRISTOPHER R. ELIOT, 1900-02.  
MARCUS MORTON, 1900-07.  
MALBON G. RICHARDSON, 1900-02.  
ROBERT A. WOODS, 1900-03.  
ROLLIN LYNDE HARTT, 1901-02.  
JOHN S. ADAMS, 1902-16.  
WILLIAM V. KELLEN, 1902-06.  
DELCEVARE KING, 1902-15.  
WILLIAM I. COLE, 1903-15.  
MAX MITCHELL, 1903-05.  
JAMES F. WISE, 1903-17.  
MYER BLOOMFIELD, 1906-08.  
JEFFREY R. BRACKETT, 1906-07.  
Prof. J. M. BARKER, 1907-16.  
SAMUEL B. CAPEN, 1907-09.  
HENRY CHASE, 1907-09.  
FRANCIS BATCHELDER, 1908-09.  
ALVIN E. DODD, 1910-15.  
ERNEST S. BUTLER, 1912-14.

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### PAST TREASURERS

CHARLES J. BISHOP, 1878-83.  
CHARLES F. WYMAN, 1884-85.  
ARTHUR B. ELLIS, 1886-91.  
JOHN S. LOCKWOOD, 1892-01.  
JOHN S. ADAMS, 1902-09.  
RUFUS B. TOBEY, 1910.  
DELCEVARE KING, 1910-15.

## FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

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142 BERKELEY STREET, Room 401,  
March 1, 1920.

To the Members and Friends of *The New England  
Watch and Ward Society*:

The most momentous event of the past year was the advent of National Prohibition, on January 16th. The far-reaching effects of this in the moral world can only be compared to the effect of a change of the law of gravitation in the physical world. The effects of alcohol as an artificial stimulant to immorality have been noted often. These have been largely eliminated, but the disruption of an immense business always closely allied to all types of vice has produced even greater changes. The defensive power of a strong body of capital, always ready to defend its protégées, has been broken. There will be immorality, no doubt, but it will be more of individual cases. Gradually the effect of a mass of money devoted to corrupt purposes, influencing the sources of publicity, dictating the political policies of administrative offices, binding all the factors of the vice world into a stubborn, powerful force hard to defeat, will vanish.

Advent  
of  
Prohibition

The big task of the present time will be to see that Prohibition is made effective, for with the disappearance of liquor fully eighty per cent of the vice of our great cities will gradually dry up and die.

We have felt the advance of prices and have had to increase salaries to offset it somewhat. To our investigators we have granted an increase of about sixty-six and two-thirds per cent since pre-war times. My own salary has increased sixteen per cent. The traveling expenses have increased even more, but there is no help for it. The results of the year, with a contented force of investigators, show themselves in the largest total of cases for any one year in our history and in a year without untoward incident. But it means that we must have larger financial support for this year to come, or do less work.

Increased  
Expense

Larger  
Support  
Needed

We urge our friends to increase their donations by one-half at least, that we may prosecute our work at the usual level. We wish that each member might double his or her usual donation, that we may advance in the work, or better still, each person might interest one friend to join in the work.

Below is a brief account of some of the leading points of our work this year:

## I. Crimes against Public Chastity

### a. Indecent Pictures.

The prevailing standards of decency in Europe differ so greatly from those in America that we could anticipate just what has happened. The return of so many soldiers and sailors from abroad has brought to our shores a mass of indecent photographs and publications which are finding their way into more or less public places. School children have been found exhibiting indescribable filth to their fellows, and when called to account have explained their possession of them by a big brother or to some source that makes it certain they were brought from abroad. It will be a long, hard process to round up this stuff and the schools will be the places in which the capture will most often be made.

It is well for us to answer here some of the inquiries which this foreign evil prompts. Why do the European countries tolerate this filth? We must keep in mind that France at the beginning of the World War was in the midst of a fight against pornography that proved her moral earnestness. Three great societies with branches in almost every department of France are heroically striving to conquer the scourge. There is "La Ligue Française pour le Relèvement de la Moralité Publique," founded in 1872 and now under the presidency of Mr. Louis Comte. It pushes its work forward energetically through a bi-weekly journal called *Le Relèvement Social*. Next in importance comes "La Société de Protestation Contre la License des Rues," founded in 1885. It was for many years led by the late Senator Rudolphe Berenger. It has numerous local branches throughout France. Then there are very many "Comités de Vigilance Antipornographiques" heroically fighting obscenity.

Foreign  
Filth

Reform  
in  
France

All of these societies in 1905 were organized into a great Federation called "La Fédération des Sociétés Contre la Pornographie," with headquarters at Paris.

We have a list of over one hundred and fifty of these volunteer groups of citizens similar to our own Society, covering every section of France and working actively to suppress indecency of all kinds.

The laws of France concerning the freedom of the press, its weakness concerning obscenity in the form of books and the lack of provision for direct action by interested private citizens seem to epitomize the leading points of weakness in French jurisprudence on this subject. Of course their weaknesses indicate a general public opinion not as yet aroused, but it is fast waking up.

French  
Limitations

In 1905 the first National Antipornographic Congress was held at Bordeaux attended by three thousand five hundred delegates from all parts of France.

In 1910 there was held at Paris an International Conference relative to the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, called together by the French Government, and attended by representatives of France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.

This conference promulgated an "Arrangement" or diplomatic plan by which all the nations who "adhered" to the sort of treaty should follow a course which would make it possible to attack forms of obscenity heretofore unreached. The World War interrupted the consummation of the plans of that Conference and today they are at a standstill. It is desirable that those plans should go forward. In the League of Nations Covenant was a section which provided a basis for further suppression of obscenity. Few nations are without fairly adequate laws to suppress obscenity; the lack comes in public opinion to fortify them.

Interna-  
tional  
Remedies

It was inadequate law enforcement that explains why travelers in Europe are able to find and bring back indecencies that will do much harm to the youth of this land.

**(b) Indecent Literature**

The Book Committee of the Boston Booksellers has rendered much assistance this year in keeping from circulation a type of literature that must cause real injury to its young readers. The publishers of these books have their headquarters in New York, so that prosecutions could be most effectively brought there, but before prosecution, in most cases, we were notified and the Boston Book Committee approved of withdrawing the book from circulation locally. We assured ourselves by testing, that the agreement entered into not to sell a book after notice, was being observed. We are glad to say that our booksellers were honorable, and in this way we have prevented the spread of objectionable books without prosecution or publicity.

**(c) The Social Evil**

The advent of Constitutional Prohibition following a period of War Prohibition closed a large number of immoral cafés where immorality had been systematically promoted through the influence of drink. Scores of places which we have stubbornly fought for ten years are now locked up. A few are still continuing in spite of the abolition of liquor and the regime of the True Name Law, and must be stopped now by the application of the Nuisance Law.

We have continued to secure evidence against houses of immorality where evidence could be secured by proper methods. Our critics' statements notwithstanding, we have never utilized any methods that have not been well known and constantly practised by the police. Our agents are always enjoined and as far as we have been able to discover, have never practised any unworthy methods.

Some work we commenced for the War Department last year at Diamond Hill, R. I., was ended this year by a three days trial before a Rhode Island jury. Every effort was made to prejudice the jury, but a verdict of guilty was rendered in the case. The defendant took exceptions to the supreme court of that State. The result of that case indicates to us that public sentiment against commercialized vice has advanced. It spells the doom of the old-fashioned house, wherever found.

An agent of this Society was sworn in as a special police officer of the town of R——— and in a few months we

raided three houses of long standing and convicted the keepers. They were given substantial sentences.

The Woman's Protective League of a Connecticut city solicited our aid in gathering evidence and raiding fourteen roadhouses in the vicinity of that city. We were successful and as a result of our sets of raids, got the evidence and prosecuted the keepers and inmates of the houses.

It only remains to complete the history of the case of Jason F. Chase *vs.* the Proprietors of the Revere House by recording that the injunction was granted as prayed for. The furniture and fixtures were sold and the expenses of the petitioners of the trial, according to the statute, were paid by the respondent. The structure was pulled down, so that "not one stone is now standing on the other" to mark the spot. So passes into history the pioneer case under the Injunction and Abatement Law.

We have had a number of occasions this year to have recourse to this same law, but no one has seen fit to try conclusions with it again.

End of  
Revere  
House

#### (d) The Theaters

A few years ago we printed the rules promulgated by Mayor Curley at the instigation of the Committee on Public Amusements, of which Rev. Raymond Calkins, a Director of this Society, is chairman. We are glad to say that these rules have been well observed and the shows of the burlesque houses have greatly improved.

This year the same committee has given its attention to the high-priced theaters, and after repeated efforts were pleased to see the managers themselves agree upon a set of minimum standards and ask the Mayor to issue them as the rules of the licensing authority, which he has done. The following are the rules adopted.

"Performances of every kind must be governed by the dictates of propriety and refinement. Obviously, among other things such features as the following would thus be excluded from performances:

Moral  
Code of  
Theaters

- (1) Dialogues, gestures, songs (especially parodies), language, or conversation of any sort which are, directly or by double meaning, obscene or lascivious and intended to suggest sexual relation.

**Theatrical  
Morals**

(2) Every performance or act from leaving the stage. This prohibits females, whether artists or members of chorus, from using the aisle or passageway of the theater, or occupying seats in auditorium, boxes, or balconies of the theater.

(3) Females from appearing upon the stage in legs bare. Exceptions to this only permitted upon the authority of the Mayor.

(4) The wanton display of the female figure. The wearing of one-piece union suits, where the same is worn simply to display the figure, as in living pictures.

(5) The portrayal of either sex of a dope fiend, wherein the act of taking a hypodermic injection, the inhaling of or eating of dope, or the use in any manner of dope intended to show its effect on a human being.

(6) All forms of muscle dancing by either sex. This includes every dance which contains suggestive or repulsive contortions of the human body.

(7) The use of profanity.

(8) The portrayal of a moral pervert or sex degenerate.

We cannot too highly commend the work of the Committee on Public Amusements for formulating the public demand for higher standards of decency in the theaters of Boston, high priced and low priced. The committee is led by Rev. Raymond Calkins, of Cambridge, and is composed of about a score of energetic citizens. It has shown a commendable insistence upon high standards and a noteworthy persistence in having them observed. This committee is managed entirely apart from this Society, but we have gladly co-operated with it and financed its expenses.

**Committee  
Public  
Amuse-  
ments**

## II. Crimes Against Public Policy

While Prohibition has reduced the social evil greatly, it has not had the same effect on gambling. We are sorry to say this has increased. This probably has been the result of the increase of wages and generally of the larger amount of money to spend. The prevalence of gambling also in cantonments, camps, and barracks during the war doubtless contributed to its prevalence in civilian life. Above all, the increase is due to a low general sense of fundamental economic

honesty. The conviction that it is essentially dishonest to take another man's property without giving an adequate return was never weaker than at present. This principle, however, is not violated by the gambler alone, but also by the profiteer, the public service corporation, and by many classes of society. The idea of getting all one can and giving as little as possible is akin to getting something for nothing, which is the gambler's passion.

Gambling  
Spirit  
Increases

### (a) Gambling Nuisances

Most of the gaming nuisances found were based upon dice games or card games, the more serious upon the former, or what is commonly called "craps."

The most strongly entrenched "gaming house" discovered during the year was in a central Massachusetts city of between 10,000 and 20,000 population. It has existed there during a number of years. It was well known for miles around to all except the police of that town. We raided it with a deputy sheriff and a dozen Watch and Ward agents. We made our entrance with a search warrant but without having to break a door. We got money and dice on the table and found thirty-nine players in the midst of the game. We made a search and secured two drawers of a desk filled with watches of all kinds which had been taken as security for gambling debts. One of these watches had engraved in its inner cover the legend, "Presented to my son on the occasion of his graduation from the — High School by his 'old Dad,' June, 1918." It was the manifest cupidity and heartlessness of the keeper that led the judge to sentence him to three months and \$100.

A  
Gambling  
Outrage

The mayor of that city was manifestly outraged that we had done what his police said they could not get the evidence to do. He hurried to the police station, and while the men were being bailed, indulged in insulting remarks to the gamesters, in our agents' presence, against the Society that had dared to interfere with the "game." The case was, of course, appealed and in due time reached the district attorney of that district. At the same time a petition was presented to him, signed by three hundred citizens, asking for leniency for the corrupter of high school boys. We stood

firm for confirming the lower court's sentence, and the district attorney hesitated but did not call for our evidence for about six months, and then seemed to be still influenced by the petition. Finally, in despair of the case ever being disposed of, we regretfully "consented" to a fine and a promise of the defendant to give up the business which there was reason to believe he had been continuing for the greater portion of the time he was awaiting disposition of his case in the superior court.

The recommendation of the assistant district attorney for a fine only was made to Superior Court Judge McLaughlin, but when he heard the facts he refused to allow it.

The friends of the defendant left the court room boasting that they would find another judge who would accept it. We hope not, for the protection of our future citizens depends upon just such fearless and high-minded decisions as Judge McLaughlin issued in that case. The fine proposed represented but the profits of a single week. How can the Commonwealth protect its youth if a gambling-house keeper can run for years, and when finally successfully apprehended, by influence of the friends his money has made, gets free by a fine of the earnings of a single week?

We secured evidence of a specially vicious game in Cambridge, against which the police could not get evidence after repeated attempts. We supplied a squad of raiders to assist two honest sergeants and landing in front of the place in autos, entrance was quickly effected. The lights were extinguished by some of the gang, and one of our men was struck on the cheek bone by a jagged brick said to have been intended for the sergeant. But Sergeants Wyman and Presho of Cambridge are officers of unusual courage and honesty. They cannot be bribed or intimidated. They deserve great credit for their hard and fearless fight against vice, and we are glad to commend them.

We call attention to the effective assistance Lieutenant Kennedy, of the Somerville police, has rendered to this Society in raiding several gambling houses which had hitherto baffled him in his efforts.

The officers of this Society mourn the passing of Captain Canney, of Station 4, whose rugged honesty and resolute integrity has made Police Precinct 4 one of the cleanest in

A Wise  
Judge

Agent  
Assaulted

the city. The mantle of his character has fallen upon Sergeant John M. Anderson of that station. Captain Canney often testified to me how much of his success was due to the unflinching courage and absolute dependability of Anderson. Personally I know that much of the remarkable work of Station 4 in ridding itself of massage parlors, of gambling dens, and of immoral houses was due to this sergeant. He deserves great credit.

The present Police Commissioner, Hon. Edwin U. Curtis, is showing himself a friend of public morals and good order. We desire to express our appreciation of the fact that he has advanced in rank and honor men who have shown themselves zealous to protect the youth of this city from open doors of corruption. It is encouraging to see that the threats of some gamblers and crooks concerning some officers have gone for naught through the fairness and appreciation of our present Commissioner.

We called upon Commissioner Curtis to take jurisdiction last summer of the Readville Race Track, where open gambling was in progress in spite of the presence at the track of both State Police and Town Police. The track is on the line between Boston and Dedham, between Norfolk and Suffolk Counties. The Boston police, by law, can take jurisdiction of crimes to a distance of fifty rods over the city line into another town, or for a distance of one hundred rods over a county line into another county. This extra territorial jurisdiction on the part of Commissioner Curtis was the one preventive of the orgy of pool selling on the horse races planned for that track last year.

When the gang attempted to repeat the performance at Combination Park, an honest Chief of Police, Welch by name, and ten agents of this Society, swooped down on them in an auto and captured eight pool sellers and the auctioneer and took possession of about five thousand dollars in wagered money. They were all found guilty and paid substantial fines in the Malden Court. It is the boldest attempt of recent years to violate the anti-gambling laws.

We found a large hotel in a city of southern Massachusetts infested with bookmakers, and apparently the proprietor was in league with it, by a room devoted to pool selling. We raided it with a deputy sheriff but found it all cleaned up except

Police  
Commissioner  
Commended

Horse  
Race  
Pools

Pool  
Room  
Raided

the dirt in the vacuum cleaner and the carpet sweeper. From these we extracted a number of unquestioned pool tickets which with our prior evidence enabled us to prosecute five persons concerned in the nuisance and fines of \$900 were assessed on the "gang" even after a hard trial. On their appeal they pleaded guilty and paid \$500. These are but a few conspicuous instances of many cases in which our work of supplementing the police has been useful.

### III. Department of Crimes Against Public Health

We have faithfully scrutinized this field this year and are glad to report that the habit-forming drug traffic continues to remain under "social control," and that conditions vindicate the efficacy of the legal remedies which we had throughout ten years so much to do in inventing and enforcing.

We are glad to acknowledge the fine co-operation afforded us in this particular field by the District Attorney's office. We recognize the great public service performed by that office by the prosecution of violators who could only be reached by a determined effort to meet the big offender by equally powerful assault.

The actual work of successful prosecution was done by Abram C. Webber, who this year has resigned from the District Attorney's office to take up the private practise of law. Mr. Webber deserves the finest tribute this Society could pay him for his almost religious zeal in advancing this reform. We could never have carried 596 prosecutions through the courts successfully had we not been able to count on the skill and the zeal of Mr. Webber. The development of such a champion to fight out cases before juries and the even finer work he did on his own initiative, both in prosecuting unscrupulous physicians and as chairman of the drug commission, has made Mr. Webber a national figure in this work and the Boston system of drug suppression a distinctive school of practise.

New York is committed to a rival method or the "clinical method" of drug control. The "clinical method" school of practise cannot show the success that the Boston school of workers has shown. It only postpones the solution of the evil and does not annihilate it.

Boston vs.  
New York  
Methods

These two schools of practise are now competing for a chance to influence the amendments of the Harrison National Drug Act, through recommendations of a National Drug Committee soon to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

At this writing it looks as if our Boston champion, Abram C. Webber, would be selected to make the Boston method a national method of dealing with this difficult problem. Mr. Webber deserves the honor we now pay him and we have earnestly advocated his national appointment.

Abram C.  
Webber

#### IV. Legislation

The Legislature is still in session and it is too early to sum up its achievements.

It now looks as if a Commission for Censoring Moving Picture Films would be provided for by law. If it is done it will do much to offset the serious moral retrograde movement that the present Legislature is responsible for.

The three most conspicuous backward movements concern (1) The Amateur Baseball Sunday Bill, (2) The 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ % Beer Bill, and (3) The Legalized Boxing Bill.

The one thing in common in each of these measures is the process of gradualness by which they work. It reminds us of the fable of the "Camel and the Tent," — first the nose inside the flap and gradually the whole body in the tent. They have not entirely broken down three excellent institutions, but just made a beginning and started a gradual process. Amateur baseball would soon mean professional commercialized baseball and a European Sabbath. Only 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ % beer would ultimately mean "whiskey." Only boxing and sparring in the end would mean prize fights.

"The  
Camel  
and  
the Tent."

If any one of these retrogressions had been presented in its bold and final form it would have been speedily rejected, but presented in its least objectionable form it did not "seem so bad." Thus the nose of the camel has entered. Now we must join in the conflict to keep our better life from being crowded out of the tent.

#### **Summary of Prosecutions—1919–1920**

Our agents this year have investigated fifty-five cities and towns in the five New England States. We have lost four

cases after trial in the lower courts and not failed to win a single case after trial in the superior courts. In Boston proper it seemed best this year to gather the initial evidence and function through the police

**1. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC CHASTITY:**

a.	Immoral nuisances . . . . .	16
b.	Idle and disorderly offenses . . . . .	84
c.	Obscenity offenses . . . . .	5
d.	Immoral shows . . . . .	5
e.	Statutory offenses . . . . .	6
f.	Renting property for immorality . . . . .	1

117

**2. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY:**

a.	Gambling nuisances . . . . .	15
b.	Other crimes of gambling, Present where gaming implements were found . . . . .	246
c.	Gaming on the Lord's Day . . . . .	25
d.	Slot machine gambling . . . . .	4
e.	Registering bets, horse racing . . . . .	13
f.	Setting up a lottery . . . . .	2

305

**3. MISCELLANEOUS:**

a.	Attempt to bribe agent . . . . .	1
b.	Threat to assault agent . . . . .	1
		2

Grand Total . . . . . 424

**THE FINES IMPOSED IN THESE CASES:**

1. Fines \$3,953.00 and 13 months in House of Correction
2. Fines 2,608.00 and 34 months and 10 days in House of Correction
3. Fines 25.00

**GRAND TOTAL:**

\$6,586.00 and 47 months and 10 days in House of Correction.

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CASES IN BOSTON . . . . . 102

ELSEWHERE IN COMMONWEALTH 292

OUTSIDE MASSACHUSETTS . . . . . 30

(Signed) J. FRANK CHASE,  
*Secretary.*

**FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING****OF****The New England Watch and Ward Society**

The public meeting was held this year at Trinity Church, at 4 p.m., with an audience of about eight hundred people. Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, the rector, conducted "Evening Prayers," which were followed by the President's address by Rev. Frederick B. Allen, and an address in the form of a sermon on "The New Task of the Church Militant," by Rev. Clifford Gray Twombly, D.D., of St. James Church, Lancaster, Pa. The sermon was based upon Exodus xvii. 9, "Go out, fight," and was as follows:

**Annual Address by Rev. Clifford Gray Twombly, D.D.**

EXODUS xvii. 9: "Go out, fight."

We like to talk of the Church as an army. We like to think of the Church as a fighting force going forth and winning the world for truth and purity and righteousness, and setting up the Kingdom of God on earth. We sing our militant hymns, "The Son of God Goes Forth to War," and "At the Sign of Triumph Satan's Host Doth Flee," but are we actually following the Son of God to war? And is Satan's host actually fleeing to any great extent because of the fight we are making? This is the question which concerns us especially this afternoon at this annual meeting of the New England Watch and Ward Society.

*We need, I think (at least most of us do), a new and wider vision of the Church's task today than we have perhaps had heretofore.*

The Christian Church has been conceiving of its task up to this time mainly as one of maintaining a helpful place of worship; of strengthening its individual members to overcome the devil and to grow into good characters; of teaching its people to give to the Church and to missions; of carrying on a Sunday School and training its children to be the same kind of Christians as their elders were, only better; of having as large confirmation

classes as possible; and, in a word, of saving as many souls as it can out of the corrupt world.

And all this is well and good and necessary, of course! *But it is not enough!* We need a larger vision of our task today, if we are to win out in this great war for the Kingdom of God on earth. Just to save our own souls, to keep within the four walls of our own parish for the most part in our organized activities, to give a small proportion of our total means for missionary enterprise away from home, to win a comparatively few souls out of the corruption of the world, — will never overthrow the forces of evil or set up the Kingdom of God on earth. Indeed, a great suspicion has come over us of late years that it will not even save our own souls!

If the Church is an army, and if the Church is going to be a *victorious* army, it has a larger work than this to do. *It must "go out and fight" the actual fight that needs to be fought and conquer the forces of unrighteousness.* *It must not* be content simply to maintain a place of comfortable and helpful worship, *it must* inspire a nobly fighting force; *it must not* be content simply to aid its individual members to overcome the devil, *it must* impel them to overcome together the devil *and all his works* (and we seem somehow to have lost sight of the last half of this responsibility); *it must not* be content simply to teach its people to give their money, *it must* lead them to make themselves definitely "*liable to service*" in the hand to hand battle against evil; *it must not* be content simply to go on exhorting its soldiers as a great reserve force behind the lines, *it must* somehow get them into the actual fight; *it must not* be content simply to save souls out of the corruption of the world, *but it must* attack and overcome the corrupt conditions in the world which prevent so many people from ever having a fair chance to be saved!

And this actual fight against the forces of corruption and evil is not a side issue for the Church; it cannot be delegated to any Social Service Commission alone, or to any Watch and Ward Society alone, valiantly as that may do its work; but it is a straight issue for the whole Church, which must be met, if the Church is to win its fight! Germany sought to impose her false philosophy of life and her evil conditions of enslavement upon the world, and we organized our forces and fought Germany with all our strength until we conquered her and prevented her from forcing those evil conditions upon the world.

The kingdom of evil and corruption seeks to impose its false view of life and its shackles of vice and wickedness one hundred-fold more upon the world, and especially upon our young people, and what is the Church doing? Is it organized and sending out its soldiers to fight such an empire as it sent out its soldiers to fight Germany?

No! We are forced to confess that it is not doing so as yet, as a whole or in any large part, in any such effective and organized way as it ought. "What ideals of service have we hung up in our Temple of God?" asks one of the Senior Chaplains in the British forces. "There is many a Church in England whose religion *sits* in comfort and is very fair to see, absorbed and contented in its own affairs; but Christianity was intended for the world's arena. It is helmed and girded for the quick encounter, ready to send out its knights and men-at-arms to battle! And we know too little of that, its *high* adventure, amidst the smooth orderliness of the Church today. We have been established too much in inertia and inaction, and we do not win the hearts of men as we ought, who respond and find themselves, as many of the soldiers of the country did, *only* when we make a great demand of heroic work upon them to give their all for what they feel to be well worth it!"

But the day of awakening is coming!

*And so beside a new and wider vision of the Church's task today we need also what one has called a "battle-heart," a nobly fighting spirit.*

The Church has been trying to do everything heretofore largely by peaceable means. It has been trying to overcome evil conditions of vice and crime and immorality and political corruption by radiating out individual personal influence, and letting it go at that, by the pressure of moral persuasion, or once in a while, by long range invective, with only a general knowledge of the facts, — which the forces of evil do not fear. And when this has not succeeded, it has desisted, as if this sort of love comprised the whole exercise of love! The Church has forgotten that love can fight, that love can prosecute. Prosecute? Certainly! It is the only way of dealing with some of the forces of evil that they respect and understand and fear, and the only way that can stop them from their evil practices. And the Church has forgotten that love can punish! (But is

not God still love when He punishes? Does it not take *more* love and not less sometimes to punish?) Has not the war taught us this? Did not the Church send out its soldiers to restrain Germany by force? And what is the difference? Were our soldiers offending against the gospel of love when they went to war against the enemy that threatened the liberties and honor of men and the purity of women? And are we offending against the gospel of love when we send out our Christian soldiers not only to fight specific evils in their own souls *within*, but to fight specific evils in the world *without*, which are threatening the soul's life and honor and purity of a multitude of our fellow men? This does not mean that we must become lawyers, or judges, or policemen, or usurp any function. It simply means that we must do our part as good citizens, and above all, as organized soldiers of the cross, to wage a winning fight.

"But you can't make evil men good by force, or by law," some churchmen say, in excuse for not having the battle-heart and for not being willing to do anything to root out and restrain the many evils in the community. No! You cannot make the evil men good in that way, perhaps, but you can prevent them from making hundreds of others bad, you can prevent them from setting up false standards and temptations everywhere, and from sapping and undermining the work we are trying to do in our churches and in our church schools, faster than we can do it.

You can make conditions that are conducive to goodness rather than to badness, by law,—and surely the *enactment* and *enforcement* of good laws is one of the great and necessary means for the setting up of the Kingdom of God in which the Church must now take part with all its power. This must have been apparent to all in the "Police Strike." Surely it was easy to see then how much the forces of evil had been restrained by the *enforcement* of the law, and how criminal and harmful they became when that enforcement was withdrawn for a short while!

*One thing is certain, the Church and the deadly evils which are now facing us in America cannot both be successful at the same time, and the Kingdom of God on earth can never come while these forces of corruption, which menace the very foundations of Christian life and character and civilization, go unbeaten and often unchecked and are in some ways even increasing among us. "These are*

anxious times here in the Legislature," says last week's Bulletin from New York State, "as they are in many other Legislatures. Everything just now seems to be going against us; many bad bills [concerning the commercialization of Sunday, and prize fights, and liquor] we fear are going to be passed, and no important good bills seem likely to be enacted." And there is no other agency on earth but the Christian Church that can fight this fight through and has such power to form public opinion and moral incentive to do it! How can we be so blind as to think that we do not need to fight the concrete forces of evil that are fighting us, in a concrete way?

*Five hundred thousand soldiers of our American Army were incapacitated for service during the war because of vice,* so the officer in command of that department of the service informed me not long since, — and yet a most earnest attempt that was made in Pennsylvania last spring to have the Legislature enact a new and much needed law to prevent vice on the streets and in automobiles and taxicabs, and to make the men arrested liable with the women, was unsuccessful, because the great majority of the Churches of Pennsylvania were not even aware that such a law was contemplated, — they were not alive to its tremendous significance to every family in the State of Pennsylvania, nor to its protective value for their own young people! If they had been aware of it, and ready and organized to bring their influence to bear upon the situation, there is no question that this piece of legislation, which would have meant so much for the purity of that great State of 8,000,000 people, one-twelfth of the population of the country, would have been passed.

*A tremendous wave of gambling has been spreading over this nation,* and by the last report of the Watch and Ward Society, I see that Massachusetts is not free from it. 32,000 lottery tickets were confiscated in one place in this community only this last week! Twenty-five cent bets are made every week on the total number of shares sold in the Stock Exchange here and in Pennsylvania and elsewhere and every Monday \$1,160 are given out to the holders of lucky tickets in each weekly pool. Three hundred thousand punchboards or games of chance, with 1,800 or more chances upon them, at ten to twenty cents a chance, were put out in Philadelphia recently, the promoters of which expected to make \$4,000,000 profit out of them in a few months. These

particular boards were fortunately suppressed and confiscated, but similar boards are being played all over this country today, in grocery and cigar stores and barber shops and restaurants and pool rooms. (We arrested two men for putting a dozen of them out in our own city last week.) Probably 100,000 men, women, and children were engaged in gambling in one of our county fairs in Pennsylvania last fall, and 12,000 men and boys saw the lewd shows, — and there are 55 county fairs in Pennsylvania alone! Lotteries are running, and baseball pools are beginning again, and we need to meet this evil, which knocks the foundation out from the principle of "a fair day's work for a fair day's wage," with all our power, for it affects our young people and their stability all over the land.

*The Prohibition Amendment is being openly scouted in many places at present* (although I do not know the conditions here in Boston), and the lawlessness of the liquor saloon spreads the spirit of lawlessness and of the nonenforcement of the law far beyond its own lawless and unpatriotic doors.

And yet the results of six months of prohibition are amazing. Only two drunkards arrested in my own city of Lancaster in three months, where before there used to be 150; hospitals and almshouses and institutes closed everywhere, and prisons and reformatories with only one third of their usual number of inmates, North, East, South, and West. It would seem as if men of influence and power might want to give Prohibition a fair trial "for others' sakes" at least, if not for their own, without adding their open spirit of opposition to the prevalent spirit of lawlessness and unrest. And here again there is tremendous need of the influence and example and loyalty of the Church in the enforcement of the law.

*Vile literature from abroad which has been coming into the country lately through the mails (3,000 obscene post-cards were confiscated in Philadelphia recently in six shops only a few steps off the principal streets of the city), lascivious modes of dancing which have become all too prevalent even in so-called decent society, law-breaking pool rooms (you have 800 pool rooms in Boston) where so many boys go wrong, and indecent shows, are still with us, more so in many other parts of the country than here, thanks to the work of the Watch and Ward Society, which seems to be the one great bulwark against these things — but even here some of the burlesque shows are still so bad in their dialogues*

that a director of this Society cannot bring himself to read them to the last annual gathering of the Society. There is still plenty of work for the Church to do!

*And when we come to "Moving Pictures," we come to a field so large and influential and important and inclusive, that the Church could well afford to make the reformation of the moving picture show its special work for many months to come.*

There has never been a time when the moving picture situation was more dangerous than it is today, for the moving picture forces have never been so active as they are now in suppressing all attempts at legislation throughout the country to form new Boards of Censorship in the different States. There are only four States as yet which have such boards (though some large cities have their own local boards), and the Pennsylvania Board of Censors stands easily first in its work, and is by far the most cordially hated by the moving picture men.

A strain of deliberate and intentional rottenness for gain, pouring its subtle uncensored filth into the minds and hearts and ideals of ninety per cent. of the children of this country, runs through the moving picture shows and constitutes a terrible menace to the purity of American life, which only those can appreciate who see the 100 to 200 weekly eliminations made by the Pennsylvania Board of Censors, for example, for vulgarity, indecency, nudity, profanity, immorality, criminal acts of all kinds, lust, muscle dancing, attacks on women, attempted rapes and ravishings, prenatal scenes and child-birth pains,—and who then remember that all this goes uncensored throughout the larger part of the land, even to the little villages and hamlets in the remote mountain districts. I could not read to you in public a description of the eliminations of this offensive matter for any one single week in Pennsylvania during the past year. They are not fit to be read in public, yet they are *shown*, and that is *worse*, throughout the length and breadth of the land. That there are many good films, and that the photography is remarkable, and that the possibilities of the moving picture show for good are many and great, I am only too glad to acknowledge, but I am talking of the tremendous need of censorship now and the multiplied dangers which confront us without it.

Some people, including the recent Convention of Mayors of New York State, have been persuaded to believe that the vol-

untary censor work of the National Board of Review in New York, which is practically under the control of the moving picture manufacturers, is sufficient. I will leave it to you to judge whether it is sufficient or not, or only a means of deceptive whitewash!

In 178 films examined some time ago, the Pennsylvania Board of Censors made 1,108 eliminations of objectionable scenes of immorality and lust and indecency of all kinds. In the same 178 films, the National Board of Review recommended 41 eliminations only! (41 *vs.* 1,108!) In 16 films which the Pennsylvania Board condemned entirely as totally unfit for public exhibition, the National Board made only two minor eliminations, and all these films went broadcast throughout the country. Films which could not be shown at all in Pennsylvania were being shown in full in St. Louis a short time later.

A new comparison made only this last week between the work of the Pennsylvania Board and that of the National Board in New York, shows 329 eliminations in 50 films by the Pennsylvania Board, and only 6 by the National Board in the same 50 films.

And yet 25% to 40% of the films even in Pennsylvania, where conditions are by far the cleanest of all (and would be far cleaner yet if only the Board of Censors had the organized power and influence of the Churches behind them), still deal with marital infidelity and illicit love, 20% with murders and suicides, and 27% with robberies and thefts and gambling and blackmail and crimes of the underworld. Suggestive moving pictures are bad enough when seen through the eyes of adult people whose characters are to some extent matured; they become ten times worse when seen through the eyes of young people from ten to eighteen years of age, whose characters and ideals are in their most formative period, and who tend to regard the standards and ways of life they see continually in the moving pictures as the norm in life, and even as the desirable!

A few weeks ago a prominent clergyman in New York wrote an article for a moving picture magazine, entitled "If Christ went to the movies," and this is part of what he said: "If Christ went to the movies, He would approve! . . . The movies of today are our cleanest form of amusement. They are well censored [42 eliminations in New York *vs.* 1,108 in Pennsylvania for example!]; morality and right prevail. . . .

There is no suggestion of salacity or puriency in the beautiful pictures of types like Annette Kellerman. They present the glory and beauty of physical perfection. There is no trace of sex emotion here." But the author did not mention the old Sultan's face, as he is shown in a dozen close up views, looking at the girl with eyes of lust and passion in a way in which no one ever has a right to look at any other, and again, chasing her half-clad up the tower steps to overpower her!

"They are a tonic," he goes on to say, "a regulator, a clarifier of the inner life, of the imagination. We must think of the movies as that wonderful clean sweep that is clearing out the unhealthful fantasies of the brain." And here is one of their many similar advertisements:

"If one night in your home you found your wife in the arms of another man, and if on the following day you broke into a hotel room and there found your wife and that same man in a situation far more compromising, would you get a divorce? Don't answer! First see 'such and such a film'!"

"I should rather have boys and girls," he says once more, "go to the movies than sit at home twirling their thumbs in a corner, imagining discordant, unruly, abnormal thoughts, and brooding over budding and badly understood sex ideas. The movies furnish a clarification of youthful home-brewed fancies." And here is a paragraph from a letter which I received last month from a good friend of mine: "I have just returned from a tour around the world with Sherwood Eddy. At Madras, India, I saw Theda Bara advertised all over town, but was told that the '*heathen*' censor refused to allow the show to come off." Yet, when a Theda Bara picture comes to a Christian town in this country, all the schoolboys of the place know it, and many of them flock to see this vampire of the screen, whose one aim is to ruin men, young and old alike. I cannot see how it is possible for any Christian man who has made any earnest or extended investigation of the moving picture shows, to make such statements as the above.

Why aren't the Churches in New York doing something about these things, I have often wondered. Do they think that it is none of their business to protect their young people in this way? Are they afraid to enter the fight with the fourth largest business in the country? Is it beneath the church's dignity to preach about all these actual battles that are facing

us today, from the Christian pulpit,— concrete battles that must not only be preached about, but fought and won, if the Kingdom of God is ever to come? It seems incredible that the Christian Church should be silent and sit still and do no organized fighting under such circumstances.

Our fight against Germany was a concrete fight against a definite concrete evil. But a greater enemy than Germany is here in the principalities and powers of wickedness, and a still greater fight needs to be made.

*Yet our Churches, most of them, are all unorganized as yet, to fight in the real way in which alone final victory can come.* They leave a Society like the Watch and Ward Society to struggle along and to do their work for *them* (for it is the Church's work which this Society is doing, as it saves many and many a one of the Church's children from falling), and they support it, some of them, perhaps, with a yearly contribution, though I can find the name of only one Church (Trinity Church) upon this year's list. Doubtless individuals of many different Churches also generously contribute; but the Churches as Churches apparently recognize no obligation to the matter. It seems so blind and strange!

Think for a moment if all the Churches in Boston were behind this Society, how much more could be done! Think how its hands could be upheld and its great work increased!

In my own city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, we have a Law and Order Society, but we have found out that it is not enough to have a Law and Order Society. The Society needs the Churches and the Churches need the Society. And so we have also Auxiliary Law and Order Committees, in thirty-two Churches, a list of forty volunteers who are willing at any time to obtain evidence under expert guidance and act as witnesses, and another list (in the making) of one thousand men and one thousand women who will be ready as a Christian duty to stand behind us at any time in public,— and some day, God helping us, we are going to have a clean city in Pennsylvania.

Lancaster is 75% cleaner today than it ever could have been unless the Society had fought and had taught the Churches how to fight. In eight years it has suppressed all gambling devices, all punch boards (with which 12,000 people were gambling), all "paddle wheels" and public lotteries, all baseball pools (in which 7,000 more men and boys were engaged); it has

suppressed all burlesque shows and oriental dancing, all indecent side shows at carnivals, circuses and fairs; it has closed fourteen hotels and had the proprietors of thirteen others removed, and shut up twenty-five side rooms where men and women drank together; it has closed sixty-five houses of prostitution and kept them closed for the last six years; it has caused juvenile prisoners to be taken out of the prison, and this last week it has suppressed Sunday professional baseball in the county and kept Sunday from becoming commercialized. But it could not have done this if it had not had the co-operation of the Churches.

*My plea this afternoon is to the Churches not to be content any more with their individualistic religion and ways only, but to "go out and fight."* Continual instruction and exhortation behind the lines, with little or no concerted action, or organized going to the front, IS NOT ENOUGH! The firing of "Big Berthas" alone from the pulpit does not do much more towards taking the enemy's positions than the shells from the German Big Berthas did towards taking Paris! We have been too long upon the defensive, trying to rescue people from evil's grasp. But defensive warfare alone never wins, as General Foch well knew. We need to set our faces to take one by one the entrenched fortresses of the enemy with the same determination with which our soldiers set their faces to do the same in France.

*My plea is to the Churches,* to put themselves behind this great work of the Watch and Ward Society of New England, with its brave and wonderful record, and to make the Society their strong and central agency for the Churches' work of this kind.

I realize that this is not the whole of the Church's work, nor the whole of religion; but it is the side which needs to be emphasized and insisted upon today until it is recognized, if the Church is to wage a winning fight.

*My plea is to the Churches,* so to organize that they may be ready at any moment to bring the influence of the united Churches of Boston to bear upon the Legislature and upon every important moral issue here. Why should we leave the power in the hands of the enemy, because he is organized and we are not? We lost the fight for the Vice Act in the Pennsylvania Legislature because the Churches were not alive to its tremendous significance, nor organized. If you do not succeed in getting through the needed legislation for a moving picture

Censor Board in Massachusetts, will it not be for the same reason? But I hope with all my heart that you will succeed. No other legislation is more needed!

Let no one tell us that it is not the task of the Christian Church to do these things! We neglect this fight at our own peril, as we would have neglected the fight against the Kaiser at our peril. And if any Three-Year Nation-Wide Campaign does not include fighting and efforts of this sort in its programme, it might as well not be undertaken. The enlisting of more people for service, the raising of more money for better equipment,—if the service and equipment are not to be used against such forces as these,—is useless!

How is it possible for Christian people, looking at these conditions straight in the face, which menace the very foundations of Christian society and of their children's character and of the nation today, how is it possible for them to go on thinking that this is not the "New Task of the Church Militant"? How is it possible for them not to be willing, nay, eager, to go to the front and win the battle for God and humanity?

Then the New Testament will live again, and the call of Christ for sacrifice that is real will have no hollow meaning in our ears. And I know that He will lead the way!

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### Address of the President, Rev. Frederick B. Allen

The address of President Rev. Frederick B. Allen was abbreviated because of the limitations of the service. His brief address was as follows:

My dear friends, we welcome you to the Forty-second Anniversary of the New England Watch and Ward Society.

One of the best services which the Society has rendered to this city is to help establish a general standard of morality.

We have no red light district in Boston where prostitution flaunts itself unrebuted. We have no open gaming house in the city. I do not believe this can be said of any city in the world as large as this. All habit-forming drugs are vigorously fought and seized in Boston.

I call this a recognized standard of morals, because these evils are voluntarily and vigorously fought by the police, who

are supported by public opinion. It was declared by Commissioner O'Meara, and Mr. Curtis has told me the same, that there is not an open disorderly house in the city. The police frequently raid surreptitious gambling resorts. They are equally active in fighting those who carry on an illegal commerce of habit-forming drugs.

If any one says this is on the surface while evil is concealed, is it not worth while that the boys and girls of our city grow up where commercialized vice is not tolerated, and where they know that immorality and gambling and the use of habit-forming drugs is unlawful and condemned by public opinion?

It may be claimed fairly that our Watch and Ward Society has had a good share in establishing this general standard of morals in the community.

## Summary

We have had, during the year, four hundred and twenty-four prosecutions. Of these we lost but five. These prosecutions were secured in sixty-six New England cities and towns, one hundred and two in Boston, assisted by the police; two hundred and ninety-two elsewhere in Massachusetts, and thirty outside of Massachusetts.

Of these four hundred and twenty-four cases, one hundred and seventeen were crimes against chastity, houses of ill-fame, and various forms of immorality. Three hundred and five against organized gambling, and two for attacks on our agents.

Total fines imposed in all these cases was \$6,586, and sentences of imprisonment on offenders amounting to forty-seven months and ten days in the House of Correction.

**PREAMBLE AND BY-LAWS  
OF  
The New England Watch and Ward Society**

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THIS Society shall be known as The New England Watch and Ward Society, its object being the promotion of public morality and the removal of corrupting agencies.

1. The entire control of its affairs shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of not less than seven members.

2A. The annual business meeting of the Society shall take place in the month of March, the time and place being designated by the Board of Directors, and there shall be elected by ballot a President, two or more Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Board of Directors, who shall take office on the second Monday of June thereafter and serve for the ensuing year. The President and the Treasurer shall be, ex officio, members of the Board of Directors. All vacancies in the list of officers shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board of Directors. Officers may continue to act as such until their successors are duly elected and take office.

2B. A special meeting of the Society for the purpose of rescinding any action taken at the annual business meeting or at a prior special meeting may be called by the Directors at any time, first giving thirty days notice thereof and setting forth in the call the object of the meeting.

3. The President shall preside at all public meetings of the Society, and in his absence one of the Vice Presidents shall take his place.

4. The Treasurer shall receive and have custody of all moneys, funds, and securities of the Society, and shall make payment upon order of the Board of Directors; shall keep an account of all receipts and disbursements, and submit a statement thereof at the annual business meeting of the Society, and to the Board of Directors whenever called upon.

No disbursement shall be made except on bills duly approved by authority of the Board of Directors, and the Treasurer's account shall be annually audited by a public auditor.

5. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Secretary. The Secretary shall be the chief executive officer of the Society and shall be responsible to the Board of Directors.

6. The Board of Directors shall meet regularly at 1 P.M. on the second Monday of the month, from October to June, inclusive. The Chairman of the Board of Directors may call a special meeting of the Board at any

time upon written notice given at least one day previous to said meeting; and it shall be his duty to call a meeting of the Board at any time upon request of two members thereof. Five of said Board shall constitute a quorum for business.

7. The Order of Business at meetings of the Board of Directors shall be:

1. Reading of the Minutes.
2. Report of the Treasurer.
3. Report of the Secretary.
4. Reports of Committees.
5. Reading of Communications.
6. Miscellaneous Business.

8. The Board of Directors may appoint Advisory Committees in each of the New England States, which shall co-operate with the Society in extending the influence and carrying on the work of the Society in their respective States, and especially by giving the Society the local information and local support that will enable it to accomplish the best results.

9. The payment of an annual subscription of five dollars by any person approved by the Board of Directors shall constitute the donor a member of the Society. The payment of any sum not less than fifty dollars by any person so approved shall render the donor a Life Member. Persons may be elected as Honorary Members at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

10. These By-laws may be amended at any time by an affirmative vote of not less than five of the Board of Directors, notice of the proposed change having been given at the next preceding regular meeting and in the Secretary's call.

*(These By-laws were adopted July 7, 1884, and amended February 6, 1907, December 7, 1910, January 11, 1915, and June 11, 1917.)*

## THE NEW ENGLAND WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY

FROM MARCH 1, 1919, TO MARCH 1, 1920

RECEIPTS	
Balance, Regular Account, March 1, 1919 . . . . .	\$331.26
Donations . . . . .	10,481.04
Interest on Bonds and Dividends . . . . .	7,366.79
Interest from Bank and on Mortgage . . . . .	188.90
Witness Fees . . . . .	80.75
Miscellaneous Income . . . . .	189.66
Survey Fund No. 3 . . . . .	100.00
	<u>\$18,738.40</u>
EXPENDITURES	
Secretary's Salary and Expense . . . . .	\$3,807.11
Assistant Secretary's Salary and Expense . . . . .	166.23
Agent's Wages and Expense:	
General Account . . . . .	8,160.30
Survey Fund No. 3 . . . . .	97.98
Rent, Phone, and Office Assistants . . . . .	2,154.28
General Office Expense . . . . .	732.68
Postage and Printing . . . . .	672.14
Public Typing . . . . .	243.85
Attorneys and Experts . . . . .	1,116.94
Interest . . . . .	93.48
Advertising . . . . .	134.48
Auto Expense . . . . .	996.92
Balance, Regular Account, March 1, 1920 . . . . .	359.99
Survey Fund, No. 3, March 1, 1920 . . . . .	2.02
	<u>\$18,738.40</u>
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	
ASSETS	
Endowment Bonds . . . . .	\$109,290.06
Endowment Mortgage . . . . .	3,400.00
Endowment Stocks . . . . .	42,523.07
Endowment Uninvested . . . . .	280.51
Office Inventory . . . . .	1,106.00
Cash, General Account . . . . .	359.99
Survey Fund, No. 3 . . . . .	2.02
	<u>\$156,961.65</u>
LIABILITIES	
Endowment Fund . . . . .	\$155,493.64
Survey Fund, No. 3 . . . . .	2.02
Surplus . . . . .	1,465.99
	<u>\$156,961.65</u>

## INCOME, ENDOWMENT FUND

Endowment Fund, Balance Uninvested, March 1, 1919	\$441.60
The Miss M. J. Bishop Fund, May 21, 1919 . . . . .	20,393.34
The Mrs. M. A. M. Newell Fund, May 29, 1919 . . . . .	2,500.00
	<u>\$23,334.94</u>

## INVESTMENTS, ENDOWMENT FUND

American Tel & Tel. Stock . . . . .	\$538.50
General Electric Co., 6 shares, 1952 . . . . .	6,035.83
Western Tel. & Tel. Co., 5 shares, 1932 . . . . .	4,659.03
Chicago Junc. Ry., 5 shares, 1940 . . . . .	4,597.78
Mass. Gas. Co., 6,000 shares, 1929 . . . . .	5,640.75
American Tel. & Tel., 5 shares . . . . .	536.00
Mass. Gas Co., 1929 . . . . .	947.00
United States Liberty Bonds, 2 4 3/4s, 1922-23 . . . . .	99.54
Endowment Fund, Balance Uninvested, March 1, 1920 . . . . .	280.51
	<u><u>\$23,334.94</u></u>

## ENDOWMENT FUND

The J. W. and B. L. Randall Fund . . . . .	\$10,000.00
The Martha R. Hunt Fund . . . . .	101,849.09
The Oliver I. Kimball Fund . . . . .	1,000.00
Dr. G. C. Shattuck . . . . .	25.00
The James Seel Gill Fund . . . . .	5,000.00
The Eliza Frances Blacker Fund . . . . .	100.00
Alfred Bunker . . . . .	10.00
The Katherine C. Pierce Fund . . . . .	5,000.00
The Albert Edgar Angier Fund . . . . .	2,500.00
Samuel Brenton Whitney Fund . . . . .	100.00
Miss Fannie E. Morrill . . . . .	10.00
The Helen Collamore Fund . . . . .	5,050.00
The O. G. Robinson Fund . . . . .	1,956.21
The M. J. Bishop Fund . . . . .	20,393.34
The Mrs. M. A. M. Newell Fund . . . . .	2,500.00
	<u><u>\$155,493.64</u></u>

Invested as follows:

American Tel. & Tel. Co., 4% Bonds, 1912 . . . . .	\$6,000.00
American Tel. & Tel. Co. . . . .	500.00
American Tel. & Tel. Co. . . . .	500.00
American Tel. & Tel. Co., Capital Stock . . . . .	13,400.00
Bangor & Aroostook Rd., 5% Bonds, 1939 . . . . .	5,000.00
Boston Elevated Ry., 4% Bonds, 1935 . . . . .	5,000.00
Chicago Junction Ry., 4% Bonds, 1940 . . . . .	5,000.00
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co., 5% Bonds, 1937 . . . . .	7,000.00
Detroit Edison Co., 5% Bonds, 1953 . . . . .	5,000.00
Galveston Houston Electric Co., 5% Bonds, 1954 . . . . .	5,000.00
General Electric Co. . . . .	6,000.00
Chicago Junction Ry. . . . .	5,000.00
Georgia Ry. & Electric Co., 5% Bonds, 1949 . . . . .	5,000.00
Illinois Steel Co., 4% Bonds, 1940 . . . . .	5,000.00
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Rd., 4% Bonds 1936 . . . . .	5,000.00
Mortgage, 1st, 5% . . . . .	3,400.00
Pacific Light & Power Co., 5% Bonds, 1951 . . . . .	5,000.00
Mass. Gas Co., 4 1/2s, 6,000, 1929 . . . . .	6,000.00
Mass. Gas Co., 4 1/2s . . . . .	1,000.00

Portland Gen. Electric Co., 5% Bonds, 1935 . . .	\$5,000.00
Ry. & Light Securities Co., 5% Bonds, 1942 . . .	5,000.00
Seattle Electric Co., Seattle Everett, 5% Bonds, 1939	5,000.00
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., 5% Bonds, 1941 . . .	5,000.00
Southern California Edison Co., 5% Bonds, 1949 . . .	6,000.00
Southern Pacific Rd., 4% Bonds, 1949 . . . . .	1,000.00
Union Pacific Preferred Stock, 4% . . . . .	2,500.00
United Electric Securities Co., 5% Bonds, 1942 . . .	9,000.00
United Fruit Co., 4½% Bonds, 1925 . . . . .	6,000.00
United States Liberty Bond, 4%, 1942 . . . . .	1,000.00
United States Liberty Bond, 4¼%, 1928 . . . . .	1,000.00
United States Liberty Bond, 4¼%, 1938 . . . . .	50.00
United States Liberty Bond, 4¾%, 1922-1923 (two \$50 Bonds) . . . . .	100.00
Western Electric Co., 5% Bonds, 1922 . . . . .	5,000.00
Western Tel. & Tel. Co., 5% Bonds, 1932 . . . . .	5,000.00
Western Tel. & Tel. Co. . . . .	5,000.00
	<u>\$155,450.00</u>
Endowment Uninvested . . . . .	280.51
	<u>\$155,730.51</u>
Total Endowment Fund . . . . .	\$155,493.64
Profit and Loss . . . . .	236.87
	<u>\$155,730.51</u>

## BEQUESTS AND SPECIAL GIFTS

1882	R. W. Wood . . . . .	General	\$500.00
1896	Miss Mary D. Moody . . . . .	General	2,000.00
1897	The J. W. and B. L. Randall Fund . . . . .	Endowment	10,000.00
1903	Jacob H. Hecht . . . . .	General	100.00
1903	Edward B. Earle . . . . .	General	100.00
1907	Anonymous . . . . .	Special Work	250.00
1910	A Friend (through F. B. A.) . . . . .	Special Work	500.00
1910	"X.Y.Z." . . . . .	Special Work	500.00
1911	A Friend . . . . .	Special Work	100.00
1911-1912	The Martha R. Hunt Fund . . . . .	Endowment	101,849.09
1912	The Oliver I. Kimball Fund . . . . .	Endowment	1,000.00
1912	The Estate of Edward Whitney . . . . .	General	200.00
1913	Dr. G. C. Shattuck . . . . .	Endowment	25.00
1913	The Estate of Caroline R. S. Whitney . . . . .	General	200.00
1913	Phillips Brooks Memorial Fund of Trinity Church . . . . .	General	300.00
1914	A Friend (through F.B.A.) . . . . .	Special Work	500.00
1914	The James Seel Gill Fund . . . . .	Endowment	5,000.00
1914	The Eliza Frances Blacker Fund . . . . .	Endowment	100.00
1914	Anonymous . . . . .	Special Work	1,000.00
1914	Alfred Bunker . . . . .	Endowment	10.00

1914-1915	Katherine C. Pierce Fund	Endowment	\$5,000.00
1915	Albert Edgar Angier Fund	Endowment	2,500.00
1915	Samuel Brenton Whitney Fund	Endowment	100.00
1915	Miss Fannie E. Morrill	Endowment	10.00
1915	Anonymous (through Bishop Lawrence)	Special Work	1,000.00
1916	Helen Collamore Fund	Endowment	5,050.00
1916	Anonymous (through F. V.)	Special Work	500.00
1916	Anonymous	Special Work	29.89
1917	E. H. A.	Special Work	100.00
1918	O. G. Robinson Fund	Endowment	1,956.21
1919	The M. A. Bishop Fund	Endowment	20,393.34
1919	The Mrs. M. A. M. Newell Fund	Endowment	2,500.00
1919	The Survey Fund, No. 3	Special Work	100.00
			<u>\$163,473.53</u>
Endowment Fund			\$155,493.64
General and Special Funds			<u>7,979.89</u>
			<u><u>\$163,473.53</u></u>

## NOTES ON BEQUESTS

We have received during the year the bequest of \$2,500 from the estate of the late Mrs. M. A. M. Newell, of Roxbury, Mass. We have received also from the estate of the late Miss M. J. Bishop, with interest to the time it was paid over to the Treasurer, the sum of \$20,393.34.

GODFREY L. CABOT, *Treasurer.*

I have examined the books and accounts and receipts of The New England Watch and Ward Society, from March 1, 1919, to March 1, 1920, and verified the cash and the securities, and find the same correct and properly vouched.

HERBERT B. LORD, *Public Auditor.*

## GIFTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

FROM MARCH 1, 1919, TO MARCH 1, 1920

Abbe, Dr. A. J. . . . .	\$5.00	<i>Forward</i> . . . . .	\$397.00
Abbott, Martha T. . . . .	5.00	Blake, Mrs. S. . . . .	
Adams, Ella C. . . . .	5.00	Parkman . . . . .	15.00
Alden, Mrs. Chas. H. . . . .	5.00	Blackman, Henry . . . . .	2.00
Allen, M. Josephine . . . . .	50.00	Blodgett, William . . . . .	25.00
Almy, Mrs. Charles . . . . .	5.00	Blood, J. B. Co. . . . .	25.00
Alsop, Miss A. E. . . . .	5.00	Boardman, Mrs. W. D. . . . .	5.00
Ames, Mrs. Jas. Barr . . . . .	10.00	Boardman, Mrs. W. E. . . . .	5.00
Amory, Mrs. Robert . . . . .	5.00	Boggs, Ella J. . . . .	2.00
Amory, Mrs. William . . . . .	20.00	Boland, Mrs. Esther . . . . .	3.00
Amsden, Franklin D. . . . .	2.00	Bonnar, Dr. J. M. . . . .	10.00
Andrews, Miss Sarah . . . . .	5.00	Boorman, Miss Laura . . . . .	10.00
Anonymous . . . . .	5.00	Borden, Miss Carrie L. . . . .	15.00
Anthony, Miss A. R. . . . .	5.00	Bowditch, Charles P. . . . .	25.00
Atkinson, Miss C. P. . . . .	5.00	Brackett, Mrs. J. Q. A. . . . .	3.00
Atkinson, Mrs. Edward . . . . .	5.00	Brackett, Dr. Jeffrey R. . . . .	5.00
Bacon, Jos. W. . . . .	1.00	Anonymous . . . . .	10.00
Bailey, H. B. . . . .	5.00	Bradford, Miss Mary G. . . . .	5.00
Bailey, Helen H. . . . .	2.00	Bradley, Mrs. Chas. . . . .	50.00
Bancroft, C. F. . . . .	10.00	Bradley, Mrs. Leverett . . . . .	3.00
Barbour, E. D. . . . .	5.00	Bradley, Richards M. . . . .	20.00
Barnes, Mrs. L. T. . . . .	25.00	Brandegee, Mrs. M. B. . . . .	10.00
Barns, Mrs. Carl. . . . .	3.00	Brewer, E. M. . . . .	25.00
Barrows, Cecelia A. . . . .	5.00	Brewster, William . . . . .	3.00
Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Henry . . . . .	50.00	Bridge, Edmund . . . . .	5.00
Bartlett, Miss Mary F. . . . .	5.00	Briggs, Dr. Edw. C. . . . .	5.00
Bartol, Miss Elizabeth H. . . . .	10.00	Briggs, Mrs. L. Vernon . . . . .	50.00
Bater, Henry R. . . . .	2.00	Brigham, William D. . . . .	2.00
Bater, William H. . . . .	10.00	Britton, Miss Lena A. . . . .	2.00
Bayley, Edw. B. . . . .	20.00	Brooks, Miss Martha . . . . .	2.00
Beal, Mrs. James H. . . . .	5.00	Brooks, Mrs. Samuel G. . . . .	2.00
"D. W. B." . . . . .	5.00	Brooks, Shepherd . . . . .	5.00
Beebe, E. Pierson . . . . .	50.00	"Brothers We" Club, Waverley . . . . .	2.00
Beech, Mrs. Herbert . . . . .	5.00	Brown, Davenport . . . . .	10.00
Benedict, George L. . . . .	5.00	Brown, Durrell Co. . . . .	5.00
Bennett, Mrs. Samuel . . . . .	5.00	Brown, Miss Eliz. B. . . . .	10.00
Betton, Mrs. C. G. . . . .	5.00	Brown, Jonathan & Sons . . . . .	25.00
Bigelow, Mrs. Joseph . . . . .	10.00	Brown, Mrs. Leroy S. . . . .	5.00
Bisbee, Miss Welthea W. . . . .	2.00	Brown, Oliver F. . . . .	5.00
Blake, Mrs. Arthur . . . . .	10.00	Brown, T. Hassall . . . . .	10.00
<i>Forward</i> . . . . .	\$397.00	<i>Forward</i> . . . . .	\$818.00

<i>Forward . . . .</i>	<b>\$818.00</b>	<i>Forward . . . .</i>	<b>\$4,139.00</b>
Brown-Wales Co. . . .	5.00	Clarke, Allen B. . . .	3.00
Bullard, Mrs. Katie . .	10.00	Clarke, Miss Anna M. .	3.00
Bullard, Mrs. William N. . . .	15.00	Clarke, Miss Lilian F. .	10.00
Bullard, Dr. William N. . .	25.00	Clarke, Mrs. Robert F. .	5.00
Burnstead, Miss Ethel Q. . . .	2.00	Clerk, Mrs. Wm. F. . .	5.00
Bunker, Alfred . . . .	2.00	Clifford, Chas. W. . .	10.00
Burnham, Mrs. J. A. . . .	10.00	Clifford, Miss Ellen . .	2.00
Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Allston . . . .	10.00	Closson, Mrs. W. B. . .	5.00
Burrage, Edward C. . . .	5.00	Cobb, Miss Alice G. . .	3.00
"A. Z." . . . .	10.00	Cobb, Rev. W. H. . .	1.00
Byers, Mrs. William . . . .	20.00	Cockinos, N. C. . . .	10.00
Byington, Mrs. L. J. . . .	5.00	Codman, Miss C. A. . .	5.00
Cabot, Godfrey L. . . .	2,789.00	Coit, Judson B. . . .	3.00
Cabot, Henry B. . . .	5.00	Colburn, Miss Catherine E. . . .	25.00
Cabot, Stephen P. . . .	10.00	Colby, Alfred H. . . .	20.00
Cabot, W. M. . . .	5.00	Cole, Leland H. . . .	1.00
Caldwell, Charlotte E. . . .	5.00	Cole, Miss Lucy B. . .	3.00
Calef, Mrs. Louise J. . . .	2.00	Collins, Mrs. Chas. H. .	15.00
Calkins, Charlotte W. . . .	2.00	Collins, C. Burleigh . .	2.00
Campbell, Rev. W. R. . . .	2.00	Cotton, Miss Elizabeth A. . . .	100.00
Capen, Mrs. Samuel B. . . .	5.00	Connor, Mrs. Paul . . .	10.00
Carey, Georgina S. . . .	20.00	Cook, Miss A. F. . . .	5.00
Carret, Mrs. J. Francisco . . . .	3.00	Coolidge, Prof. A. C. . .	10.00
Carter, A. D. . . .	25.00	Coolidge, Julian L. . .	25.00
Carter, Clark . . . .	3.00	Coolidge, Mrs. T. Jefferson, Jr. . . .	50.00
Carter, J. Richard . . . .	50.00	Coolidge, T. Jefferson, Jr. . . .	5.00
Carter, Mrs. J. Richard . . . .	50.00	Corbett, Miss Elizabeth . . .	2.00
Carter, Mrs. John W. . . .	5.00	Cordner, Miss E. P. . . .	5.00
Carter, Rice & Co. . . .	25.00	Corwin, Miss Flora M. . .	1.00
Carter, Richard B. . . .	5.00	Craflin, Arthur W. . . .	10.00
"Cash" . . . .	5.00	Craig, Mrs. D. R. . . .	5.00
Channing, Miss Eva . . . .	1.00	Crane, Mrs. Joshua, Sr. . .	2.00
Chase, Alice P. . . .	50.00	Crane, W. Murray . . .	25.00
Chase, Harvey S. . . .	5.00	Crane, Mrs. Zenas . . .	50.00
Chase, Mrs. Philip P. . . .	10.00	Crocker, A. W. P. . . .	10.00
Chase, Richard D. . . .	15.00	Crocker, Mrs. John F. . .	5.00
"E. S. C." . . . .	50.00	Croll, Miss Pauline . . .	5.00
Chesterton, A. N. Co. . . .	5.00	Cruft, Miss E. M. . . .	10.00
Childs, Mrs. Chas. E. . . .	10.00	Cummings, Mrs. C. A. . .	10.00
Childs, Thos. S. . . .	5.00	Cummings, Miss Louisa S. . . .	2.00
Church, Mrs. George . . . .	5.00	Cunningham, Mrs. Fred . . .	20.00
Chute, Mrs. Arthur L. . . .	5.00	Currier, Bert S. . . .	1.00
Clark, Mrs. Fred. S. . . .	25.00		
<i>Forward . . . .</i>	<b>\$4,139.00</b>	<i>Forward . . . .</i>	<b>\$4,638.00</b>

<i>Forward . . . .</i>	\$4,638.00	<i>Forward . . . .</i>	\$5,082.00
Curtis, Mrs. Greeley S.	25.00	Duffy, W. F. . . . .	1.00
"Nahant" . . . . .	10.00	Eastman, E. Frank . . . . .	5.00
Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Louis . . . . .	20.00	Eaton, Mary J. . . . .	5.00
Cushing, Sarah P. . . . .	5.00	Edmands, Mrs. Frank . . . . .	5.00
Cushing, Walter F. . . . .	10.00	Edmands, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. . . . .	20.00
Cutler, E. A. . . . .	2.00	Edwards, Miss P. P. . . . .	10.00
Dabney, Alice . . . . .	2.00	Eiseman, Mrs. Selma . . . . .	5.00
Dabney, Herbert . . . . .	2.00	Eldridge, Mrs. G. S. . . . .	5.00
Dabney, Miss O. F. . . . .	2.00	Eliot, Rev. C. R. . . . .	5.00
Dabney, The Misses . . . . .	2.00	Eliot, Pres. Charles W. . . . .	5.00
Daland, Mrs. Tucker . . . . .	5.00	Eliot, Ida M. . . . .	5.00
Dana, Miss Eliz. E. . . . .	10.00	Ellis, Carlos B. . . . .	2.00
Dane, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest B. . . . .	25.00	Ellison, E. H. . . . .	5.00
Dan'l Dorchester M. E. Church . . . . .	10.00	Elmes, E. Morton . . . . .	5.00
Davis, A. McF. . . . .	10.00	Emerson, Elliot S. . . . .	5.00
Davis, E. B. . . . .	10.00	Emery, The Misses . . . . .	10.00
Davis, George L. . . . .	5.00	Emmons, George B. . . . .	5.00
Davis, George P. . . . .	2.00	Emmons, Mrs. R. W. 2d . . . . .	5.00
Davis, Harold S. . . . .	5.00	Enrich, F. E. . . . .	1.00
Davis, W. M. . . . .	5.00	Ernst, Dr. and Mrs. Harold . . . . .	5.00
Day, Mrs. Frank A. . . . .	5.00	Esselen, G. J. . . . .	2.00
Day, H. B. . . . .	25.00	Everett, Henry C., Jr. . . . .	10.00
Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. . . . .	25.00	Everett, Richard M. . . . .	5.00
Dearborn, Miss Sarah . . . . .	5.00	Fales, Mrs. Herbert E. . . . .	15.00
Dennison, Henry C. . . . .	5.00	Fales, Herbert E. . . . .	25.00
Denny, Arthur B. . . . .	5.00	Farnsworth, Miss Alice . . . . .	25.00
Derby, Mrs. Hasket . . . . .	6.00	Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. John W. . . . .	25.00
Dexter, Rose L. . . . .	25.00	Faunce, C. P. . . . .	3.00
Dillenback, Henry B. . . . .	10.00	"F" . . . . .	150.00
Dinsmoor, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. . . . .	5.00	"Anonymous" . . . . .	50.00
Dix, Miss Evelyn . . . . .	5.00	Fearing, Mrs. Mary P. . . . .	10.00
Dobson, Clara Bertha . . . . .	5.00	Fenno, E. N. . . . .	5.00
Dodd, Mrs. E. M. . . . .	10.00	Ferrin, Mrs. F. N. . . . .	5.00
"G. J. D." . . . . .	10.00	First Unitarian Society, Newton . . . . .	50.00
Doe, Chas. C. . . . .	25.00	Fisher, Mrs. R. T. . . . .	100.00
Douglass, The Misses . . . . .	50.00	Fisher, Rev. T. L. . . . .	2.00
Dowse, Chas. F. . . . .	20.00	Fisher, Wm. P. . . . .	17.50
Drake, Mrs. Louis S. . . . .	5.00	Fiske, Miss Cornelia B. . . . .	5.00
Dressel, Mrs. Florence B. . . . .	1.00	Fiske, Mrs. E. G. . . . .	5.00
Drown, Miss Mary F. . . . .	5.00	Fitch, Carrie T. . . . .	10.00
Drury, Rev. and Mrs. S. S. . . . .	25.00	Fitch, Mrs. Louis H. . . . .	5.00
<i>Forward . . . . .</i>	<i>\$5,082.00</i>	<i>Forward . . . . .</i>	<i>\$5,775.50</i>

<i>Forward . . . .</i>	<b>\$5,775.50</b>	<i>Forward . . . .</i>	<b>\$6,364.50</b>
Flagg, Miss Harriet V.	5.00	Harmon, R. E.	10.00
Flagg, Miss Ida C.	5.00	Harrington, Mrs.	
"A Friend"	5.00	Francis B.	5.00
Fobes, Edwin F.	10.00	Harris, Edwin	10.00
Forbes, Edw. W.	2.00	Hartley, John	1.00
Forbes, Mrs. J. Malcolm	10.00	Hartwell, H. W.	10.00
Forbes, J. Murray	5.00	Haskell, Margaret	2.00
"F"	50.00	Hathaway, Miss E. R.	10.00
"J. M. F."	50.00	"A Friend"	25.00
Fowle, Seth A.	5.00	Hay, Rev. E. Clinton	5.00
Fox, Alice M.	5.00	Hayward, Mrs. Sarah	
Freeman, Miss Harriet	25.00	J.	5.00
Fries, Miss Louisa H.	1.00	Hemenway, Mrs.	
Frothingham, Miss Eugenia B.	10.00	Augustus	10.00
Frothingham, Doctor Langdon	5.00	Herrick, Mrs. S. E.	5.00
Frothingham, Mrs. Louis A.	25.00	Higginson, F. L., Jr.	25.00
Gallaudet, Captain Herbert	2.00	Hockley, Mrs. Thos.	5.00
Gardner, Charles	10.00	Hollander, L. P. Co.	10.00
Gardiner, Robert H.	25.00	Holmes, Mrs. Albert W.	5.00
Giese, Mrs. H. W.	10.00	Holt, W. R.	10.00
Gillette, A. P.	3.00	Hooker, Miss Sarah H.	5.00
Gilmour, William	10.00	Hooper, Mrs. J. R.	10.00
Goddard, Miss Julia	5.00	Hopkinson, Mrs. Chas.	10.00
Goodman, H. A.	5.00	Horsford, Miss	
Gordon, Rev. Albert	1.00	Katherine	10.00
Gould, George L.	10.00	Houghton, Miss Elizabeth G.	5.00
Grant, George W.	5.00	Howe, Henry S.	20.00
Gray, Miss Emily	5.00	Howe, Dr. O. H.	5.00
Gray, Miss Harriet	5.00	Howes, Mrs. Frank H.	5.00
Gray, Miss Ida E.	10.00	Howland, Miss E. K.	10.00
Gray, Miss Mary C.	10.00	Hubbard, Chas. W.	10.00
Gray, Roland	10.00	Hunnewell, Mrs.	
Greene, Mrs. Harriet A.	3.00	Arthur	25.00
Grew, Mrs. Edward	50.00	Hunnewell, Walter	20.00
Grew, Mrs. Edw. S.	15.00	Huntington, Mrs. W.	
Grew, Mrs. E. W.	10.00	E.	2.00
Griffin, Mrs. S. B.	10.00	Huntington, Rev. W.	
Grinnell, Harold D.	100.00	E.	5.00
Grinnell, Miss Mary R.	25.00	Iasigi, Mrs. Oscar	25.00
Guild, Courtenay	10.00	Ireland, Catherine	
Guild, Miss Sarah L.	10.00	Innes	5.00
Haagensen, Mrs. M. S.	2.00	Ivers, John C.	5.00
Hammond, E. A.	5.00	Jackson, Mrs. C. C.	25.00
Hanks, Mrs. Chas. E.	5.00	Jenney, Bernard	5.00
		"A. P. J."	3.00
<i>Forward . . . .</i>	<b>\$6,364.50</b>	Johnson, Arthur A.	10.00
		Johnson, George B.	5.00
<i>Forward . . . .</i>	<b>\$6,742.50</b>		

<i>Forward . . . . .</i>	\$6,742.50	<i>Forward . . . . .</i>	\$7,301.50
Jones, Amelia H. . . . .	50.00	Lyon, David G. . . . .	2.00
Josselyn, A. S. . . . .	10.00	Lyon, Mrs. Wm. H. . . . .	5.00
Judd, Clifford K. . . . .	10.00	Lyman, Mrs. Henry . . . . .	50.00
Judd, John K. . . . .	10.00	Lyman, Miss Julia . . . . .	75.00
"Friend" . . . . .	5.00	MacGregor, Miss Elizabeth E. . . . .	1.00
Kennedy, E. H. . . . .	10.00	MacInnis, Wm. . . . .	2.00
Kenway, Mrs. H. P. . . . .	5.00	Madden, M. L. . . . .	100.00
Kettle, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. . . . .	5.00	Manson, Mrs. Alice D. . . . .	15.00
Kidder, Mrs. A. M. . . . .	15.00	Mason, Miss E. F. . . . .	25.00
Keith, H. J. . . . .	25.00	Mason, Ida M. . . . .	100.00
Keith, H. J. Co . . . . .	10.00	May, Miss Elinor G. . . . .	5.00
Keith, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. . . . .	15.00	Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence . . . . .	5.00
Kimball, Gertrude M. . . . .	2.00	Mead, Lucia Ames . . . . .	1.00
Kimball, Miss Martha . . . . .	5.00	Means, Mrs. James . . . . .	10.00
Kimball, The Misses . . . . .	25.00	Merriam, F. . . . .	5.00
King, Anne P. . . . .	5.00	Merrill, Albert R. . . . .	10.00
King, Delcevare . . . . .	25.00	Merrill, Ida E. . . . .	5.00
King, Grace W. . . . .	5.00	Merrill, Mrs. Jennie E. . . . .	1.00
Kinsman, R. M. . . . .	5.00	Merriman, Mrs. Dan . . . . .	10.00
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Lawrence, Sarah . . . . .	10.00	Moors, Mrs. John F. . . . .	25.00
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Wentworth, Mrs. Chas. F.	10.00	H.	5.00
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Wheeler, Mrs. Henry N.	5.00	Woods, Henry D.	50.00
Wheeler, Mrs. O. D.	2.00	Woods, M. L.	5.00
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White, Miss Lizze D.	5.00	Worcester, Rev. Wm. L.	5.00
<i>Forward</i>	.\$10,083.04	Wyman, Frank W.	10.00
		Yeaton, H. A.	3.00
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A Friend	Chase, Mrs. Philip P.
A Friend (through F. B. Allen)	Chase, Richard D.
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Adie, Andrew	Clark, James E.
Allen, Miss M. Josephine	Cole, Mrs. Arthur H.
Allen, Rollin H.	*Converse, E. S.
Ames, Miss Mary S.	Converse, Edward W.
Amory, Mrs. C. W.	Coolidge, Mrs. J. Randolph
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Bartlett, Mr. Henry	Crane, Mrs. Zenas
Bartlett, Mrs. Henry	Cunningham, Mrs. Frederick
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Beebe, J. Arthur	Curtis, Greeley S.
Beebe, E. Pierson	Cutter, Abram E.
Beech, Mrs. Herbert	Cutter, Mrs. Abram E.
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Carter, James Richard	Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott
Carter, Mrs. James Richard	Forbes, Mrs. J. M.
Cary, Mrs. Edward M.	Forbes, Mrs. W. H.

\*Deceased.

- "J. M. F."
- \*French, Jonathan
- \*French, J. D. W.
- \*French, Miss Caroline L. W.
- French, Miss Cornelia Ann
- "Friday, the 13th."
- Frothingham, Mrs. Louis A.
- Ginn & Co.
- Gray, Miss Isa E.
- Grinnell, H. D.
- Grover, William O.
- "T. S. H."
- Haines, Mrs. J. H.
- Hanks, Mrs. Charles S.
- Harris, Mrs. J. N.
- Haskell, Miss Mary E.
- \*Hearsey, Mrs. Sarah E.
- Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus
- Heydt, John
- Higginson, Henry L.
- Holmes, Mrs. Edward
- Houghton, C. S.
- \*Houghton, H. O.
- Hooker, Miss Sarah H.
- \*\*Hunt, Miss Martha R.
- \*Hutchinson, George
- Hunnewell, Mrs. Arthur
- Hunnewell, F. W.
- \*Hunnewell, Miss Jane B.
- Ireson, Miss Katherine C.
- \*Ireson, Miss Isabel
- Jones, Miss Amelia H.
- Jones, Jerome
- "K," a Friend
- Kellen, William V.
- Kidder, Peabody & Co.
- Kimball, Mrs. David P.
- \*Kimball, Mrs. M. Day
- King, Delcevare
- King, Theophilus
- Lawrence, Rosewell B.
- Lawrence, W. Appleton
- Lawrence, Rt. Rev. William
- \*Lawrence, Amos A.
- Lawson, Rev. A. G.
- Lee, Joseph
- Lee, Mrs. Joseph
- Longyear, J. M.
- Loring, Miss L. P.
- Lowell, Miss Lucy
- Lyman, Arthur T.
- Lyman, Mrs. Henry
- Lyman, Miss Julia
- Lyman, Theodore
- Madden, M. L.
- Mason, Miss Fanny P.
- Mason, Miss Ida M.
- Mason, Miss Ellen F.
- McArthur, Arthur
- Merriman, Mrs. Daniel
- \*Myer, Mrs. George A.
- \*Morrill, Charles J.
- \*Moore, Stephen
- Moors, Francis J.
- Moors, Mrs. John F.
- Morse, James F.
- Nash, Mrs. F. K.
- Old South Church
- Osborne, Mrs. John B.
- \*Paine, Robert Treat
- Paine, Robert Treat Association
- Paine, W. A.
- Peabody, Rev. E.
- Peabody, Harold
- Phillips, Mrs. John C.
- \*Pickering, Mrs. Henry
- Pickman, Mrs. D. L.
- Pierce, Mrs. A. G., Jr.
- Pierce, Mrs. E. L.
- \*Pierce, Hon. Henry L.
- Pingree, David
- Pratt, W. E.
- \*Ramsey, Rev. William H.
- Riley, Charles E.
- Robinson, Roswell R.
- Rogers, Miss A. P.
- Rogers, Mrs. Jacob C.
- Rotch, Mrs. William J.
- Russell, Robert S.
- \*"S," a Friend.
- Sampson, Mrs. Robert deW.
- Seabury, Miss S. E.
- Sears, Mrs. George G.
- Sears, Mrs. J. M.
- Sears, Mrs. K. W.
- Shaw, Mrs. G. H.

\*Deceased.

\*\* Miss Martha R. Hunt had been a life member since 1887, and on her decease left the Society as Residuary Legatee a very generous share in her large estate.

- Sias, Mrs. Charles D.  
Simes, Mrs. William  
Sprague, Mrs. Isaac  
Sprague, Isaac, Jr.  
Starret, L. S.  
Sturgis, Mrs. Robert Shaw  
\*Tapley, Mrs. A. P.  
Tapley, Miss Alice P.  
Taylor, William B.  
Thayer, R. S.  
Travelli, Charles  
Taunton Law and Order League  
Torry, Mrs. Elbridge  
\*Tufts, James W.  
Upton, George A.  
Ufford, Mrs. H. G.  
Van Brunt, Mrs. Charles  
Vera, Frank, Jr.  
Vorse, Mrs. A. B.  
Wadsworth, Mrs. A. F.  
Wales, Miss M. A.  
Walker, Grant
- Walker, Mrs. John G.  
Ward, Miss Anita S.  
Ward, Mrs. Francis J.  
Ward, Miss M. DeC.  
Webb, Mrs. Annie B.  
Weeks, Mrs. John W.  
Weld, S. M.  
Wheatland, Mrs. Stephen G.  
White, Mrs. M. P.  
Whittemore, Charles  
Wigglesworth, George  
Anonymous  
Willcox, Miss E. G.  
Willcox, Miss Mary A.  
Winsor, Miss M. P.  
\*Wolcott, Mrs. J. Huntington  
Wood, Dr. R. W.  
Wood, Mrs. William M.  
Woods, Mrs. Henry D.  
Woods, Dr. S. B.  
\*Woolson, J. A.

\*Deceased.





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